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NOTES AND QUERIES

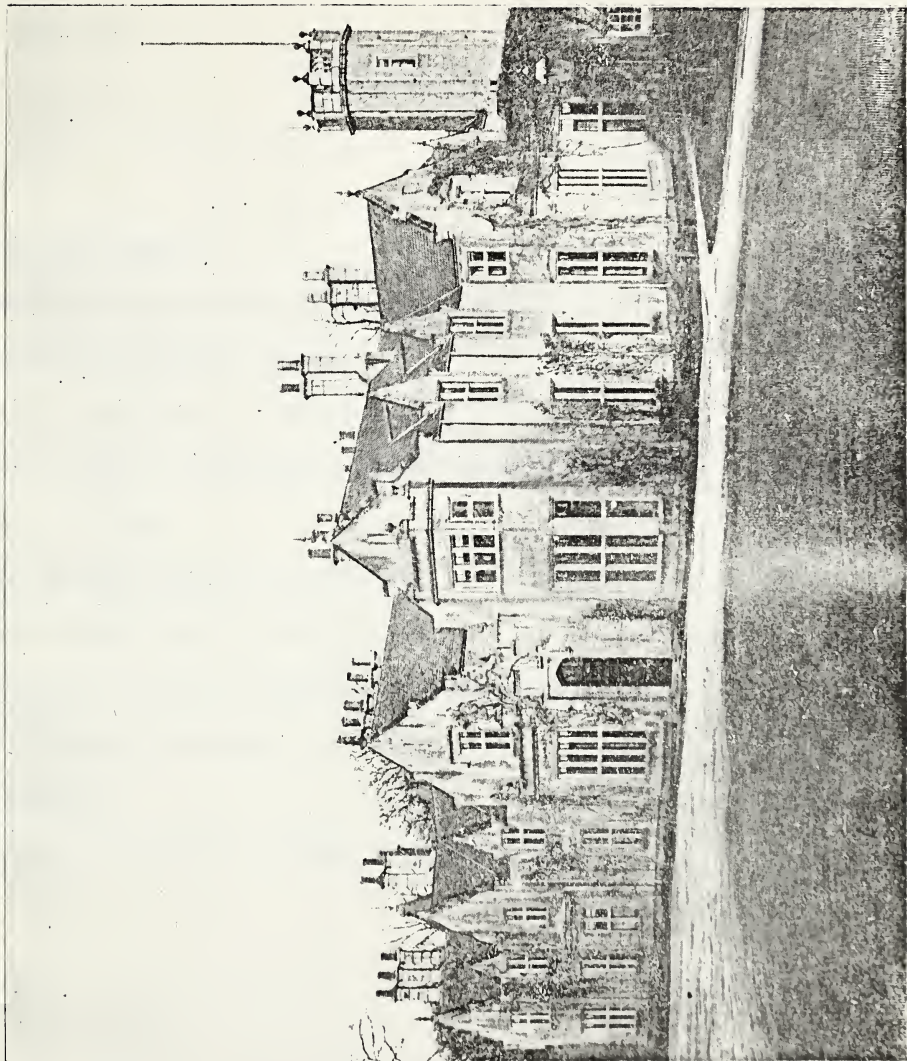
Vol. V.

1912

" ABERDEEN DAILY JOURNAL " OFFICE

1912

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BANCHORY HOUSE, BANCHORY-DEVENICK.



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NOTES AND QUERIES.

(Reprinted from the "Aberdeen Weekly Journal.")

VOL. V.

1912.

No. 194.—January 5, 1912.

Mr James Byres of Tonley.

Mr James Greig, in his recently-published monograph on "Sir Henry Raeburn," refers to the artist's portrait of James Byres of Tonley, remarking that "This picture is distinguished by the qualities of his finest work. There is a reverence in the touch, a tender fusion of the tones, a roundness of modelling, absent in the impetuous craftsmanship of the 'Newton.' The 'Tonley' takes its place among the great portraits of aged men—with those of Rembrandt and Hals. Here is the noble pathos of one who has passed his sixtieth birthday suggested with consummate art. How tenderly the grey hair silvers the fine head; the dark eyes are dulled, the lips have lost much of their force, but they still have significance."

The portrait was painted about 1809, when Mr Byres was 75 years of age. Mr Byres was an eminent antiquarian, and resided many years in Rome, where he discovered the famous Barberini or Portland Vase, which is now in the British Museum; he was also the author of "Hypogæi." Raeburn described him in a letter as "a man of great general information, a profound antiquary, and one of the best judges perhaps of everything connected with art in Great Britain. He resided for upwards of thirty years in Rome, and is personally known to almost all the nobility and wealthy people of England who have travelled during that period." Mr Greig says Mr Byres "advised Raeburn never to paint anything but what he saw."

Scotland's "White Rod."

The House of Lords gave judgment on 1st December in the case in which the Walker Trustees, Edinburgh, the holders of the office of Usher of the White Rod in Scotland, sought to recover fees from certain recipients of honours from the Crown, among the defenders being Lord Leith of Fyvie and Sir Arthur Bignold, formerly M.P. for the Wick Burghs. It was contended on behalf of the defenders that the Usher of the White Rod was a purely Scottish office, the holder of which was only entitled to exact fees in respect of the grant

of Scottish dignities, fees not being payable to him in respect of honours and dignities of the United Kingdom. The case of the Walker Trustees was that, by sundry charters and ratifying statutes and the Treaty of Union, the Usher of the White Rod was entitled to "fees of honours" of all peers, baronets, and knights of the United Kingdom. An account of the litigation was given in "Aberdeen Journal," Notes and Queries, II., 89-90. The Court of Session decided in favour of the Walker Trustees, but this judgment was reversed by the House of Lords. Lord Atkinson, who gave the leading judgment, said—Before the union the rights of the Usher of the White Rod were these:—He was entitled to receive the stipulated fees from the recipients of honours conferred by the King as Sovereign of Scotland. He could recover those fees from a Scotsman in whatever part of the King's dominions he (the grantee) might be when he received the honour, dignity, or title, and he could recover like fees from all Englishmen whenever they received those honours in Scotland, and could, therefore, be reached by the Scottish tribunals. In his opinion the Treaty of Union did not enlarge or curtail those rights. The next question was—Did an honour or other title or dignity of the United Kingdom created since 1707 make a Scottish title, dignity, or honour within the meaning of the charters and patents of the King and statutes of the Scottish Parliament? That question must be answered in the negative, and it was no answer to say that these fees had been paid for 150 years. The persons who paid the fees probably knew nothing whatever of the right by virtue of which those fees were demanded. A post-Union title or dignity or honour was a wholly different thing from the Scottish title, dignity, or honour conferred before the Union by the King of Scotland by virtue of his Royal prerogative as Sovereign of that kingdom. The Treaty of Union left the office of Usher as it was with the rights which, under the law of Scotland, the holder of it enjoyed in respect to the creation of Scottish honours, titles, and dignities, properly so-called, and nothing more.

The Rev. Thomas Wulkie Gordon.

(Vol. III., p. 91.)

I find from St Andrew's Episcopal Registers, Aberdeen, that the Rev. T. W. W. Gordon was diocese chaplain, baptising from 25th September, 1867, to 26th February, 1869.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Moir Family, Aberdeen.

Gilbert Moir, couper, who is mentioned in Mr A. J. Mitchell-Gill's "Moir and Byres," p. 96, I find was appointed a deacon convener of Trinity Hall, Aberdeen, 23rd November, 1710 ("Roll Book of Trinity Hall, 1587-1873," p. 7).

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The "Little Men" of Duthil.

Once upon a time there lived at Mulinfen-achan in Duthil a miller who was so strong that he was called Strong Malcolm. But though Malcolm was strong, no man in the parish was so afflicted as he with black laziness. Malcolm's laziness was encouraged by "little men" whom nobody ever saw, and very few ever heard.

When water was scarce, and corn had to be ground, Malcolm, before going to bed, would place a lippy of barley meal in the hopper; and during the night the mill would be seen lighted up, the wheel turning without water, the noise of shouting and laughter inside; and in the morning all the corn in the mill would be found ground, the meal in bags, and everything left tidy and in order. If any man was so bold as to enter the mill while the little men were at work, some unseen power would kick him in the rear with such force that he would fall to the ground; and when he would rise, with a broken and bleeding nose, the mill would be in darkness and all would be silent.

When straw was wanted for the cattle, a large basin of sowens was left on the thrashing-floor at night, and in the morning all the corn was found thrashed, the straw in bundles, and the grain winnowed and ready for the mill.

One night, as the little men were busy in the mill the kiln of Tullochgriban was seen to be on fire, and the little men were heard to exclaim—"We will have plenty of meal now, and sowens too, for Tullochgriban kiln is on fire, and Strong Malcolm must henceforth work for himself, or starve." The little men then went away and never more returned.—"Folk Tales and Fairy Lore," by Rev. James Macdougall, edited by Rev. George Calder. (Edinburgh, 1910).

Robert Wallace of Kelly.

Mr Robert Wallace of Kelly, well known over all the north, died universally regretted. He was thirteen years in Parliament as member for Greenock, and his former constituents have erected a handsome monument to his memory. This consists of a Gothic temple built of granite, and is 23 feet high. On a slab of red polished granite is the following inscription:—

Here repose, side by side the remains of Robert Wallace, late of Kelly, who died on the 1st of April, 1855, in the 81st year of his age, and of his beloved wife, Margaret Forbes, who died on the 7th of December, 1846, aged 62.

Robert Wallace was the descendant and representative of the renowned champion of Scottish Independence, and inherited no small portion of the patriotic spirit and indomitable energy of his ancestor. He sat in Parliament as member for Greenock from 1832 to 1845, being returned four times in succession, free of expense; and by his successful labours in the cause of legal and post office reform, he not only justified the choice of the electors, but established a title to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. His casting vote, as chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons, secured to the nation the benefit of penny postage. Margaret Forbes was a daughter of the ancient house of Craigievar, in Aberdeenshire, and admirable alike in her accomplishments as a woman and her virtues as a wife. This monument is designed to commemorate his political connection with the town of Greenock, and his ardent devotion to the interests of its inhabitants.—"Aberdeen Journal," December 2, 1857.

Thimblers Out-Thimbled.

It is with no small satisfaction that we give a record of the following exploit:—

On Friday last, being the term day and feeing market at Huntly, a party of six thimble-rigging gentry commenced plying their vocation on the turnpike road about a mile from town. They were not long in finding an excellent dupe to experiment upon. A farm servant who had just got his wages paid him (£6) chanced to pass; was induced to take an interest in the game played amongst the thimblers themselves; and was soon prevailed upon to stake £1, and then £2, and then another £2—which, having lost, he would play no more. He came into Huntly, but was advised to go in pursuit, which he did with some companions. The "birds had flown," however, and they were just deliberating, about the propriety of giving up the chase, when they were joined by a woe-begone looking person, from the Glens of Foudland, who communicated the sad news of his having been also duped of £4 by the thimblers, near Newton Gerrie Inn. Enraged at this intelligence, they then and there agreed to proceed in a body by the Defiance coach in pursuit. They were not long in coming up with the gang, when down they got from the coach, and to the infinite amusement of the guard, driver, and passengers, demanded instant restitution, or, failing which, immediate annihilation! The whole of the money, £9, was given up, after a scuffle, and, to crown the business, the pursuers, being the strongest party, insisted on the necessary expenses being made good, which, with some reluctance, the thimblers paid, the amount claimed being £1 for each hire, &c. Were these scoundrels to get served out a few times in this fashion, it might make their calling anything but a profitable one, and we should soon hear no more of them.—"Aberdeen Journal," May 31, 1854.

The Bards of Bon-Accord.

(Additions Continued.)

Charles Keith, M.D.—Native of Montrose, son of David Keith, burgess. Studied in Marischal College from 1775 to 1779, in the latter year taking his degree of M.A. While at the University he contributed freely to Ruddiman's Magazine in the vernacular. One piece, "The Farmer's Ha," became very popular, and was frequently reprinted. He obtained his degree of M.D. in 1784, having studied at Edinburgh for that purpose. He practised for some years in Montrose, his native town, but eventually removed to Harrogate, in Yorkshire, famous for its medicinal waters, and there in all probability terminated his career.

John Ker, Latin Poet.—Born at Dunblane about 1660, and originally master of the parish school of Crieff, Perthshire, having David Malloch (subsequently Mallet) amongst his pupils. He was also clerk to the kirk session there, and George McCulloch, in his "Guide to Crieff," who had ransacked the session records, praises Ker for his neat caligraphy and general accuracy. In 1710 Ker was a classical master in the High School of Edinburgh, an intimate crony of Dr Pitcairn, on account of his Latin attainments, and a correspondent of Father Innes and other antiquaries. In 1717 appointed professor of Greek in King's College, Aberdeen, and remained till 1734, when he was elected professor of Humanity (Latin) in Edinburgh University on the death of Adam Watt. He died 19th November, 1741. During the 17 years' tenure of his professoriate in Aberdeen he composed his Latin poem, "Donaides," descriptive of the river Don and the eminent persons educated in the University. It was published at Edinburgh in 1725, and in 1727 a Latin version of Solomon's Song ("Canticum Solomonis"). Both were included in Lauder's collection, "Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ," 2 vols., 1739. He was an indefatigable promoter of Latin, and Dr A. Carlyle, who studied under him, eulogises him for his efficiency as a teacher. (See Chalmers' "Life of Ruddiman.")

REV. JOHN LEGGE, M.A.—One of the four distinguished sons of Ebenezer Legge, saddler, Huntly, born 1836. Trained for the Congregational ministry, and appointed pastor of a church at Brighton, a marine suburb of Melbourne, in 1867. Died there on 30th November, 1878, aged 42, and buried in the local cemetery a short distance from the grave of Adam Lindsay Gordon, the colonial poet. Mr Legge devoted some time to marine zoology, for he was a naturalist, and several of his papers were published. His brother, James Legge, LL.D., the great Chinese scholar, published a memoir in 1880, containing many pieces of sacred and contemplative verse by the deceased clergyman.

HUGH LESLIE.—The squire of Powis House, Old Aberdeen, published in 1808 a satire on King's College, entitled "Hot-pressed Doctors,

or Who's Afraid?" with burlesque dramatic sketches. Died 8th April, 1812.

REV. JOHN LIVINGSTONE.—Born Renfrewshire, 1858. Originally a draughtsman to an engineering firm, he studied for the ministry, and was educated at Glasgow University. Was Free Church minister at Stevenston, in Ayrshire, and in 1901 appointed to the pastorate of the Gallowgate U.F. Church, Aberdeen. Died 12th September, 1909. The following year a memorial volume of his sketches and poems, entitled "A Faithful Minister," was published, edited by the late Rev. Robert L. Jaffray.

ALBA.

(To be Continued.)

William Carnie.

In his notice of William Carnie (No. 190—December 8) "Alba" is obviously wrong in saying Mr Carnie was 82 when he died. Mr Carnie was born on 12th November, 1824, and died on 2nd January, 1903, so that he had just entered on his 84th year. When he was making additions to "The Bards of Bon-Accord" "Alba" might have supplied the names and dates of Mr Carnie's works; probably, however, that is not so easily done on the other side of the globe. These works were—"Waifs of Rhyme," 1887 (2nd edition, 1890); "Some Further Waifs of Rhyme," 1896; and three volumes of "Reporting Reminiscences," published between 1902 and 1906.

Mr Carnie's son, Alfred, died in Melbourne, as "Alba" correctly states, on 16th June, 1890, aged 37. Mention of an arrangement of the pantomime of "Cinderella" by him and produced at Durban is made in "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries, II., 17. The statement there that he died in 1893 is incorrect—most probably a misprint. The date of the pantomime is given as 1864; but presumably this is another misprint—it is more likely to have been 1834.

Q.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

205. Davidson, John, Good Templar Bard. He is the son of a teacher in Montrose, where he was born in 1875. He became a compositor, and, having adopted Good Templar principles, he has contributed considerably to the lyrics of the Temperance movement.

206. Davidson, John Thain, D.D., English Presbyterian Divine and Author. A son of the manse, born 23rd April, 1833, in Broughty-Ferry, where his father was parish minister, he was educated for the ministry of the Free Church, but soon transferred his services to England, where he was minister of Islington Presbyterian Church for some time before 1873. In his later years he became minister of a

suburban Presbyterian Church at Ealing, where he died in 1904.

207. Davidson, M. T. M., B.Sc., Teacher, Minor Poet, and Author. A native of Dundee, he became, and perhaps still is, master of Dundee Orphan Institution, and has published several educational works, which are proving useful. He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns," and has written the libretto of an operetta, entitled "The Grammar of the Fairies."

208. Davidson, Peter, D.D., United Presbyterian Divine and Author. Born in Dundee in 1803, he studied for the United Presbyterian ministry, and was ordained to the charge of Erskine Church, Arbroath, in 1831. Called to Stockbridge, now Eyre Place Church, in Edinburgh, he was inducted to the charge of that congregation in 1836. Here he continued till 1861, when he moved with his congregation to the Synod Hall in Queen Street. In 1858 he published his excellent book, "Opinions Concerning Jesus Christ," and in 1861 he received the degree of D.D. from St Andrews University. At the time of the Atonement controversy in his Church, he issued a striking pamphlet entitled, "The Two Gospels," in which he powerfully advocated the views of Dr John Brown. In addition to the publications already named, Dr Davidson joined issue in 1863 with Dr Colvin in a volume entitled "The Pentateuch Vindicated." He was also from the first a stalwart voluntary, advocating his views resolutely both in the press and in Church courts. He died in 1881.

209. Dear, David, Champion Shot. A native of Frickheim, born in 1861. He won the Queen's Prize in 1891.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages.

1851.

January 9. At Easter Skene, the Rev. Alexander Taylor, minister of Leochel-Cushnie, to Jessie, daughter of William McCombie, Esq. of Easter Skene.

January 14. The Rev. Robert S. Battiscombe, vicar of Parkway, Herts, to Lydia Edmonstone, daughter of the late John Lumsden, Esq. of Cushnie, H.E.I.C.S.

March 26. At Brotherton, Alexander Porteous, Esq. of Lauriston, Kincardineshire, to Helen, second daughter of David Scott, Esq. of Brotherton.

April 24. At Buchrumb, the Rev. John Christie, minister of Kildrumny, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Reid, Kildrumny.

June 11. At Scotstown, Major Knight Erskine of Pittodrie to Mary Anne Moir, eldest

daughter of the late George Charles Moir Esq. of Denmore.

June 24. At St George's, Hanover Square, the Earl of Kintore to Louisa Madaline, second daughter of Francis Hawkins, Esq., brother of the late Countess of Kintore.

July 3. At Banff, the Rev. James Smith, minister of Monquhitter, to Jane, elder daughter of James Harper, Esq., Commissary Clerk of Banffshire.

July 15. At London, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, third son of the Earl of Aberdeen, to Lady Ellen Douglas, second daughter of the Earl of Morton.

July 22. At Edinburgh, James Fraser Gordon, Esq., son of the late Captain William Gordon, Munmore, Glenlivet, to Eleanor Sinclair Leslie, eldest daughter of the late Archibald Leslie, Esq. of Balmageith.

June 19. At Cape Town, Alexander Hutchinson, Esq., W.S., solicitor, Cape Town, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. James Watt, Grammar School, Aberdeen.

August 20. At Aberdeen, William Jamieson, Esq., writer, Airdrie, to Marion, daughter of William McGillivray, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Natural History, Marischal College.

August 19. At the Manse, Newhills, Mr James Stewart, schoolmaster of Newhills, to Jane, second daughter of Rev. James Allan, minister of Newhills.

August 25. At Mill of Birness, Ellon, Mr Alexander Gray, A.M., schoolmaster, Methlick, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Mr Mair, farmer, Mill of Birness.

September 4. At 42 Schoolhill, Aberdeen, Rev. Alexander Boyd, minister of Crimond, to Christina, only daughter of the late Alexander Fraser, Esq., M.D., of Sheddocksley.

September 9. At Manse of Glenbervie, Rev. Alexander Smart Myers, minister of Benholm, to Eliza, second daughter of Rev. James Drummond, minister of Glenbervie.

November 5. At Aberdeen, Rev. John Matheson, Free Church minister of Forgue, to Katharine Stewart, eldest daughter of William Simpson, Esq. of Glenlythan.

November 11. Here, Keith Jopp, Esq., M.D., of the H.E.I.C.S., Madras, to Rachel, eldest daughter of William Chambers Hunter, Esq. of Tillery.

November 13. At Edinburgh, James Forbes Leith, Esq. of Whitehaugh, to Miss Mary Keith, Liberton.

November 25. At Whitehaugh, Robert William Rickart Hepburn of Rickarton, to Helen Maria, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel James John Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh.

Queries.

782. **INCHMARLO STONE.**—In a recent article in the "Journal" some account was given of the standing stone at Inchmarlo Cottage, on which, besides the slab inscription, there was an incised set of lines, of which some one may furnish a copy, for they are illegible from the stone itself.

" I stood,
The people and the people's God;
But ages thousand past have gone,
And now you take me for a stone."

was part of it. These were also attributed to Mr John Watson.

A. M.

783. **ALEXANDER IRVINE.**—Can any reader oblige me with particulars as to the career, marriage (if any), date and place of death of Alexander Irvine, son of Patrick Irvine of Inveramsay, W.S., and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Patrick Orr of Bridgeton, Kincairdineshire? According to the "Scotsman," this Alexander Irvine was born on 3rd February, 1824.

II.

784. **BADIFURROW OR BADFARROW.**—A William Farquharson, described as of this place, appears several times in the proceedings of the Scottish Privy Council in 1664 in connection with certain rioting on the river Don, in which the Earl of Mar and many others, including some Farquharsons, were concerned. From the Poll Book, the proprietor of Badifurrow (Inverurie Parish) would appear to have been known as Ferguson in 1696. The latter name was sometimes used for Farquharson, but I cannot trace the William of 1664 among the Farquharsons. Can anyone enlighten me in regard to him?

A. M. M.

785. **FARQUHARSON OF PERSIE.**—Can anyone say from what branch of Clan Fhionlaidh this Perthshire family sprang? The first I have found is Paul, who died in 1773, and

whose testament was confirmed on 18th July, 1775. One of his daughters was wife of his neighbour, Finlay Farquharson of Bochalzie.

A. M. M.

Answers.

614. **TURINGS OF FOVERAN.**—In supplement to the narrative given in No. 157 (April 21, 1911), it may be mentioned that the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" of 16th August, 1905, quoted from the "Scotsman" a communication by a correspondent that the death had just taken place (on the 6th August) of Dame Catherine Georgiana Turing, wife of Sir Robert Fraser Turing, 8th baronet of Foveran, Aberdeenshire. They were married at the British Legation at The Hague in 1853, Sir Robert being then British vice-consul at Rotterdam. This post he held from 1852 to 1860, and in the latter year he succeeded his father, Sir James Henry Turing, not only in the baronetcy, but also as British consul at Rotterdam, remaining consul till 1874. The consulate at Rotterdam would seem to have been held for many years by members of the Turing family. Sir Robert was succeeded as consul by his younger brother Alexander, who died on 10th July, 1882. (See "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries," III., 334.) A still younger brother, Henry, was vice-consul from 1874 till 1882, and in the latter year was appointed consul for South Holland, Zeeland, North Brabant, and Limburg. Sir Robert Turing married again on 22nd August, 1906, his second wife being Ethel Sophia, widow of Rev. Herbert Meade Ramus, and second daughter of the late Rev. George B. Perry-Ayseough. His only son and heir is James Walter Turing, North Lodge, Lavant, Chichester, born 3rd January, 1862.

J.

775. **JOHN BRYCE.**—James Bryce, advocate, Aberdeen, was the only son of John Bryce, as stated.

R.

No. 195.—January 12, 1912.

Donald Mor.

In Grant's "Legends of the Braes o' Mar" reference is made to Donald Mor, who was one of the last of the freebooting leaders to ply his unlawful vocation in the district where the contiguous counties of Aberdeen, Perth, and Forfar meet. Donald's proper name is probably unrecorded, but there is little reason to doubt that he hailed from the wilds of Lochaber, and that he was there regarded as a person of some social standing, despite his spoliative proclivities. Although it may be presumed that he conducted not a few creaghs, the record of only two has been kept alive. Both are mentioned in the "Legends," but in the last case I have been able to augment Grant's account from oral and apparently reliable traditional accounts supplied by the descendants of those who took part in the foray, and subsequent events.

In the first of the two expeditions Donald succeeded in "lifting" almost all the cattle in Glen Cluny. His depredation was, however, almost immediately discovered, and a hot pursuit began. A large body of men followed close on the heels of the raider, and so hopeless did the situation ultimately appear that his followers advised the abandonment of their spoil, and the seeking of personal safety in flight. Donald, not so easily daunted, knew that where physical force failed, subterfuge often succeeded. He was now well on his way up Glen Cluny, and, as it still wanted some hours of daybreak, he resolved to mislead his pursuers as to his route, so that he might retain the spoil.

Ordering his men to strike off to the westward, to keep in a body, and to drive the cattle with all possible speed, he elected to remain as rear-guard himself, undertaking to give timely notice of the approach of danger. His piper he detached from the main body, and after instructing him how to act, sent him off in the direction of Glenshee, which for some distance ahead was the route which he (Donald) would be considered likely to take. This last was the masterstroke which saved the situation.

Shortly after Donald had made his dispositions, the pursuing Braemar men were gratified to hear the "pibroch of Donald Dubh" sounding but a short distance ahead up the Cairnwell road. Judging that this must proceed from the cateran band, who were presumably unconscious of pursuit, they accel-

erated their pace in hope of speedily recovering their stolen property. Soon the music ceased, but only to re-commence a little later. Again and again it stopped and started, but on each succeeding occasion the sounds became fainter and fainter. The pursuers were evidently being outdistanced. The reason of this was that the piper, acting on Donald's orders, after playing a measure at one place, ran on ahead before he re-commenced, and thus gained on his pursuers. Why they should thus be outdistanced rather surprised the Braemar men, but their consternation increased when, on reaching the top of the Cairnwell, they heard the pibroch sounding along the road leading down to Glenshee. Why the caterans had taken this route they could not understand, but they paused not to consider, never doubting but that their stolen cattle were in front of them. Down into the glen passed the piper, but daybreak had now supervened, and soon his further progress was arrested by the Glenshee men. When the pursuers came up he was handed over to them. Infuriated at being tricked, they demanded of him which way Donald and the cattle had gone. The piper, with true Highland fidelity, refused to tell, even though told that his life was the penalty of refusal, so with summary justice he was shot on the spot. By his ruse, however, Donald succeeded in getting clear away with the cattle.

According to Grant, when tidings of the piper's death reached Lochaber, Donald was greatly incensed against the Glenshee men, for what he characterised as their treachery in handing over his retainer to the pursuers. He vowed vengeance on Glenshee, and at once set about organising an expedition for that purpose. His followers, however, objected to such prompt measures. They urged that their previous raid was so recent that the Glenshee men would expect reprisals, and consequently be on their guard. Immediate action they held would be fraught with great danger, and therefore counselled delay. Donald would not, however, be persuaded, and the result was that with only seven or eight of the most daring spirits he set out on what proved to be his last foray.

Donald found Glenshee unsuspecting and unguarded, consequently he had no difficulty in seizing his spoil and making off. Needless to say, all such enterprises were carried out under cover of darkness, and by daybreak the raiders found themselves clear of the inhabited district, and unmolested by pursuit. Guided by previous experience, Donald did not take the usual route, but turned abruptly to the westward. Shortly after dawn a dense mist fell, and the robber chief, now considering himself safe, decided to rest and refresh both cattle and men before proceeding further. A halt was therefore called, and a fire kindled in a hollow in Corrie Shith, in the basin of the Shee.

Meanwhile the hue and cry had been raised. The men of Glenshee turned out; assistance was sought and obtained from Glenisla, and the combined force took up the pursuit. The

slots of the cattle formed their guide, but on the harder ground of the hillside these were more difficult to determine. Then to add to their difficulties came the dense fog. A consultation was then held as to whether it was better to go on or to abandon the pursuit. Many thought further effort useless, others dreaded falling into an ambushade, and the result was that the greater part turned back. A small party, mostly Glenisla men, however, held on. At last the dull red glow of the cateran's fire suddenly came in sight. There were only a few figures seated round it, and fearing to charge these, lest other and unseen enemies might close in on their rear, such of them as had guns took aim and fired. Two of the figures dropped by the fire, the rest rose and fled. When the pursuers advanced, they found one of the dead men to be Donald Mor. That the party had been refreshing was evidenced from the fact that the mouths of the dead men were filled with bread and cheese.

When news of the death of Donald reached Lochaber, a deputation was despatched to urge that instead of burying him where he had fallen, his remains should be interred in consecrated ground. This the highly decorous conduct of the deputation effected, and the remains of Donald and his follower were laid to rest in Glenshee Churchyard.

Thus the story is told in Grant's "Legends," but there are certain points that seem to be far from clear. Although Grant does not state so—probably did not know—the man who shot Donald was Ogilvy of Holl. How did he come to be there? Holl is in the Backwater district of Lintathen, many miles from where Donald met his death, and the Ogilvy family were located there for a long number of years. The most probable explanation seems to be that Ogilvy happened to be in Glenisla when the craigh took place, and joined in the pursuit.

Again, did Donald raid Glenisla as well as Glenshee, or did he confine his attentions to the latter glen alone? A very bitter feeling was engendered between the inhabitants of the two glens at the Battle of the Cairnwell, and this feeling was far from having died out at the time of Donald's raid. It therefore seems doubtful if the Glenshee men would have sought assistance from those against whom they cherished such feelings of resentment. The Glenisla men also appear to have taken the leading part in the pursuit. Would they have done this if they had not had something to gain thereby, for they well knew that pursuit of the caterans was anything but a safe game? It may well be that Glenisla suffered as well as Glenshee, but I think it improbable that Backwater was raided, as the distance would be too great, though the presence of Ogilvy would seem to indicate as much. In addition to these considerations, by sending a messenger from Glenshee to Glenisla much time would be lost, but if the latter district had been raided the pursuers might not have been far behind the pursued.

Grant's statement that a deputation came

from Lochaber to secure burial for the remains of Donald in consecrated ground seems also doubtful. It must be remembered that the discomfited kerne had to travel from Glenshee to far-away Lochaber, and that the deputation had to return from thence. This must have occupied some days at least. That the bodies lay on the hillside all this time is hardly to be believed. The burial of caterans was effected as soon after death as possible, and generally where they fell. But lawless though those men were, they liked their remains to lie in consecrated ground. To attain this end many of those who could afford it decorated their coats with silver buttons of a value considered sufficient to defray the cost of decent interment. Donald's coat was so decorated. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that Donald's remains were interred in Glenshee Churchyard before the arrival of the deputation, and that, as only one of his followers fell with him, he was buried alongside his chief.

Well aware of the revengeful propensities of the caterans, Ogilvy of Holl lived in something like a state of terror ever after having shot Donald. He never went afield without being armed, and started in a threatening or defensive manner when suddenly accosted. At home he always sat facing the door, with a loaded gun within arm's reach. As far as I am aware, no attempt was ever made on his life.

To show that the above events are not ancient history, the following incident may be related. In the course of conversation the writer once referred to the subsequent conduct of the man who shot Donald. He was somewhat taken aback when one of his hearers remarked, "That was my grandfather!"

Another incident may be also worth recording. Formerly it was not uncommon for dealers to bring droves of horses from the Highlands for sale at the various markets in the lower districts. A Glenisla smallholder bought one of these "shelties" from a dealer, who assured him the animal had been bred in Lochaber. The man took the pony home, and subsequently turned it out to pasture. On going to fetch it the horse was not to be found. On making inquiries he found out the direction it had taken, and as these were not the days of fences, he had no doubt but his purchase had returned to its native place. Unwilling to bear the loss, the man set off in pursuit, and duly reached Lochaber. Knocking at the door of what appeared to be a better house than most, he made his purpose known, and asked for shelter for the night. "Where do you come from?" asked the woman who replied to his knock, and who was clad in widow's weeds. On being told she replied, "I have heard of the return of the pony, and you can have it back with you. You can also have food and shelter here as long as you stay, for, believe me, I am only too glad to be able to bestow any favour upon one who comes from a district which bestowed Christian burial upon the stranger dead!" She was the widow of Donald Mor!

DAVID GRUWAR.

The Bards of Bon-Accord.

(Additions Continued.)

George MacDonald, LL.D.—Born in Huntly in 1824, and studied at King's College, Aberdeen. During his studentship contributed verses to the "Aberdeen Herald," signed "Dalmocand," an anagram of his surname. One piece, "Soliloquy of Wallace in the Tower of London," I had, but not now. Intended for the Congregational ministry, he subsequently studied at Highbury Theological College, and officiated as minister for some time; but eventually gave up the duty and took to literature. He published several volumes of excellent poetry, and some of poetical prose, like "Phantastes, a Faerie Romance." Then he took to prose, and he explained—"I do not like novel writing, but I have to earn my bread. My business is poetry, and I only write novels because I have to." I need not particularise the long list of stories which issued from his facile pen, and in which many gems of verse will be found. He visited the United States in 1872-3 on a lecturing tour, and he spent the winters regularly at Bordighera, in Italy, giving a kindly welcome to the wandering Briton in that quarter. Died at Ashstead, Surrey, on 16th September, 1905, aged 81.

Walter McGilvray, D.D.—Native of Isláy, and educated at Glasgow University. In 1835 minister St Mark's Church, Glasgow. Joined Free Church, and sent in 1846 to Canada, where he preached to the exiled Highlanders of Glengarry in their native tongue. Pastor of Free Gilcomston Church, Aberdeen, 1854. Died at Morningside, near Edinburgh, on 30th June, 1880. Keen controversialist, wrote against Morisonianism, also "Life of St Chrysostom," and in particular "The Woman at the Well, and other Poems."

William McKissock.—Many years employed by the Aberdeen Corporation Cleansing Department. Died 7th May, 1908. Published "Musings in Verse." Had not much education, having been a labourer all his lifetime, but his effusions were far above those of George Legg, a man previously engaged in the same kind of work, who had a hankering after rhyme. If London could boast of a crossing-sweeper poet in the person of Francis Thompson, Aberdeen could complacently point to her "scaffo" bard, Willie McKissock.

William F. Mavor, LL.D.—Born in the parish of New Deer, 1st August, 1753. Educated at our University, and when only 17 went to England as usher in an Oxfordshire school. After some scholastic work at Woodstock, he became an Episcopal pastor, and was vicar of Hurley in Berkshire, and rector of Stonesfield; also chaplain to the Earl of Moira and to the Duke of Marlborough. He was a voluminous author. Irrespective of the volumes of verse mentioned in the appendix to the "Bards of Bon-Accord," he wrote or edited, in 25 vols.,

"Universal History, Ancient and Modern," "Dictionary of Natural History," "The British Nepos, or Lives of Illustrious Britons," "Historical Account of Voyages and Travels," many educational books, including a system of stenography invented by himself. He believed that his name Mavor was a variant of Melvor, and that his family was of Highland extraction. He was ten times Mayor of Woodstock. Latterly he declined to act as county magistrate, and when pressed by other justices to continue his services, he replied somewhat enigmatically that he had "been gamekeeper to the Duke of Marlborough long enough!" He died at Woodstock on 29th December, 1837, aged 79. There is a marble monument to him outside the west-end of Woodstock Church, with an inscription by the Rev. Vincent Thomas, and an elegiac verse by himself as follows:—

"The feeling soul may linger here,
Soft Pity's bosom heave a sigh;
But spare my dust, and come not near
Cold Apathy with tearless eye."

William Meston.—The "Holy Ode from Mount Alexander" and the "Hymn on the Approach of the 29th of May" (two serious poems approved by Mr Walker) were not written by Meston, and had no right to be included in Burnett's edition of his poems (Aberdeen, 1802). They were composed by a contemporary Jacobite poet, the Laird of Struan, in Perthshire—Alexander Robertson, chief of the Clan Donnachie. Mount Alexander (Dun Alastair, in Gaelic) is on his ancestral estate, near Loch Rannoch, and adjacent to the hill Scheshallion. "Struan," as he was styled, was at Killiecrankie, Sheriffmuir, and interviewed Prince Charles in 1745, when a very aged man. The 29th of May was the birthday of Charles II. in 1630, and likewise, 30 years after, in 1660, the anniversary of the restoration of the Stuart dynasty and his triumphal entry into London. In the late Alexander Allardyce's "Balmoral, a Romance of the Queen's Country" (1897), Meston is one of the principal actors in the story, and his scholastic peculiarities, macaronic converse, and bibulous drolleries are narrated with much ability. Although cast in the mould of Scott's "Waverley," Allardyce's romance has much to recommend it to Aberdeenshire readers, in its fine descriptions of our mountain scenery and the outbreak of 1715; he wrote with a master hand, evincing antiquarian knowledge and historical acumen.

Christian Milne.—Born Inverness in 1773, daughter of Thomas Ross, a cabinetmaker. Her mother, Mary Gordon, native of Forres, died when Christian was of tender age, and her father married again. In 1787 she went to service in Aberdeen, and in 1795 she was fortunate in obtaining a place in the house of Principal Jack, Old Aberdeen, whose spouse discovered the poetic talents of her domestic, and encouraged her. Others assisted, notably Bishop Skinner and Mr John Ewen, and her book of

poems was published in 1805, from which she realised about £100. In 1797 she married Peter Milne, a working ship carpenter, who regularly went to sea. In 1816 she had eight children. She had very indifferent health, and died about 1840, and is buried in St Clement's Churchyard, Footdee.

ALBA.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

210. Deuchar, David, Etcher and Artist.—He was born near Montrose in 1743, and died in 1808. He practised in Edinburgh as a seal engraver.

211. Dempster, George, M.P. of Dunnichen, Eminent Agriculturist and Parliament man and Minor Poet.—A native of Dundee. Born December, 1732, and admitted advocate 1755. He became M.P. for Fife and Forfar district of burghs in 1762. He was greatly respected in Parliament and the country. In 1765 he became Secretary to the Order of the Thistle. He retired from Parliament in 1790. He had supported the financial plans of the Pitt Administration, but was opposed to the continued sovereignty over India of the East India Company, of which he was at one time a director. He was instrumental in getting Parliament to pass an Act for the protection and encouragement of the Scottish fisheries. He was the first to suggest the plan of sending fresh salmon to the London market packed in boxes filled with ice, instead of being pickled as formerly. He also published a "Discourse containing a summary of the Report of the Directors of the Society for Extending the Fisheries of Great Britain, 1789." Of this society, founded in 1788, he was one of the directors. He also took a leading part in promoting the manufactures and agriculture of his native land. During the latter portion of Mr Dempster's life he devoted himself to the improvement of his own estate of Dunnichen, and for long before his death so deeply had he impressed his fellow-countrymen with the sterling uprightness of his character, alike as a private and public man, that he was everywhere spoken of as "honest George Dempster." He died 13th February, 1818.

212. Dempster, Thomas, Scottish Scholar, Historian, and Author.—Said to be a native of Brechin, and born in 1579, but claimed for Muiresk, Aberdeenshire. He studied at Aberdeen and Cambridge, when he passed to Paris, and taught the classics in the College of Beauvais. Forced to leave Paris, as the result of a college row, in which he had in-

sulted three of the King's bodyguard by confining them for several days in the college, he returned to England, but must soon have left it, as he is presently found teaching at Nesmes, Pisa, and Bologna successively. In the latter city he died in 1625. Known as "The Living Library" for his erudition he issued many learned works. Perhaps his best-known publication is his "*Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*," a new edition of which, in two volumes, was issued in 1829.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

The Clerk Family.

In No. 190, December 8, appears in the Biographies of Forfarshire Notable Men the name of John Clerk, Provost of Montrose in the 14th century, whose descendants continued as burgesses down to the reign of Queen Mary, and were the ancestors of the well-known Clerks of Penicuik. A short account is also given of a John Clerk, a prosperous merchant, born in Montrose in 1611, who removed to France, settled in Paris, returned to Scotland in 1647, and purchased the estate of Penicuik. By way of amplifying and partly correcting these statements the following particulars are quoted from Cameron's "*History of Fettercairn*." Two hundred years before (in 1777) Emilia Belsches (grandmother of the great grandmother of Lord Clinton of Fettercairn and Pitsligo) bought the estate of Fettercairn, an ancestor of hers resided and brought up a family in the village. His name was John Clerk (grandfather, as will be seen, of the above John Clerk), whom Sir John Clerk, the first Baronet of Penicuik (1676-1755) in his "*Memoirs*" calls his grandfather's grandfather, and that his ancestors were for many years Chief Magistrates of Montrose. And in the middle of the 16th century this John Clerk had a feu of lands in Badenoch from the Duke of Gordon; but taking part with Queen Mary against his superior, he had on that account to flee the country.

"He took shelter in a little town called Fettercairn. Here he lived with his family many years; how he traded I never could learn; but he lived creditably, and was sufficiently able to breed up his son, William, a merchant, and to provide him with a good stock." This William Clerk had a son, John (the second above), who, according to a kirk-session record now lost, was baptised on 22nd December, 1611, by Alexander Forbes, minister of Fettercairn and Bishop of Caithness. This son (as above stated) was bred a merchant, went to France in 1634, settled in Paris, made a fortune, returned to Scotland in 1646 with £10,000, and bought Penicuik. He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Gray, ancestor of Lord Gray, and his eldest son was the foresaid Sir John Clerk, created a baronet by Charles II. in 1679. The successive descendants down to the present Lord Clinton might be given in a future article.

A.

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1852.

March 16. At Rumbling Bridge, the Rev Edward Hume, minister of Pitsligo, to Eliza, daughter of the late Captain Patten, of Devonshaw, Perthshire.

April 15. At St Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, the Rev. H. St John Howard, S.C.L., of Downing College, Cambridge, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Rev. George Forbes, D.D., of Black and Inverman.

April 20. At Rosemount, Aberdeen, the Rev. William Robertson, F.C., Aboyne, to Margaret, third daughter of the late Mr William Hay, parochial schoolmaster, Huntly.

May 12. At Durris House, Littleton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., barrister-at-law, youngest son of Sir John Bayley, Bart. of Poets' Corner, Westminster, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Anthony Mactier, Esq., Durris House.

June 8. At Drum, George Augustus Frederic Houchen, Esq., 55th Regiment, Bengal, N.I., to Jane Christina, youngest daughter of Alexander Forbes Irvine, Esq. of Drum.

June 1. At Aberdeen William Frederick Ogg, advocate, Aberdeen, to Agnes, elder daughter of the late John Mortimer, Esq., Aberdeen.

June 8. At Aberdeen, Lauchlan McKinnon, junior, advocate in Aberdeen, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Patrick Blaikie, physician in Aberdeen.

July 7. At Durris House, William Thom, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Maria Colvin, second daughter of A. Mactier, Esq. of Durris.

August 17. At Manse of King-Edward, James W. Winchester, Esq., surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., Bombay Army, to Jane, eldest daughter of Rev. William Findlay, minister of King-Edward.

August 21. At Braemar, James Booth, M.D., Aberdeen, to Mary Craig, daughter of the late Mr James McKenzie, merchant.

September 2. At Pittrichie House, Udney, Rev. John Leslie, Udney, to Anne, only daughter of the late Mr John Hector, Mains of Pittrichie.

September 7. At Strathdon, Captain St John O'Neill Muter, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, son of Lieut.-Col. Muter, late Royal Canadian Rifles, to Georgina Anne Forbes, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Meiklejohn, minister of Strathdon.

September 14. At Manse of Tullynessle, Rev. William A. Smith, minister of Towie, to Jane, daughter of Rev. James Paull, D.D., minister of Tullynessle and Forbes.

September 28. At Peterhead, Lieut. Colin Campbell Kane, R.N., to Jane, daughter of the late James Hutchison, of Richmond.

October 18. At Edinburgh, Rev. Alexander Spence, Free St Clement's Church, Aberdeen, to Janet, only daughter of the late James Auchie, Esq., printer.

November 10. At North Essie, St Fergus, Rev. Alexander Keith, Free Church, Strichen, to Anne, youngest daughter of Alexander Watson, Esq.

November 30. At Woodlands, James Moir, Esq., surgeon, Aberdeen, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Munro, Esq., railway contractor, Dingwall.

December 9. At London, the Hon. Alexander Gordon, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, to Caroline Emilia Mary, eldest daughter of J. F. W. Herschel, Esq.

Queries.

786. JOHN GRANT, GLENGAIRN.—Who was John Grant, Glengairn, what business did he follow, and when did he write "Legends of the Braes o' Mar?"

QUERIST.

787. PROVOST WILLIAM CHALMERS.—Can any reader oblige me with the date of marriage of Mr Chalmers to Helen Morrison?

B.

Answers.

348. POEM BY TENNYSON AND PARODY.—"W. G. P." asked a question ("Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries, II., 300) about a poem of Tennyson's, titled "1865-1866," and beginning—

I stood on a tower in the wet,
And New Year and Old Year met,

which has not been republished in any collection of Tennyson's works. He will find the poem quoted by "A Man of Kent" in an article in the "British Weekly" of December 14, relating to the newly published book, "Tennyson and His Friends." By the poet's son, the present Lord Tennyson. Tennyson's poem was furnished by a correspondent shortly after "W. G. P.'s" query appeared (see Vol. II., 320), but the parody was not forthcoming. It is now given by "A Man of Kent" (Sir William Robertson Nicoll), who says—"Tennyson's lines were extensively ridiculed and parodied, but the best parody appeared in the 'Star.'" It is as follows—

1867-1868.

I sat in a 'bus in the wet,
 "Good Words" I had happened to get,
 With Tennyson's last bestowing;
 And I said, "Oh, bard! who work so hard,
 Have you aught that is worth the knowing?
 Verses enough and so boring—
 Twaddle quite overflowing,
 Rubbish enough for deploring;
 But aught that is worth the knowing?" .
 Placards on walls were glowing,
 Puffs in the papers pouring,
 "Good Words" rearing and blowing,
 "Once a Week" blowing and roaring.

The excellence of the parody will be
 manifested by comparing it with the original.

Q.

765. "THE HONOURS THREE."—To drink a
 health "with all the honours" or "with High-
 land honours" is a matter of frequent occur-
 rence at festive gatherings, and surely when
 any ordinary Scot sings that he will

"Drink a cup to Scotland yet
 Wi' a' the honours three"

he thinks not of crown, sceptre, and sword,
 but simply and solely of the three cheers which
 usually accompany a special toast. These three
 cheers were no doubt all that was in the mind
 of the writer of the song when he wrote of
 "honours three" as an accompaniment to his
 patriotic toast.

A. M. M.

No. 196.—January 19, 1912.

Agriculture in Scotland in the 18th Century.

In the first half of the eighteenth century the type of agriculture which was all but universal in Scotland was still that of the township farm. The infield or home land was cultivated in alternate "rigs" or ridges, of which there might be seven or eight in a small field, by several tenants; and, though each of these had his own share of the live-stock, the outfield, which consisted mainly of natural grass, was common to all. The evils of such a system hardly needed to be proved. The common right of grazing made it impossible to reclaim any portion of the waste; and a tenant, if the meagre pasture was over-stocked, could have no interest in reducing the number of his beasts, since his neighbours in all probability would increase theirs, or in trying to establish a better breed, since all the animals were herded and folded together. The ridges changed hands too frequently to permit of their soil being improved; and, as the arable land after harvest was added as common pasture to the waste, no ground could be enclosed for the making or storing of hay. The tenants were nominally individual farmers; but even in matters of ordinary routine little or nothing could be done without mutual consent.

The plough of these days was a huge unwieldy instrument, requiring the co-operation of several men and horses and of four to six oxen; and the cattle were usually so weak after their winter fare of straw and boiled chaff that the owner had to obtain the assistance of his neighbours in "lifting" them on to the grass. The general aspect of the country must have been cheerless and uncouth. "The land," wrote an eye-witness, "is like a piece of striped cloth, with banks full of weeds and ridges of corn, in constant succession, from one end of a field to another." Even in fertile districts, such as the Carse of Stirling, the soil was defaced by stones, stagnant pools, and bogs; and, except in pleasure grounds and orchards, there were not only no fences, but no trees.

It was not till about 1760, a year which marks an epoch in English as well as in Scottish farming, that "run-rig" cultivation fell into disuse; but the movement, which then became general, may be traced, half a century back, to the Union. One result of that measure was that Galloway took to rearing cattle for the English market; pasture was extended at the expense of tillage; and men of intelligence were roused to effort when they found that their half-starved beasts were bought at a low price and then fattened in England for sale. Cattle, better

fed, were imported from Ireland; and, in order to remedy the depreciation of stock caused by constant herding, mixture of breeds, and the want of hay, they proceeded to "park" or enclose their lands. Many families were evicted in the course of this change; farmers were deprived of their outfields, and herdsmen were dismissed. In 1724 men disguised as women rose against the "parks and depopulating enclosures"; and, despite military intervention, many of the dykes were thrown down.

The South Sea Bubble had recently given an impetus to rural progress, for landowners who had embarked in that venture sought to recover their losses by improving their estates; in 1723 an agricultural society was formed; and from this date we can trace here and there, but chiefly in East Lothian, the introduction of improvements which in later days were to be universally adopted, such as enclosing, fallowing, and the culture of turnips and clover. The movement thus initiated was quickened by the suppression in 1746 of the last Jacobite revolt. Scotsmen resorted more and more to England, where the principles of farming were better understood; the Crown turned to good account its possession of forfeited estates; and a large sum of money was distributed amongst landowners in purchase of heritable jurisdictions. About the same time, owing to the ravages of war in the Highlands and of cattle disease in England, Lowland graziers began to make higher profits; and in 1760 the price of their stock in the English market had nearly doubled. Hence a fresh impetus to "the new husbandry," far more widely diffused than that which had set in after the Union. Green crops for the summer and winter food of cattle had, as we have seen, been tried; but clover could not contend with weeds; and it was only after this period that the culture of turnips, which cleansed the soil much more effectually than fallowing, gradually became common. As late as 1773, turnips were served on Edinburgh dinner-tables as part of the desert.

Agriculture, which had been the most backward of Scottish industries, was now caught up into the general advance; and its progress was promoted by men who had made fortunes in private business or in the service of the East India Company. Dr Somerville, writing in 1813 at the age of 72, remarked that in Roxburghshire within his recollection no fewer than eight considerable estates had been purchased by Anglo-Indians, and that at least two-thirds of the landed property had been "transferred by sale to new proprietors." It cannot, however, be said that the old aristocracy were at all reluctant to embark in agricultural reform. The township farm, when its group of holdings became vacant, was let in most cases to a single tenant, who not only obtained a long lease, usually for nineteen years, but was bound by its provisions to adopt certain methods, such as fencing, manuring, the sowing of grasses, and the rotation of crops. The cluster of thatched cottages, "generally of only one storey and often not floored," was replaced by

a substantial farmhouse and steading; and in the southern parts of Perthshire—a district by no means the most advanced—the change which had taken place by 1743 in domestic comfort is thus graphically described—

"About half a century ago the farmer went on foot to market; now he rides, properly accoutred in all points; formerly he ate his food off his knee, and it consisted of meal, vegetables, and milk; now his table is covered, his knife and fork are laid down before him to dine on meat; his father lay in a straw or chaff bed without curtains; he sleeps on feathers with his curtains drawn around him. Servants and labourers have advanced in the same proportion in their desire and enjoyment of the comforts of life."

Rents rose enormously, but so also, owing to better methods and better tools of husbandry, did the farmer's profits. The medieval plough, with its huge wooden frame and procession of oxen and horses, gave place to the modern implement drawn by a single team; farmers, barley-mills, and, after 1786, thrashing mills were successively introduced; and, as roads were made and improved, the farm produce was conveyed no longer on pack-horses or in sledges, but in carts.—"The Awakening of Scotland, 1747-1797," by William Law Mathison.

"Aberdeen Buchan Association Magazine."

A magazine under this title was started some time ago in connection with the Aberdeen Buchan Association. The first number appeared in October last, being issued by Messrs Milne and Stephen, the Caxton Press, and two numbers have followed since, monthly publication being all that is at present aimed at. The magazine consists of a quarto sheet of 8 pages, the two last pages being used for advertisements; the editor is Mr William Muri, 140 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen. It was stated in the first number that the committee of the association, in starting the magazine, had chiefly two aims in view—"One is to have a permanent record of what the association does—a record which, it is hoped, will become more and more valuable as time goes on. Another object is that members may exchange ideas and may contribute interesting information about Buchan and about Buchan men and manners, as well as Buchan anecdotes, and thus keep alive the good old broad Buchan tongue." The second number contained a notice of a lecture to the association on "Buchan Song and Ballad," delivered by Mr Gavin Greig, Whitehill, New Deer, and a reprint of "Tipperty's Jean" and "The Brown Cleak"; and the principal feature of the December issue was a detailed sketch of the contributions to Buchan literature made by the late Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid.

"The Evangel in Gowrie."

This handsome and neatly printed volume by the Rev. Adam Philip, M.A., United Free Church, Longforgan, author of "The Parish of Longforgan," "Songs and Sayings of Gowrie," etc., has just been published by Messrs Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, Edinburgh, at 4s 6d net. As explained in the preface, the object of the work is not to tell the history of Gowrie, but is rather an attempt to deal with some chapters in the story of religion and religious life in the Cause, and to illustrate their power and some of their ramifications. There are five principal divisions, which Mr Philip has judiciously sub-divided into definite chapters. The author has thus been enabled to present his matter with a clearness and lucidity which enhance the interest of readers. The Dissenters, Bereans, Haldanes, and other religious bodies are dealt with, while the work and influence of such men as the Wellwoods of Errol, Minnams of Abernethy, Gourlay the Covenanter, Adams of Kinnaird, Glas of Tealing, Captain Paterson and Erskine of Linlathen, Lady Mary Jane Kinnaird and Nance Fleming, are all told with much force. The chapters "Glimpse of Parishes about 1790" and "Superstition and Witchcraft," are of outstanding interest, but, indeed, into the whole 452 pages of matter composing the volume, facts have been carried which cannot fail to appeal to readers far beyond the confines of Gowrie.

The Bards of Bon-Accord.

(Additions Continued.)

George Moir.—Born in Aberdeen, 1799, and educated at our University. Became a proficient linguist, acquiring German, French, Spanish, and Italian, and soon became recognised as an elegant translator. Passed as advocate in 1825. Contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," in 1824, an article on Spanish literature and Spanish lyric poetry, with many beautiful specimens, such as Manrique's elegy, "Oh, let the soul its slumbers break," Luiz Ponce de Leon's "Achoe Serena," and the songs, "Bright Eyes," "Oh, broad and limpid river," and "Blow light, thou balmy air," set to music as a glee by W. Horsley. Translated Schiller's "Walden" in 1827, and Schiller's historical works for Constable's Miscellany. Goethe inquired of Carlyle about the translator in 1828, and Carlyle replied, describing Moir as a man of small bodily stature; "he seemed to me a little polished crystal, nearly colourless for the present, but in which at some hour the sun might come to be refracted, and reflected in a fine play of tints." Moir visited Craigmyle in 1829, and made several pictures of the house. He visited Germany the same year, and passed through Weimar, but Goethe was absent. Carlyle gave him one of the four medals which Goethe had sent.

Moir wrote articles on Tasso, Calderon, and Camoens, and for the 7th edition of the Encyc. Britt., edited by Macevey Napier, the articles on poetry. Appointed 1838 professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in the University of Edinburgh, but resigned in 1840, on obtaining the sheriffship of Ross-shire and subsequently of Stirlingshire. In 1854 wrote a eulogy on Professor Wilson in "Blackwood's Magazine." In 1864 appointed Professor of Scots Law in Edinburgh University. Died 19th October, 1870, aged 71.

Rev. John Moir, M.A.—Episcopal clergyman, an alumnus of Aberdeen University, where he obtained his degree. Settled in London, and got a lectureship in St Dionis Church. He published in 1788 two volumes of "Gleanings, or Fugitive Pieces, consisting of Essays, Sketches, Verses," etc. Had previously issued two volumes of sermons, one in 1775 and another in 1786. Wrote also on "Female Tuition," "History of the Life and Public Services of C. J. Fox," and "Transactions in Ireland from 1760 to the present time, 1787." He stated that his books were published for the support of a sickly wife and numerous family, and that he had taken a lease of Dr John's house in Bolt Court in the hope of letting it out for lodgings. These particulars are gleaned from the Gentleman's Magazine. I failed to discover the subsequent history of this unfortunate Aberdonian, whose fate resembles that of Andrew Macdonald, so pithily described by Isaac D'Israeli in his "Calamities of Authors."

William R. Moir.—Born 1842 at Pedderate, and educated at New Deer. Bookkeeper to a manufacturing firm at Peterhead. Poet, lecturer, and newspaper correspondent. Twice paid visits to South Africa. Died 20th February, 1910, aged 67. (See Edwards' "Modern Scottish Poets," vol. 1.)

ALBA.

(To be continued.)

Colonel Ewing and "Jerusalem the Golden."

"Alba" made a slip—no doubt inadvertently—when he said (No. 192—December 22, 1911) that Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Ewing was the composer of the hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden." What he should have said was that Ewing composed a tune to the hymn: the hymn itself, of course, is by Bernard of Cluny. Regarding the tune, the following interesting passage occurs in Mr Carnie's "Reporting Reminiscences" (I., 305-6)—

"A little controversy anent a famous hymn tune may get reference here [1858]. In the 'fifties the most accomplished amateur musician in Aberdeen was admittedly Mr Alexander Ewing, son of Dr Ewing, of Tertowie. He was a law student, but became best known as a member of the Haydn Society, appearing fre-

quently with that body at their private concerts. 'Alick' Ewing was indeed a gifted young fellow in the realm of music, excelling especially as a pianist. He took an interest in the Harmonic Choir, and asked me if they would let him hear a tune he had composed. Of course they would, so he brought his harmonium to our practice meeting one night, and there and then was first sung the tune variously called 'Ewing,' 'Argyle,' 'Jerusalem,' in a multitude of the best English collections. It was always credited to Alexander Ewing, Bishop of Argyll, but entering into the controversy alluded to, I was able to obtain satisfactory acknowledgment for the true author, and his name has ever since been printed with it. Mr Alick Ewing entered the army, and at the time of his death—1895—held the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel."

There is an interesting biographical sketch of Ewing in the "In Memoriam" volume for 1895, in which it is stated that he translated two standard German works into English—"Flowers, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces," by Jean Paul Richter, and "The Serapion Brethren," in two volumes, by Ernst Theodor Wilhelm Hoffmann. He married, in 1867, Juliana Horatio Gatty, daughter of the Rev. Alfred Gatty, vicar of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire. Mrs Gatty, in 1866, established "Aunt Judy's Magazine" for children, and Colonel Ewing contributed an Eastern fairy tale to it, "The Prince of Sleona," besides setting some songs and hymns to music, the words of which were written by his intended wife. "During this same year Juliana Gatty was writing 'Mrs Over-the-Way's Remembrances,' and in the opening story she quoted some stanzas from another version of St Bernard's hymn, and these verses were set very beautifully to music by Colonel Ewing, but have never been published."

Q.

John Fullerton ("Wild Rose").

It should be added to 'Alba's' brief account (in No. 192—December 22, 1911) of this "Bard of Bon-Accord"—though Buchan might perhaps claim him, for exactly half his lifetime was spent between Peterhead and Pitfour—that a volume of his poems was published after his death (Peterhead: P. Scrogie, 1905), with a brief memoir written by his widow. "Throughout life," says this memoir, "Mr Fullerton continued to be a regular contributor both in prose and verse to various magazines and to the newspaper press. Some of his poetical fancies found more permanent form in the shape of pamphlets. 'The Ghost o' Denmilair' was written in 1870, and ran into several editions. 'O Farrocho!' 1886, appeared after the death of Lord Dalkeith. Mr Fullerton was persuaded to enter this poem in a ballad competition. Although not, strictly speaking, a ballad, it was admitted and carried off a prize. Pure poetic beauty was attributed to it, and it was admitted

to be the finest contribution in the competition. His other poems give touching and vivid glimpses of Nature; but it would be impossible to convey any complete idea of the extent and variety of Mr Fullerton's poetic efforts. This present collection, sufficient for the purposes of a memorial volume, forms but a small portion of the poet's musings on Parnassus. Besides, there are, so to speak, almost endless songs and sonnets, contributed to an ever widening circle of friends on occasions joyous or mournful in their lives, and with whom his sympathy was a very real matter, which perhaps accounts for the fact, as his correspondence shows, that the 'nom de plume' 'Wild Rose' was dear to many a home and many a heart."

Q.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

213. Devorgilla, Countess of Balliol, Foundress of Balliol College, etc.—This remarkable lady, who was the daughter of Alan Lord or Prince of Galloway, and the wife of the great noble Lord Balliol, is said to have been born in Dundee, with which city she had ancestral connection through the Comyns, about the year 1209. William M'Doval, however, in his History of Dumfries, claims her as a native of Nithsdale. One of the wealthiest and most powerful noblewomen in Europe, she seems to have been endowed with remarkable energy of mind, public spirit, and generosity. Many of her benefactions still continue to bless the world from which she has passed away, almost 700 years. Among them is the famous college at Oxford, erected in honour of her husband, and still bearing her name, "Balliol College." Besides this educational foundation, she also erected a convent at Dundee, another at Wigtown, the Greyfriars monastery at Dumfries, and greatest of all, New Abbey in Kirkcudbrightshire, erected in 1275 in memory of her husband, who died in 1269. She also built over the Nith at Dumfries a splendid bridge of nine arches, said to be at the time and for long after the finest in Scotland. During her later years Devorgilla resided chiefly in Huntingdonshire, on the land she inherited from her father. Her favourite abode was Kempstone, in that county, and there on 29th September, 1289, she breathed her last. Twenty years before that date, on the death of her husband, to whom she was deeply attached, she had caused his heart to be extracted from his body, embalmed and placed in an ivory casket. This casket she kept beside her as a daily companion till the erection of New Abbey furnished for it a fitting shrine. And there she had it built in over the high altar of that magnificent monumental fane: hence the romantic name it has ever afterwards borne of Dulce Cor or Sweetheart Abbey. They brought the body of Devorgilla from England to her native Scotland,

burying it within the walls of the Abbey, and placing upon the lady's bosom her husband's heart, in obedience to her dying wish, another illustration of the strong love that made them one. The epitaph inscribed on the tomb, composed by Hugh de Burgh, Prior of Lovercort, ran as follows:—

"In Devorvilla moritur Sensata Sibilla,
Cum Martha que pia, contemplativa Maria;
Da Devorgillam requie, Rex Summe, potiri
Quam tegit isto lapis, con pariterque viri."

These lines have been Englished and versified thus by some unknown hand:—

"In Devorgilla a Sybil sage doth die, as
Mary contemplative, as Marth pious.
To her, oh deign, high King, rest to impart
Whom this stone covers with her husband's
heart."

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1853.

January 25. At Aberdeen, John Bramwell, manager of the London Chartered Bank of Australia at Melbourne, to Isabella, third daughter of William Littlejohn, manager, Aberdeen Town and County Bank.

March 9. At Aberdeen, Rev. John Philip, Free Church, Fordoun, to Janet Morison, eldest daughter of William Littlejohn, Town and County Bank, Aberdeen.

March 24. At Macduff, Robert Simpson, Esq. of Cobairdy, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander Carny, Esq., Provost of Macduff.

April 13. At London, the Hon. James Grant, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Seafield, to Constance Helena, fourth surviving daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart. of Birkenbog and Forglan.

April 14. At the University and King's College, Aberdeen, William Stewart James Horne Munro, M.D., Esq. of Lathron, Caithness, assistant surgeon, H.M. 83rd Regiment, to Isabella Ogilvy, second daughter of Hercules Scott, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic.

April 14. At Manse of Rhynie, James, youngest son of the late William Shand, Esq. of Craigellie, to Mary Jane, daughter of the Rev. William Allardyce, minister of Rhynie.

February 17. At Alderbury, Joseph P. Miller, Esq. of La Have, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, to Margaret Christian, only daughter of the late Colin Allan, Esq., M.D. of Pitnuxton, Aberdeenshire, and formerly Principal Medical officer in the Halifax Station.

May 3. At Aberdeen, William Littlejohn, cashier, Aberdeen Town and County Bank, to Margaret Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Urquhart, minister of Tough.

April 28. At Aberdeen, John Keith, secretary, Aberdeen Town and County Bank, to Agnes, daughter of James Blackhall, merchant in Aberdeen.

April 28. At Edinburgh, Rev. George Bain, minister, F.C., Chapel of Garioch, to Christina, eldest daughter of Hugh Lumsden, Esq. of Pitcaple, Sheriff of Sutherlandshire.

June 15. At Edinburgh, John Crombie, junior, Esq., Cothall Mills, to Jane, eldest daughter of John Sang, Esq.

June 28. At Edinburgh, William B. Ferguson, Esq., civil engineer, Aberdeen, to Jane Amelia, daughter of George Smith, Esq., architect.

July 12. At the Manse, Newhills, Isaac Gilchrist, Esq., M.D., Woodside, to Margaret youngest daughter of Rev. James Allan.

September 15. At Aberdeen, John Abernethy, Esq., engineer, Aberdeen, to Eliza, eldest daughter of D. R. Lyall Grant, Esq., merchant, Aberdeen.

July 19. At St James' Church, Port Louis, Rev. Patrick Beaton, M.A., Scotch chaplain, Mauritius, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late William Macgillivray, Esq., LL.D., Regius Professor of Natural History in Marischal College.

October 4. At Arnage, George Augustus Thomson, Esq., to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Ross, Esq. of Arnage.

October 20. At Monymusk, John Gregson, Esq. of Shotton Hall, County Durham, to Mary Jane Forbes Grant, only daughter of Robert Grant, Esq. of Tillyfour.

October 25. At Forglen House, Edwin Hare Dashwood, Esq., late of H.M. 10th Foot, now of Nelson, New Zealand, son of the late Captain Edwin Dashwood, R.N.G.B., to Roberta Henrietta, third surviving daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart. of Birkenbog and Forglen.

November 17. At Aberdeen, William Mitchell, postmaster, Aberdeen, to Margaret Sim, fourth daughter of the late William Jaffray, shipmaster.

Queries.

788. RIGHTS OF INSCH.—Does the town of Inch still enjoy "an universal and exclusive tolerance and servitude upon the great moss of Wardhouse," afterwards "Called the Moss of Inch"?

A. B.

789. FAMILY OF COLLISON OF AUCHLUNIES.—Where could I find an account of this old family and their connections?

D.

Answers.

776. REV. ROBERT FARQUHARSON, KENNETHMONT.—The Rev. Robert Farquharson (second son of John Farquharson of Kirkton of Aboyne, who was youngest son of Finla, second son of Robert 1st of Invercauld), married Margaret Leith, daughter of Leith of Craighall, in Kennethmont parish. Her testament was confirmed at Aberdeen on 24th January 1758. The Rev. Robert was tutor of Invercauld for a time. He is mentioned in "Records of Invercauld," but in the index to that work he is confounded with another, but much later, Rev. Robert, who was of the Allargue family and minister of Logie-Coldstone.

A. M. M.

787. PROVOST WILLIAM CHALMERS.—Mr Chalmers, who was a merchant in Aberdeen, married Helen Mollison, 23rd April, 1724.

R.

No. 197.—January 26, 1912.

Finzean and its Proprietors.

There is a singularly frank account of some of his predecessors, lairds of Finzean, in Dr Farquharson's newly-published volume of reminiscences, "In and Out of Parliament." The recent succession has been as follows:—

Archibald Farquharson; died 1841.

John Farquharson, uncle of Archibald; died 1849.

Francis Farquharson, M.D., third cousin of John; died 1876 (curiously enough, Dr Farquharson puts his father's death in 1878).

Robert Farquharson, M.D., second son of Francis; his elder brother joined the Gordon Highlanders and served with the regiment in the Crimea.

"About the reception of some family events," says Dr Farquharson, with remarkable candour, "it would be far better to make no affectation. The pretence deceives nobody, and is derogatory to the perpetrators. Frankly, there was great rejoicing at the death of 'old John'—whom we only saw once, when he came as godfather to my brother, and who was so judiciously farmed by an astute lawyer that he never even saw his own property—and my father came into his own. Archibald, the predecessor of the old man, was a rascally kind of person, who, succeeding to a clear estate and a good lump sum of ready money, lived fast with fast people like Lord Kennedy and Ross of Rossie, sold the properties of Blackhall and Glendye ridiculously below their value, went bankrupt, and died practically of drink, as a comparatively young man."

The consequence was that the property had been let for years and was grievously neglected. When Francis Farquharson came into possession, there were only two slated houses on the estate, and most of the rest were in a miserable state of repair, while every available tree had been cut down and nothing had been replanted. Archibald in his palmy days never lived at Finzean House, as he had a castle at Blackhall, "where there was a raccourse and means of encouraging the sporting instinct which eventually brought him to grief"; but when he got into difficulties and had sold Blackhall, he "came to live at Finzean in a small way." Woodend, one of the farms, then becoming the lodge for the shooting tenants. "I remember the shock we received when we first saw Finzean," says Dr Farquharson. "It was a veritable barn, old without being venerable, and although built nearly two hundred years ago, it had none of the charms of antiquity. It looked dull, dreary, common, and depressing;

it was surrounded by the big holly hedge down which some of the roysters of past days were said to have walked. All round was a bare, neglected garden."

The new owners, however, proceeded to improve the place. Dr Francis Farquharson raised the roof of the drawing-room and enlarged it; and Dr Robert Farquharson has made a hall with two bedrooms on top, and enlarged the dining-room, putting in also bathrooms and more servants' accommodation. The principal charm of the house, however, according to Dr Farquharson, consists in the garden being all round it. Besides these and other improvements, the right hon. gentleman has practically reconstructed nearly all the farm buildings on the estate.

Early Scottish Hymn-Books.

The question of the first Scottish hymn-book, recently discussed in the columns of the "Herald," demands fuller treatment than it has yet received. As the description of one of the books in the Exhibition led to it being raised, it may perhaps be permissible to begin with an explanation of the catalogue entry of the Aberdeen printed Scots Episcopalian hymnal of 1779 as "the first modern Scottish hymn-book." It must be frankly admitted that the case label and the entry were hastily written and should have been at least qualified, e.g., by the word "probably." The haste with which circumstances rendered it necessary that parts of the catalogue should be compiled has of course left many slips in a publication which, notwithstanding its permanent value and usefulness, is confessedly but an Exhibition catalogue.

It seems clear that the hymn-book published by Sir William Sinclair for the Baptist congregation at Keiss in Caithness in 1751 is really the earliest modern Scottish hymnal. Like the Aberdeen book of 1779, it comes from the north of Scotland. Its title is "A Collection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs By Sir William Sinclair, minister of the Gospel of God and servant of Jesus Christ" and it contains 60 hymns. The compiler was minister of a Baptist congregation in Keiss between Wick and John o' Groats, 1750, 1753. It was reprinted unaltered by Peter Reid, Wick, 1870, and is said to be still occasionally used at Keiss.

John Glas, minister of Tealing, in Forfarshire, was deposed for adopting independent views in 1728, and afterwards founded the Congregationalist sect known as the Glassites. Glas was a man of great ability, and it was no doubt due to him that in 1749 a hymn-book was published at Edinburgh under the title of "Christian Songs." To which is prefixed the evidence and Import of Christ's Resurrection versified

for the help of the Memory." It went through several editions, an eighth as early as 1794, a fourteenth in 1872, and hymns from it found their way into other Independent books and also into Baptist collections. But it cannot strictly be called the first Scottish hymn-book although published two years earlier than Sir William Sinclair's, because it was not intended, at first at any rate, for use in the ordinary church services of the Glasstites, but what they called meetings for religious fellowship.

It was no doubt in imitation of this that Glas's fellow-townsmen and contemporary at Dundee, John Willison, the parish minister, issued his book, "One Hundred Gospel Hymns," 18 years later, in 1767, described in the "Herald" of October 23 and November 3. That Willison published this book in the hope that it would be used in church in course of time is clear from the words on the title-page, "Much adapted to Sacramental Occasions," as well as by the author's remarks in the preface regarding the use of certain tunes. But we require definite evidence of its actually having been used in church at the regular services in the way in which the Anderstoun Hymns were afterwards used in the Relief Church, before we can claim Willison's collection even as the first Scottish Presbyterian hymnal. Willison was a very prominent man. He is well known in Scottish ecclesiastical history for his "Testimony," which he and other ministers of the Evangelical party published against the Moderates, in much the same style as the testimonies of the Seceders, with the important difference that Willison and his friends did not secede. Now had these men broken through the long-standing tradition of Presbyterian worship and introduced hymns, it is scarcely possible to imagine that it would have passed without notice. It would have been a well-known fact of eighteenth century church history, just as well known as the earliest introduction of the Paraphrases, which were used before they were formally authorised. But, unless I am mistaken, there is no evidence of the kind. It may exist, but if so it is strange that it should be so little known. Willison's intentions are no proof of their having been carried out.

In 1767, the year of Willison's publication, the sect—apparently of Independent principles, regarding the nature of the ministry—known as the Bereans, published a hymnal by John Barclay, entitled "Rejoice Evermore; or Christ all in all. An original publication, consisting of Spiritual Songs, etc." By John Barclay, Glasgow, 1767. This seems to be the earliest Glasgow printed hymn-book.

In 1777 the Scots Old Independents published a collection of hymns based on Scripture entitled, "The Psalms of Isaiah, Paul, Peter, etc., paraphrased in Metre, or Hymns founded upon some important Passages of Holy Scripture, and adapted to many occasions of Christian Life." Edinburgh, 1777. By Alexander Pirie, an Anti-Burgher minister, who first turned Burgher and then Independent.

As far as can be gathered at present, the Anderstoun Hymnal of 1786 must still be ranked

as the first Scottish Presbyterian hymnal, although it is by no means the first Scottish hymnal, the Baptists, the Bereans, the Old Independents, and the Episcopalians, if not also the Glasstites, having each and all been earlier in the field. At the same time it must be remembered that as early as 1696 the Commission of the General Assembly was enjoined to revise Patrick Simson's "Spiritual Songs," which were recommended for private use. In 1703 the Commission was appointed to publish a selection of them for public use, but nothing further was done till in 1742 a committee was appointed to draw up the Paraphrases. It was not till 1852 that the Assembly, in consequence of an overture anent "an authorised collection of sacred hymns," appointed first one committee and then another, with the result that in 1851 was issued "Hymns for Public Worship, selected by the Committee of the General Assembly, in Psalmody." The first Free Church hymn-book was produced in 1873 under the title of "Psalm-Versions, Paraphrases, and Hymns." From the Anderstoun Hymns there descended the two Relief Church hymnals, "Sacred Songs and Hymns, approved by the Synod of Relief," Glasgow, 1794; and "Hymns adapted for the Worship of God, selected and sanctioned by the Synod of Relief," Glasgow, 1833. The last, with the United Associate Draft Hymn-Book of 1846, formed the basis of the "Hymn-Book of the United Presbyterian Church" of 1852.

Nothing has here been said of the collections of religious poetry which were no doubt used in private devotions, nor of any of the numerous hymnals which were published in Scotland from the end of the eighteenth century onwards to the number of about 100. The majority of these collections were produced by United Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Episcopalians, the last being responsible for a greater number of different hymn-books than any other Scottish religious body.

Several interesting questions arise. In the first place—Is the Keiss hymnal of 1751 really the first? Were there Baptist congregations anywhere else in Scotland who used any of the older English Baptist hymnals at an earlier date? Curiously enough, the Baptists were the first of the English Nonconformists to use hymns regularly in public worship, and that as early as 1673.

Another question is in regard to the practice of Scottish Episcopalians before 1779. The use of a hymn in the Communion Service was a very old tradition among them in Aberdeenshire; how far did this go back? And were the famous morning and evening hymns of Ker, the English nonjuror, in public use among them in the earlier part of the seventeenth century.

We have indicated two lines along which research might prove fruitful. There is also the practice of John Willison at the Parish Church of Dundee in the eighteenth century, which would be worth local investigation. We hope that what we have written will lead to fuller knowledge and fresh discoveries.—F. C. Eeles, in "Glasgow Herald," 9th December, 1911.

The Bards of Bon-Accord.

(Additions Continued.)

George Murray.—Born near Huntly in 1819, son of James Murray, a crofter, who went to Jamaica, and died there during the poet's boyhood. Studied at Marischal College from 1844 to 1848. Intimate with local poets, Peter Still and William Thom, and corresponded with them. During his curriculum published in 1845 his "Islaford and other Poems," dedicated to Thos. A. Duff, of Haddo, somewhat hyperbolically, as acknowledgment of "a great unpayable debt of gratitude." He had been school teacher at Inverkeithney, in Banffshire, near the river Isla—hence Islaford, the theme of his chief poem written for his pupils. This is quite a different locality from Inverkeithing, where he is stated to have been a dominie—a mistake, I am certain. One of his poems is in "Whistlebinkie," with autograph—the "v" in Murray having a number of curls in it. This is noteworthy. The same poem is in the "Aberdeenshire Lintie" of 1854, with no hint of any alteration of name. What became of him after that? His ending is as obscure as that of Tom Denham, a contemporary bardling. I am of opinion that he went to Canada, where he had friends, and terminated his career there. In the lines upon his father's grave in Jamaica, he says:—

"I've often had a childish wish to lie,
If but an hour, upon that sod so dear."

Well, he might have gone there, and died like Imlah. I quote the last verse of this poem as very significant and pregnant with matter for reflection:—

"Father in heaven! I have not lost Thee yet.
Although no more I bend the filial knee;
Thy golden image in my heart is set,
And there I study to resemble Thee.

And for a spell to make the fowl world flee,
Pronounce Thy name—a name for ever dear—
As light unsullied 'twas bequeathed to me;
And aid me, Thou that aidest the sincere,
Unsullied it shall be when I am on my bier."

After this solemn adjuration, it somewhat staggers belief to be told that Murray wantonly sullied his father's memory, and called himself James B. Manson. He could have picked a high-sounding name, but he didn't, and the reason for the "B." was probably owing to there being another journalist and poet at Glasgow, named James Manson, who was born in Ayrshire in 1809, and died in 1863, five years before J. B. M.'s tragic ending in 1868. Being originally a schoolmaster, he ought to have been recognised by some of his former pupils when masquerading another name, leading a dual life, similar to Stevenson's Jekyll and Hyde—the genial and effusive Murray in Aberdeenshire, the cold and crafty Manson in Northumberland. He graduated with honours in the art of making enemies, for in 1859-60,

when I was in the North of England, no man was more vilified than Manson, editor of the "Express," the first daily paper in Newcastle. It was a Scottish syndicate which started the paper, with Scottish workmen, several of whom I knew in Edinburgh, and this irruption of Scots gave mortal offence to English scribes there, so that we had to "thole a hantle o' snash frae them." But Manson was the chief object of dislike, for he had a ready pen, and wrote grand leading articles, far above the scope of his unfrinds, who had altered an old paper, the "Chronicle," into a daily, and then internecine journalistic warfare began. They concocted a trap for Manson, sending him a letter, offering him £25 to "destroy the character and credit" of his vilifiers. So they said, and the conspirators, in the spirit of the old song, chuckled as they crooned—

"Go, go—awa' ye skip!
Go to Berwick, Jimsie;
Thou shall have the trip,
And we'll enjoy the whimsie."

It was at the Red Lion Hotel at Berwick that Manson was to meet the plotter and receive the bribe. He had been tricked, for no one was there. His defence was that he went to unmask the plotter; but that was of no avail. His enemies put in an advertisement, entitled "An Editor bought," dated February 14, 1860 (a fine valentine); but a more appropriate heading would have been "An Editor Sold," for no money changed hands. I have that ad. before me now, and the animus is strongly suggestive of Dickens's Eatanswill press. Thus—"The opinion of a fellow like you, or a paper like the 'Northern Daily Express,' we despise." All the "Chronicle" staff had Manson on the brain, so that it was wearisome to hear interminable twaddle about the man. "What does the 'B.' stand for?" asked a reporter in a company where I was. One suggested something relating to the Cimex genus, another spoke about "a bee in his bonnet," but I thoughtlessly said—"Oh, Bolivar, I suppose." I had been reading the life of the South American Dictator, whose Christian name was Simon. Never did I imagine that the name would stick to him, and that that which was spoken in sport amongst a lot of juniors would be accepted as truth. It was never hinted all the time I was in the north of England that Manson had changed his name. What a handle for innuendo and sinister and sarcastic railery it would have afforded! for it is only criminals and suspicious characters who indulge in this illusory game. Besides, is it lawful for anyone to change his name? We then would have chaos with a vengeance. I left the north shortly after the publication of the Manson advertisement, and he cleared out for Edinburgh in 1862, escaping from a veritable hornets' nest. The "Express" is defunct, and the "Chronicle" reigns—Hallelujah for the Henglisher! I was told out here that his name was James Bruce Manson, that his people came from Caithness, and that he

had nothing to do with Aberdeenshire. I believe it, for it is an incredible story to say that he was also Murray. I suppose the yarn emanated from Newcastle, and, if so, it came from a poisoned source. George Murray and James B. Manson were two separate individuals, and why they should ever have been conjoined and solidified into one will remain a puzzle for many years yet. "It is an elaborated lie" was the caustic commentary of a verse-writer out here in Australia.

Amongst the last items in the Appendix to the "Bards of Bon-Accord" I notice this with great solicitude and curiosity—"The Literary Remains of George Murray." Peterhead, 1860. If that was our man, nothing more need be said—he was dead then; but perhaps it was another George Murray. The publisher, an eminent book collector, Mr W. L. Taylor, has joined the majority, else he could have shed a searchlight upon this problematical controversy.

James Ogg.—Born Banchory-Ternan, 1849. Died at Aberdeen on 31st December, 1910, aged 61; sawmiller. Author of "Glints in the Gloamin'," a volume of poems. The Aberdeen Draughts Club, of which he was secretary, erected a handsome monument over his grave in Allenvale Cemetery in May, 1911.

John Ogilvie, D.D.—The poetical parson of Midmar, is buried in St Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen, and a granite tombstone marks the place; it is adjacent to the main avenue leading to the church, left-hand side. Born in Aberdeen in 1731, son of a city minister, educated at Marischal College, for 57 years minister of Midmar, and died on 17th November, 1813, aged 82. These dates are correct, but in some biographical collections they are not. His son, Simson Ogilvie, an advocate, died 2nd March, 1830, aged 40.

ALBA.

(To be Continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

214. Dick, Thomas (Rev.), LL.D., Miscellaneous Author.—A native of Dundee, born 24th November, 1774, he studied for the Secession ministry, and was ordained colleague and successor to Mr Heugh Stirling, Viewfield Church, in 1803. An unhappy slip led to his being deposed from this ministry in 1805. Thereafter for ten years he taught a school in Methven, and for ten succeeding years he was similarly engaged in Perth. He became known in his later years as a populariser of scientific discoveries in the interests of natural and revealed religion. Among his published works were "The Philosophy of Religion," "The Chris-

tian Philosopher," "The Philosophy of a Future State," "Celestial Scenery," "The Improvement of Society by the Diffusion of Knowledge." He received the degree of LL.D. from Union College, Schenectady, New York. He died at Bronghty-Ferry, where he spent the last thirty years of his life, in 1857. For two years before his death he was in receipt of a pension of £50 from the Government.

215. Dodds, George T. (Rev), Evangelist and Missionary in France.—A native of Lochee Free Church Manse, born 2nd June, 1806. He was educated for the ministry in the Free Church, but gave his life to the McCall Mission in Paris, of which he was for some time a devoted and valued worker. He was a son-in-law of Dr Horatio Bonar, of Edinburgh. His life has been written. He died in 1882.

216. Doig, Alexander, Minor Poet.—Born in Dundee in 1848, he was bred a tailor, which trade he continues to follow, if still alive. After some years' wandering, he settled in Dumfries. Here he acquired some local celebrity by his ready and vigorous gift of verse. Besides many songs and poems contributed to the local press, Mr Doig published a humorous brochure entitled "The Ghosts o' Lorie Kirkvaid." He figures in Edwards' "Modern Scottish Poets," XIII., 261.

217. Doig, David, LL.D., Philologist and Minor Poet.—He was born in 1719 in the Mill of Melgund, Aberlemno; studied at St Andrews for the ministry, but chose the teaching profession instead. After serving as master successively in the schools of Monifieth, Kennoway, and Falkland, he became for years the valued head of Stirling Grammar School. An LL.D. of Glasgow University, as well as a graduate of St Andrews, he displayed his scholarly attainments in his contributions to the Encyclopedia Britannica on Classical and Oriental Literature, as well as in the Transactions of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. He also turned his attention to poetic composition, and in 1792 he published an original work from his pen entitled Specimens of a Descriptive Poem on Stirling's Beauties. He died 16th March, 1800.

218. Don, David, Eminent Botanist.—Son of No. 219. He was born at Forfar in 1800, and died in London in 1841. Educated partly in Edinburgh, he was employed for some time in Messrs Dickson's nurseries. In 1819 he entered the service of Mr Lambert, London, as his librarian, and took charge of that gentleman's extensive herbarium. He published extensively on the subject of his favorite science, and becoming known as an expert botanist, he was chosen librarian of the Linnean Society, on the resignation of Robert Brown. In 1836 he succeeded Burnett as Professor of Botany in King's College, London. He died in 1841.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1854.

January 5. At Aberdeen, James Chivas, merchant, to Joyce, only daughter of the late Lieutenant Clapperton, R.M.A.

January 12. At Aberdeen, John Urquhart, Esq., druggist, Aberdeen, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., advocate, Aberdeen.

— — At Aberdeen, William Russel, Esq. of Kininmonth, to Mary, second daughter of Robert Scott, Esq.

January 17. At Peterhead, Rev. T. G. Torry Anderson, A.M., of Fawsyde, Kincardineshire, and incumbent of St Paul's, Dundee, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Dr Henry Hensleigh, London.

March 14. At Aberdeen, Rev. Thomas James Paterson, minister of the Free Church, Kinmottles, to Agnes, youngest surviving daughter of the late Alexander Smith, Esq. of Glennmillan.

April 11. At Liverpool, John Turner, Esq. of Turnerhall, to Mary Ann Josephine, eldest daughter of Walter Donaldson, Esq., of Dublin.

April 13. At Manse of Forglun, Rev. John Falconer, of New Byth, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr May, architect, Aberdeen.

April 27. At Hazlehead, William S. Thom, Esq., to Elspet, daughter of the late Donaldson Ross, Esq. of Hazlehead.

April 25. At London, James Alexander Campbell, Esq., of Glasgow, eldest son of Sir James Campbell of Stracathro, to Ann, second daughter of Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., of Kensington Palace Gardens, London.

May 18. At Deemouth, Aberdeen, the Rev. William Fergusson, Free Church, Ellon, to Margaret, daughter of the late John Lumsden, Esq.

June 13. At Manse of New Deer, Rev. James Wilson, minister of Savoch, to Isabella, daughter of Rev. James Welsh, minister of New Deer.

June 23. At Cairnton, Robert Milne, Esq., C.E., Aberdeen, to Georgina Pirie, eldest daughter of John Garland, Esq., Cairnton.

July 11. At Heath Cottage, Rev. William Ogilvie, of the East Church, Aberdeen, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq., Leith.

July 17. At Edinburgh, Thomas Francis Jamieson, Esq., of Ellon, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr John Campbell, Little Dunkeld.

July 25. At Inverurie, Robert Grant, Esq., of Drummuir, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Forbes of Craigievar, Bart.

July 26. At Inchmarlo, W. Burnett Ramsay, Esq., of Banchory Lodge, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forfar and Kincardineshire Militia, to Anne, second daughter of the late Duncan Davidson, Esq., of Tillychetty and Inchmarlo.

August 16. At Aldie, Cruden, Rev. George Brown, of Cruden, to May Smith Shepherd, only daughter of James Shepherd, Esq., of Aldie.

August 31. At Aberdeen, Rev. James Bain, Free Church minister of Delting, Zetland, to Mary Russell, second daughter of the late Rev. James Gordon Garioch, of Strachan.

September 20. At St George's, Meikle-folla, Christopher Rolleston Esq., second son of Rev. John Rolleston of Burton Joyce, Nottinghamshire, to Katharine, youngest daughter of William Leslie, Esq. of Warthill.

September 21. At Manse of Towie, John Gordon Smith, surgeon, Rhynie, to Isabella Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Adam Smith, minister of Towie.

October 17. At Manse of Kinneff, Rev. Malcolm Ross, minister of Woodside, to Miss Eliza Mearns, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Mearns, Professor of Divinity in King's College.

November 2. At Arbuthnott House, William Rose Campbell, Esq. of Ballochyle, Argyllshire, 28th Regiment Madras N.I., to the Hon. Clementina Maria, youngest daughter of Viscount Arbuthnott.

November 30. At Aberdeen, Mr John Johnstone, manager of the Culter Paper Works, to Betsy, youngest daughter of the late Mr George Simpson, farmer Drakemyre, Ellon.

December 12. At Kirkville, Rev. Robert H. Ireland, of the Free Church, Skene, to Christian Susan, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Shepherd, of Kirkville.

September 19. At Ipswich, Moreton Bay, James Leith Hay, third son of Andrew Leith Hay, of Rannes, K.H.L. to Maria Catherine, youngest daughter of Colonel Grey, late of the Rifle Brigade.

Queries.

790. JAMES IRVINE, SHERIFF-CLERK, KINCARDINE.—Irvine had a son Walter, who went to the Continent and entered into business. Can any reader say where he settled? R.

791.—BURNETT FAMILY OF COUNTESSEWELLS.—What particulars are available respecting this family?

L. S.

Answers.

756.—FIRST ABERDEEN NEWSPAPER.—On 29th July, 1657, the Town Council of Aberdeen ordered John Forbes, the town's printer, to print "ane weekly diurnall," to be sold for the use of the inhabitants. No copy of this early

news-sheet is known to exist, but the town's accounts prove that the "diurnall" was really issued, and it may be recognised as the first Aberdeen newspaper. The first regular newspaper issued was the "Aberdeen Journal." See "Scottish Notes and Queries," I., p. 4.

R. R.

781. LIVINGSTON.—Baillie Alexander Livingston, merchant, Aberdeen, and of Fornet, Skene, who died 8th July, 1733, aged 52 (married Margaret Symson, died 27th May, 1721, aged 29), was the father of Provost Alexander L. Livingston, of Countesswells, who died at Rotterdam in 1783. I regret that I am unable to answer the other points of the query.

B.

No. 198.—February 2, 1912.

Fraserburgh Wine Tower Pendant.



(Photo, Norrie, Fraserburgh.)

In each of the walls of the upper apartment is an arched window. From the middle of each window-arch hangs a carved pendant of free-stone. The carvings of these pendants consist mostly of arms. In the centre of the roof of the apartment are three-richtly-cut pendants of the same kind of stone.

The pendant to the south is an eagle with neck bent to the side, and holding in his beak a key. The wings meet behind, and the talons grasp a shield inscribed on two compartments with lion rampant, and on two with stars.

Round the eagle runs a scroll bearing the inscription, "The Glory of the Honourable is to fear God."

The middle pendant consists of two unicorns, whose horns cross in front, and form two sides of a diamond-shaped space. Two swords form

the other sides. In the space so enclosed is the bust of a man. The north pendant shows two eagles with their wings meeting behind.

On the centre of the shield is the crown of thorns encircling the pierced heart of the Saviour.

On the upper part of the shield are the two pierced hands, with a nail in the space between them. On the lower part are the two pierced feet with the scourge.

Whatever may be said of the meaning of the Wine Tower and of its purposes, and of its age, is but conjecture. The style of carving on the pendants, and the form of the letters on the eagle-scroll point to the fifteenth century as the time of its construction. It may have been built as a chapel for the Castle, or a judgment-hall, with the prison below, or it may have been built simply as a provision (viande, soon corrupted into wine) store.

The building, as well as the Castle, is now in possession of the Northern Lighthouse commissioners.

Under the tower is a cave called the Selch's hole.

The Castle was founded by Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, on the 6th March, 1570.

The part now remaining is in the form of a parallelogram, 39ft. by 27ft. by 27, and reaches the height of four stories, and has strong battlements. It was let, in 1787, to the commissioners of Northern Lighthouses.

A. G. GAVIN.

[Messrs Macgibbon and Ross ("Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland," Vol. II.) give excellent illustrations of these pendants and also of the Wine Tower, together with the following particulars and opinion:—

This [the Wine Tower] building of rough masonry is oblong in plan, and measures on the outside 26 feet 7 inches by 21 feet, and is 27 feet high. It contains three storeys, all vaulted. The upper floor, which measures 18 feet by 12 feet, is remarkable and interesting. From the vaulted roof hang three finely-carved pendants, while there are others of smaller size in the soffits of the windows. The former have the Royal Arms, and supporters, with the crest and motto *IN DEFENS* on a scroll round the top. This crest and motto was first assumed by James V., so that this fixes the erection of the tower as subsequent to the first quarter of the 16th century. The next contains a shield with the arms of the Frasers of Saltoun timbered with the motto *IN GOD IS ALL*. The shield is held in the claws of an eagle having a key in its beak, and on an entwined ribbon is the inscription

THE GLORY OF THE HONOURABLE IS TO
FEAR GOD.

The third pendant is an angel supporting a shield, and pointing with one finger to the emblem of the Crucifixion which it contains, viz., the pierced hands and feet, the heart, the nail,

hammer, and the scourge. On the window pendants are the Fraser, Erskine, Douglas, and other arms. This apartment had doubtless been used as a chapel.—Ed.]

Woman's Influence upon Scottish Song.

Our active correspondent "Alba" has been lecturing in Australia, with much success, upon the above subject. Residenters of Scottish extraction located in the country turned out in their hundreds, and showed by close attention and unstinted applause that their hearts are still true to their native land.

Mr Work explained that Scotland possessed a splendid heritage in the copious cabinet of song bequeathed by ancestors centuries ago, to which all classes had freely contributed. It was a land of romance and song, freely accredited as such by alien communities, and it was no idle boast, but the actual truth. The "Minstrels o' the North Countrie" were famed for their skill in music, for the absorbing interest imparted to their ballads in the blending of the real and the supernatural, and for the gaiety and cheerfulness which characterized even the rustic muse. The frequent forays and fights upon the Borders were preserved in verse, for we have Sir Philip Sidney's eulogy on "Chevy Chase"; but it was on account of the weird superstitions in the Scottish ballads—the fairies, mermaids, wraiths, goblins, witches, water-kelpies, wood demons, sprites, and sheeted ghosts—that recurred in them, and instilled the thrilling and eerie interest to those lays of the past. Many of those mysterious imaginings and unknowable agencies are believed in the Highlands yet, and have not been eradicated, despite the censures of their spiritual pastors. Scott, Leyden, Hogg, Telfer, and Cunningham all adopted the supernatural.

While we duly acknowledge the abundant service which our poets rendered to the national minstrelsy, we are apt to underestimate the share which Scottish women have in their collection. Not only were the ladies the arbiters in musical competitions, the inspirers of melodies, and the supporters and patronesses of the bards, nurses in times of sickness and wounds in warfare, but they likewise entered the literary arena, and many of our most touching and tender strains have emanated from them. They were the conservatrices, the preservers of many of our olden ditties, as anyone proficient in ballad lore must have read of Mrs Brown, of Falkland, Mrs Arnot, of Arbroath, Mrs Hogg, of Ettrick, and others, who were the depositaries of our national chants when they had been neglected by bookish men, who thought such rude strains unworthy of record.

We have Mary Stuart, the most beautiful, accomplished, and unfortunate Princess of that period. She wrote French, Latin, and Scottish

poetry with facility. When she was leaving France for Scotland she was very pensive, and gave vent to her feelings in a little dithyramb:—

"Adieu! thou pleasant land of France,
A sad, distress'd adieu!
My mind misgives me, ne'er again
Thy sunny coasts I'll view."

The subject has often been painted, and Pierre Jean Beranger, the French printer-poet (whose grave I fossicked out in Pere la Chaise Cemetery, Paris), has a fine set of verses on the theme. During her unjust and inhospitable imprisonment in Fotheringhay Castle, she wrote a piteous complaint in Latin verse, which has been translated as follows:—

QUEEN MARY'S PRAYER

"Oh, blessed Redeemer! I've trusted in Thee,
Oh, Saviour! my Jesus, now liberate me.
In horrible prison
And gloom have arisen
My sighs, oh my Jesus! incessant to Thee:
But, oh! on my sorrow
Has brightened no morrow,
Yet hear me, my Jesus, and liberate me.

"Oh, blessed Redeemer! I've trusted in Thee,
And still will I trust Thee to liberate me;
And so, while I languish,
I cry in my anguish,
Adoring, imploring, and bending the knee,
In sorrow and tremor,
Oh, blessed Redeemer!
Smile on me from Heaven, and liberate me."

Just consider the Scottish songs written by our native poetesses, and, wanting them, what an insolvent condition we would be in:—"Auld Robin Gray," "Wherea my Heart Light I wad Dee," "Annie Laurie," "There's Nae Luck about the House," "My Ain Fireside," "Hoody an' Fairly," "The Flowers o' the Forest," "The March o' the Cameron Men," "Ower the Muir among the Heather," "Ye Hills of my Country," "Ca, the Yowes to the Knowes," "When the King Comes ower the Water," "Young Jamie," "My Mother Bids me Bind my Hair," "The Highland Laddie," "The Broken Bowl," and many other songs by Scots-women. If names are desiderated, here is a list—Lady Griselda Baillie, Lady Anne Lindsay (Barnard), Janet Hamilton (the blind poetess of Langloan), Agnes Lyon, Jane Elliott, Alison Cockburn, Jane Cross Simpson, Caroline Norton, Dorothea Ogilvy, Anne Home Hunter, Anne Bannerman, Jessie Morton, Elizabeth Hamilton, Agnes Dey, Helen Stewart, Lady Mary Keith, Jessie Kerr Lawson of Canada, Jessie Anne Anderson of Aberdeen, Joanna Baillie (celebrated also as a dramatist), Isa Craig Knox (the winner of the Burns prize poem of 1859), Grace Corbet, Mary Maxwell Campbell, Robina F. Hardy, Jean Logan Watson, Annie Young, Jean Glover, Isobel Pagan, Jean Adam, Lady Alicia Spottiswoode, Anne MacVicar Grant, Margaret Inglis, Jessie Mackay, of New Zealand, Joan Torrance, of

Melbourne, and others. That ought to be sufficient evidence of the influence of women upon our Scottish song, in the manufacture and preservation of which they were more concerned than many are willing to admit. Some of the fairest flowers in our Scottish chaplet of song are the work of Scottish women—all honour and glory be unto them! There is little fear that the supply will ever diminish, for the love of country burns in Scottish bosoms too brightly to be puffed out by any rude blast from over the Border or elsewhere.

A full history of Lady Nairne and her unique influence on Scottish song followed.

The Bards of Bon-Accord.

(Additions Continued.)

John Rae.—An Aberdonian, born in 1812, and educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College. Emigrated to Sydney in 1839 as secretary and accountant to the North British Australasian Loan and Investment Company. In 1843 he was appointed the first town clerk of Sydney, which position he held for many years. Afterwards City Commissioner, Under-Secretary for Works, Commissioner for Railways up to 1888, and a member of the Civil Service Board. He died at Sydney on the 15th July, 1900, aged 88. He published in 1853 a version of the book of Isaiah in blank verse, with elaborate explanatory notes. He delivered lectures (five) in 1845 on the genius and character of Burns, and wrote a serio-comic poem, in four cantos, on the Mayor of Sydney's Fancy Dress Ball. He likewise edited a Sydney illustrated paper, and wrote a great deal of clever and vivacious verse, to the exceeding wonderment of many stolid Englishers who religiously believed that no Scot could be a witty man. Mr Rae disapproved their pet dogma repeatedly. I saw him once in 1882 on board a steamer when returning from Tasmania to Melbourne. He was a tall man, with strong resolute features, white hair and beard, and bushy overhanging eyebrows. With a look in his hand, on which he occasionally looked, he darted hither and thither amongst the passengers exchanging remarks. There were other Sydneyites on board, but the majority were Melbourners, and the usual debate upon the merits of the two cities became rampant. A series of articles had appeared in the *Argus*, headed "Marvellous Melbourne," the writer contrasting the progress of his city with that of Sydney much to the disadvantage of the latter, and they were referred to rather boastfully. The voyage was a pleasant one until we entered the river Yarra, and churned up the black and pestiferous mud of the narrow channel, when the stench became unbearable, and there was an immediate stampede below for drinks and cigars. Mr Rae was noticeable then: holding his nose tightly, he snorted out—"Ha! Marvellous Smellburn! Ho! Malevolous Smellburn! Phew! Mellifluous Smellburn!" and

then vanished below. I laughed immoderately, for I saw nothing then particularly grand or impressive in endless rows of wooden shanties and tumble-down hovels; but the Melbourne contingent were too mortified and even "soomfished" to make any retaliation.

John Rae.—Another Aberdeenshire bard of the same name as the poetical Sydney town clerk already noticed, and the most prolific weaver of didactic verse in Victoria. Born in the parish of Strathdon in 1826, and trained to the teaching profession. Emigrated to Australia in 1851, shortly after the gold discoveries. He founded the Ironbark School, near Bendigo, instructing the diggers' children long before the era of school boards and educational syndicates, and remained there until 1884, when he was appointed head teacher of the Port Melbourne State School. Died at residence, "Balmoral," near Sandridge, on 15th July, 1894, aged 68. His first appearance as a poet was at Geelong in 1860, when he competed for a prize offered by the Comunn na Fienne Society—a confraternity of Highland settlers—and won it. He published four series of homely verse, entitled "Chirps, by an Australian Sparrow," last in 1883. Two of his sons had a weekly paper in North Melbourne in 1881, and to its columns Mr Rae contributed a great number of lyrics and two stories, afterwards published in book form, concerning the Highlands, one of 1745, "The Shield and Banner Won," and the other, "Stanley Gordon," a tale of the Peninsular War, both having plenty of verse interwoven with the prose. At one time nearly every country newspaper I handled had a poem by John Rae, for he turned out hundreds of them, all inculcating sound morality, and often judiciously and tersely expressed. I occasionally saw the old gentleman, a living embodiment of Father Christmas, sitting in an alcove outside his sons' printing office, quietly smoking, and gazing at the Brunswick trams passing to and from Melbourne, and at last I determined on accosting him; but the opportunity never came again.

John Rainnie.—Name printed Rannie and Reunie, but I adhere to Rainnie, as he was an Aberdonian. He was butler to Mr Allardyce, and accompanied that gentleman to London, where, from his sprightly conversation, quick perception, and skill in versification, he became a confirmed Bohemian, writing dramatic sketches and songs for the theatres. Many of his songs became popular, such as "Sally Roy," "The Post Captain," a fine naval ditty; "Cynthia thinks of me no more," in which he alludes to his natal stream; "The Crystal Waves of Dee," and a supplementary verse to Shiel's "Thorn," beginning "Then I showed her the ring, and implored her to marry," etc. Late hours, dissipation, and actual penury soon closed the career of the poetical butler, who died in 1807. Arthur Sempie, in his "Supplement to the Lives of Scottish Poets" (1822), relates a pathetic incident, that when Rainnie's body was being removed for burial, a couple of ballad singers in the street were delighting a crowd with his songs.

Rev. William Robb.—Scottish Episcopal clergyman, chaplain to Lord Elibank, published, in 1809, when resident at St Andrews, "Poems Illustrative of the Genius and Influence of Christianity," dedicated to the Countess of Kellie. In his preface he scourged the early Presbyterians of the 17th century, particularly Samuel Rutherford, from whose famous letters he extracted the oldest parts for ridicule. His longest poem, "Elysium, or the Reign of Peace and Religion," is in ten-syllable verse; but the theme is simply a peg whereon to tag grotesque extracts and unnecessary satirical footnotes. I had the book once, but lost the run of it long ago. The reverend gentleman removed to Aberdeen, and died there on 16th April, 1830. I presume, therefore, that he belonged to the Granite City. Here is a verse from one of his effusions:—

"Let titled Pride his lineage boast,
And humble worth deny;
Wisdom and worth wherever found
Are true nobility.
The sot, the slave, the fool, or knave,
His boasted birth belies;
But he who has a noble mind
Claims kindred with the skies."

ALBA.

(To be Continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

219. Don, George, Scottish Botanist, Father of Nos. 218, 220.—Born about 1770 in Dundee, he was apprenticed to a clockmaker in Dunblane, and wrought at his trade afterwards in Glasgow, where he used to devote five days to business and two to botanising. Having saved a little money, he settled in Forfar as market gardener, but cultivated at the same time many interesting native plants, which were arranged on the Linnaean system. Here he spent four years in a very frugal style; but having obtained the situation of superintendent of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, he settled in that city, where he took advantage of his opportunities for attending the medical classes. When he had finished his medical course he returned to Forfar, where he added the nursery business to that of the botanic garden. Following the profession of a country surgeon, his botanical zeal and his constant mountain trips in search of Alpine plants interfered much with his practice. He was celebrated as the discoverer of many of the most interesting Alpine plants in Scotland, some of which, e.g., the *Ranunculus alpestris*, are said not to have been found by anyone else there. One of the most indefatigable as well as accurate of botanists, he loved the science for its own sake, and braved every difficulty in its service.

220. Don, George, Scottish Botanist, Son of the preceding.—Born at Forfar, 17th May, 1798. On the death of his father, after an unsuccessful attempt to carry on the Forfar nursery, George Don went to Edinburgh in 1815, and the following year to London, where he was employed in the Chelsea Botanic Garden, and continued there as foreman till 1821, when he transferred his services to the Horticultural Society. By that society he was sent to Tropical Africa and South America, and sent home valuable collections. From 1823 to 1837 he was engaged in publishing his "General System of Gardening and Botany," in four quarto volumes. He furnished the botanical articles to the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana." He superintended the rearing of the trees and shrubs in Kensington Garden and Park, and he aided Loudon in his "Encyclopedia of Plants." He died in 1856. He was a Fellow of the Linnaean Society.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1855.

April 4. At Edinburgh, Major Duff, youngest son of Garden Duff, Esq. of Hutton, to Jane, daughter of the late Alan C. Dunlop, Esq.

April 12. At Hampton Court, Richard Bright, Esq. of Abbot's Leigh, Somersetshire, to Emma Katherine, widow of J. A. Gordon, Esq. of Knockespeck, Aberdeenshire, and of Stocks, Hertfordshire.

April 25. At Aberdeen, James Augustus Sinclair, Esq., Aberdeen, to Jessie, only daughter of the late Roderick Macleod, Esq., M.D.

May 1. At London, Rev. John Mitchell, minister of St Fergus, to Jane, fifth daughter of the late Hugh Garden, of Piccadilly, London.

June 2. At Maybank House, Aberdeen, Robert Smith, of Glenmillan, to Margaret, daughter of the late Alexander Glennie, Esq. of Maybank.

June 5. At Aberdeen, William Lamond, Esq. of Stranduff to Janet Forbes, eldest daughter of William Allardyce, Esq., wine merchant.

July 10. At Aberdeen, Mr James Mitchell, baker, to Grace, daughter of the late Mr John Muir, baker, Aberdeen.

July 13. At Johnston, near Aberdeen, Rev. John Watt, Fetteresso, to Elizabeth Hector, eldest surviving daughter of George Birnie, Esq. of Johnston.

July 24. Rev. Robert Troup, of the Congregational Church, Huntly, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr James Macdonald, Bleachfield Cottage, Huntly.

August 2. At St Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, John Hill Burton, Esq., advocate, to Katharine, eldest daughter of Cosmo Innes, Esq., advocate.

August 16. At Crown Street, Mr Alexander Milne, bookseller, to Janet Gray, daughter of Mr James Warrack, commission agent.

August 9. At Meadowbank, Belhelvie, William Fraser, Esq., surgeon, to Jessie, youngest daughter of James Reid, Esq. of Muir-town.

August 16. At Brotherton House, Lieutenant George Skene Tayler, R.N., fourth son of the late Major and Lady Jane Tayler, Rothiemay House, to Anne Maria, seventh daughter of David Scott, Esq. of Brotherton.

August 21. At Aberdeen, Rev. James Forsyth, D.D., minister of West Parish, Aberdeen, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Simpson, minister of Strichen.

August 23. At Aberdeen, John Rae Smith, bookseller, Aberdeen, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Dr Fiddes, Overhill, Belhelvie.

August 30. At Louisburgh, Wick, John Watt, writer, Turriff, to Catherine, eldest daughter of John Stewart, accountant, Wick.

September 6. At Aberdeen, Rev. Robert Fiddes, Kinellar, to Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Gerrard, Shannaburn.

September 20. At Westburn, Alexander Nicol, shipowner, Aberdeen, to Jane, fifth daughter of David Chalmers of Westburn.

October 4. At Gittisham, Devon, Charles Gordon, M.D., of Pernambuco, to Bertha, youngest daughter of Michael F. Gordon, Esq. of Abergeldie.

November 22. At Fraserburgh, Rev. John Storie, of Fraserburgh, to Jane, second daughter of the late Lewis Chalmers, Esq.

December 27. At Portobello, A. Jardine Lizars, Esq., M.D., Professor of Anatomy in Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, to Mary, eldest surviving daughter of the late Gavin Macdowall, Esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh.

December 25. At Fochabers, Rev. William Ogilvie, rector of Milne's Institution, Fochabers, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander Marquis, Esq., factor for the Duke of Richmond at Gordon Castle.

Queries.

792. FARQUHARSON GENEALOGY -- BROUCH-DEARG MS.—Is it known where the original MS. of Alexander Farquharson of Brouchdearg is kept—if it still exists? It brings down the genealogy to the year 1733, and is, on the whole, the most accurate and complete record of the various Farquharson families in existence. The only copies which have come under my observation were probably all taken from an

incorrect, though early, copy originally, but the existence of a more accurate copy—if not the original itself—seems to be indicated in an interesting note in "Scottish Notes and Queries," for January, 1907, over the initials "J. F." (presumably those of a gallant gentleman, since deceased, who was well known as an authority on Farquharson history). The promulgation of the genealogy in permanent form, either from the original, if it can be found, or from one or other of the copies, is well worth the attention of the New Spalding Club.

A. M. M.

793. JAMES FARQUHARSON, OF BALMORAL.—James Farquharson, younger son by the second marriage of John Farquharson of Inverey (the Black Colonel), aide-de-camp to Lord Mar in 1715, and a lieutenant-colonel in the '45, who became laird of Inverey on the death of his brother Charles in 1747, is described in two bonds granted by him at Aberdeen on the 13th of October, 1712, as "merchant in Aberdeen." The bonds were for £912 and £2560, and were granted respectively to John Farquharson of Invercauld and Charles Farquharson, W.S. (half-brother of James). Is anything known of his career as a merchant or of the nature of his business?

A. M. M.

Answers.

754. THE ROUND TABLE.—This was the name of an old hostelry on the site of the buildings in St Catherine's Wynd, on which the property of the "Free Press" now stands. My father remembered the place well (it was taken down about 1812), and described the sign hung out over the door as a rude painting of a round table with bottles and dram glasses on it. Hence the name of the house. Similar signs, which gave name to local properties, existed in Aberdeen to more recent times.—"The Red Lion" in the Spital being one of the latest.

W.

765. THE HONOURS THREE.—The Honours Three are the symbols of Scottish nationality—the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword of State, now in Edinburgh Castle.

W.

781. LIVINGSTON.—Dr Thomas Livingston, referred to in this query, was the son of Rev. William Livingston, Episcopal minister, Old Deer, and Miss Mary Robertson of Downiehill, whom he married, is believed to have been his first cousin.

A. T.

No. 199.—February 9, 1912.

A Laird of Brux and Ross's "Helenore."

A paper by Mr John T. Gibb, entitled "Notes on 'Helenore,'" by Alexander Ross, schoolmaster, Lochlee, Forfarshire, 1699-1784, was read at a meeting of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society on January 11. The writer, descanting on the character and literary quality of Ross's pastoral, claimed for it an estimation in the north-eastern counties of Scotland as high as, if not superior to, that held in the Lothians and Southern Scotland for Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," and an undoubted superiority in respect of its being a genuine and faithful record of the habits, customs, and common speech in a remote Forfarshire district in the middle of the eighteenth century. Mr Gibb also gave an account of an original manuscript copy of "Helenore" in his possession. The MS. is in the handwriting of the poet, and, so far as is known, is the only holograph MS. of the pastoral in existence. Inscriptions on the volume, dated 1767, show that it belonged to Jonathan Forbes, laird of Brux, in Aberdeenshire. Brux was "out" in the "forty-five," and having to go into hiding, probably took refuge, like other Jacobites, at Lochlee, which was accounted a very safe retreat, and may there have received the volume from the poet.

The Settlement of the Canadian Glengarry.

The great settlement of the St John Valley [the richest district in what is now the province of New Brunswick, but what in the seventeenth century was part of Acadia or Nova Scotia] dates from the coming of the United Empire Loyalists in 1783. St John, indeed, is known to-day as the City of the Loyalists. Nearly 12,000 souls arrived at the river mouth in this historic year, and many of these were Scots. One group of lots in Paratown, as it then was called, fell to men of the 42nd Highlanders.

No migration in the history of peoples carried with it more romance, more tragedy, than this movement of the Loyalists, men and women who gave up home and fortune in the rebel colonies further south. The bravest hearts and finest intellects sailed from New York to this more northern coast, or struggled up by land through the inhospitable forest to the unknown Canada. Their axes cleared the land for the new settlements; they faced the privations of winter and the old pioneering hardships rather than be traitors to the flag of their forefathers.

The Loyalist migration into British territory moved in two great streams, one by sea to Nova Scotia (including New Brunswick, which

did not become a separate entity till 1784), and the other by land to Canada, which was still an entirely distinct colony. In this second stream were a number of Highland families which had only recently settled in the colony of New York—Macdonells, Chisholms, Grants, Camerons, McIntyres, Fergusons, and the like, only too well acquainted with war in their native Scotland, and now again engulfed in the miseries of a rebellion.

Prominent among these Highland families were the Macdonells, Roman Catholics from Glengarry, in Inverness, who in 1773 had settled in the Mohawk Valley, Tryon County (afterwards called Montgomery). When the movement for Independence set in throughout the New England colonies, Sir John Johnson, the leader in this district, headed the Highlanders in a Loyalist movement, which brought them into such suspicion that they found it prudent to withdraw to Canada. There Sir John received a commission to raise on the frontier a battalion to be called the King's Royal Regiment of New York. In this battalion there were five captains of the name of Macdonell, not to mention a lieutenant and an ensign, and twenty-two of the officers were born in Scotland. The claymores "dented by blows on the bayonets of Cumberland's Grenadiers" laid waste the settlements of Albany and Tryon, and protected the Loyalists trekking north to Canada.

When the war was over, and they had to be disbanded, large numbers of this regiment settled in the uncleared but fertile bush on the banks of the St Lawrence, west of the French. The officers and men of the first battalion of the King's Royal Regiment, numbering with their women and children 1462 souls, settled together in one body. The Glengarry families chose what is now known as the county of Glengarry, in Ontario, while others filled up the counties of Stormont and Dundas. Many families of men belonging to the Royal Highland Emigrants also settled in this neighbourhood. In his history of the county of Glengarry, J. A. Macdonell, Q.C., gave the list of Scots in this county who were entitled to the name of United Empire Loyalist—583 in all, of whom 84 were Macdonells, 35 Grants, 23 Campbells, 27 Frasers, 25 Camerons, 23 Andersons, and 20 Rosses. From their farms they must have grown familiar with the sight of the "voyageurs" coming and going on the broad St Lawrence to and from the great Mart at Montreal. Some such cast in their lot with the fur traders, or article their sons with the North-West Company.

The problem of escorting to the new settlement the wives and children whom they perforce had had to leave behind presented no small difficulties. South of the Lakes lay deep morass and almost impenetrable forest, full of marauding Indians, while the white folk whom they passed were embittered by the war. Mr J. A. Macdonell tells an entertaining story of a Scots officer who fell in with one of the

veterans surviving from this period. After hearing the story of those strenuous times, the officer expressed his admiration, saying—"The only instance I know that I can at all compare it to is that of Moses leading the children of Israel into their Promised Land." Up jumped old John. "Moses!" said he, "compare me to Moses! Moses be d---d! He lost half his army in the Red Sea, and I brought my party throughout without losing one man."—"Scots in Canada," by John Murray Gibbon.

Ancient Deer Hunt at Castle Forbes.

On 18th October, 1839, a deer hunt was given at Castle Forbes, in honour of the arrival of the Hon. Robert Forbes at the seat of his ancestors, from India. "The weather was fine, the music of the forest good, and the day's sport was one of the best which has taken place in the county of Aberdeen for many years. Seventeen deer, chiefly buck and roe, were brought down, after 10 o'clock noon, besides those which were wounded, and made their escape, while one was torn to pieces by the dogs. Among the gentlemen most successful on the occasion were—John Dalrymple, Esq. of Logie, who shot three; and Alexander Leith, Esq., younger of Glenkindy, who is said to have killed a like number. Of course, it is supposed that he who presided over this rural scene proceeded to digest the erber, according to the mysteries of the art of woodcraft; that, while the appropriate rhyme was reciting, and the tokening or death-note blowing, he preserved the gurgillon, tied up the paunch with the grease, bestowed upon the forester his rights, gave the wumbles to the hunters and spectators, the quarrie to the hounds, and the corbin-bone to the raven, while he neglected not to appropriate to himself the proportion due to the carver."—"Aberdeen Journal."

The Bards of Bon-Accord.

(Additions Continued.)

John Forbes-Robertson.—Renowned as an art-critic, author of the standard work, "The Great Painters of Christendom." Born in Aberdeen in 1822, and educated at Marischal College. Went to London in 1844, and embarked on a literary career. Wrote verses when a student, signing them "Ian Rathrobert." Contributed to the local press. Was an authority on Scottish song and ballad lore. Died in London on 25th February, 1903, aged 81. His sons—Johnstone, Ian, and Norman Forbes-Robertson—are all actors on the London stage, the first being the ablest performer of the present day, and a portrait painter in his leisure hours. His father has been mentioned as the author of the verses, entitled "W. Thom's Farewell to London," and I think the statement is correct. They have also been ascribed to the Laird of Knockspock (James Adam

Gordon, died 4th March, 1854, aged 63), but he would scarcely praise himself so profusely as is done in the seventh stanza. They will be found in Hogg's *Instructor*, 1848, as well as an inedited poem—"Song of the Dwellers in Dean Vale." Knockspock made a domiciliary visit to the Pentonville pub. one night, and he sharply censured Thom for his extravagance with such riff-raff company. The verses have been misdescribed as "wretched and miserable doggerel." They are not, but sensible, acute, and eouthie, well spiced with Aberdonianisms, and just such as Robertson could easily write. Of course they precipitated a crisis in Thom's affairs, but it was bound to come, and as Robertson befriended Thom in his hour of need, I interpret his kindly action to be making amends for the mischief he had unwittingly done in bringing a swarm of creditors upon Thom, who stripped him summarily of all his worldly possessions.

Gilbert Rorison, LL.D.—Hymn writer, native of Glasgow, born 7th February, 1821, son of a merchant. Educated at the University there. Originally U.P., but joined the Scottish Episcopal Church, studied for its ministry under Bishop Michael Russell, and ordained 1843. Curate at Leith and Helensburgh for some time, but stationed at Peterhead, at St Peter's Episcopal Church, where the greater part of his life was passed. Died at Bridge of Allan on 11th October, 1869, aged 48. Vigorous polemic and pamphleteer. In 1851 edited "Hymns and Anthems," with an appendix of original translations of Latin hymns. The most popular one was "Three in one, and one in three." The late Dr Vincent Lewis Rorison, Dean of St Andrews, was his son, born in Peterhead.

James Ross, M.D.—Another Oriental scholar, born in Aberdeen, 21st June, 1759, son of Alexander Ross, a Burgess of the city. Studied in Marischal College, and graduated M.A. in 1777. Was surgeon in the navy in 1782, transferred to army, and acted as surgeon in Calcutta and Lucknow from 1783 to 1789, when he was stationed at Dinapur, on the Bengal establishment. In 1797 returned to Britain, the voyage home occupying only eleven months! He retired from active service in 1804, and settled in Exeter, England, about 1810; died there on the 22nd July, 1831. He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and translated the "Gulistan," or Flower Garden, of Sadi, the Persian poet, which was published in 1823, and republished in the Camelot series of books. He also translated the "Heroic Poems" of Firdusi, with selections from Hafiz, and other Persian poets; but they were never published, as well as Bidpai's Fables and a "Dictionary of Pure Persian."

William Scott.—Native of Peterhead, born 1822, mother Ann Buchan, sister of Peter Buchan, the famous ballad collector. Book-binder and printer for some time, but latterly an overseer in Stonevood Paper Works. Died 3rd July, 1901, aged 79. Author of "A Dowie Nicht o' Yule," and other poems, "The Witches o' Cairn Catta," etc. Naturalist and

botanist, corresponding with many eminent scientists. The late Mr D. Scott, librarian, Peterhead, was his brother.

Jane Simpson.—Born in Glasgow in 1806, maiden name Jane Cross Bell, daughter of James Bell, an advocate, and sister of Henry Glassford Bell. When her brother edited the "Edinburgh Literary Journal," she contributed a great deal of superior poetry, signed "Gertrude," which was extensively copied in the newspapers of that time. One of her pieces, "The Longings of Genius," descriptive of the poet, sculptor, and painter, is a striking and eloquent poem, with its refrain—

"Oh, Genius! thou hast high desires, and longings wild and vain,
Which never in this darken'd world their high fulfilment gain."

I heard the late John Macphree, a compositor who graduated on the "Journal," a well-read man, and of varied experience in the printing trade, recite this poem at a wazgoose, and I never forgot it, for he was an able elocutionist. Miss Bell married her cousin, Mr J. B. Simpson, in 1837. He was an advocate in Glasgow, and after his death she came to reside in Aberdeen, with her grandchildren, where she died on the 17th June, 1886, aged 80. She published a volume of verse, "April Hours," in 1838, "Tales and Sketches," "Cardiphonia," and a "Household Edition of Burns," specially prepared for family reading, just such a work as Mrs Dunlop desiderated in her letters to Burns. The hymn, "Go where the morning shineth," is by Mrs Simpson. Buried in Nelfield Cemetery.

ALBA

(To be Continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

221. Donald, George Webster, Minor Poet.—Born in 1820 at Westfield, near Forfar, he was early apprenticed to the loom; but not liking the weaving trade, he became in 1843 a teacher, and was appointed master of Dunnichen School. Thence he was transferred to Kinnmuir and various other schools; but finally, in 1866, he was chosen as the keeper of Arbroath Abbey. In 1854 he issued a work, entitled "Poems, Ballads, and Songs." Of this volume four editions have been published. He seems to have died in 1891. He figures in Edwards' "Modern Scottish Poets."

222. Donald, Alexander, Artist.—A native of Kirriemuir, born in 1813, he died in or about 1885-7. His career is sketched in "The Regality of Kirriemuir."

223. Donald, James, Minor Poet.—Born in 1815 in Kirriemuir, he lived his life in his native town, where he was esteemed as a poet of some power and a notable leader among the Chartists. A good singer and excellent precentor, he was also leader of the local instrumental band. He published many poems locally, but issued no volume. He died in 1895. His career is sketched in "The Regality of Kirriemuir."

224. Donald, James M., Scholar and Lexicographer. A native of Arbroath, where he was born about the beginning of the fourth decade of the 19th century. He died in 1877. One of the staff of Chambers Brothers, he published under the auspices of that firm an excellent etymological dictionary.

225. Donnett, James, Minor Poet.—Born in Dundee in 1820, he was a flax-dresser to trade; but addicted to verse, he published a volume, entitled "Lays of Love and Progress." He died in 1869.

226. Dorward, Alexander Kent, Minor Poet.—Born at Letham in 1866, alternately weaver, tailor, soldier, and factory worker, he emigrated to the United States, where he was settled in Pawtucket in 1897. He has written much verse, and figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

227. Dorward, John, Minor Poet.—A native of Letham, he published a volume, entitled "Rhymes and Songs," early in the 19th century.

228. Douglas, Andrew, Local Historian.—A native of Ferryden, in the parish of Craig, he has published an interesting history of his native village.

229. Douglas, Catharine, Heroine.—This lady, whose brave attempt to detain the conspirators who were seeking James I., the poet King of Scotland, to slay him, has rendered her name memorable in Scottish history, is claimed for Forfarshire as a member of the Douglas family resident there. The story is well known, but may be briefly repeated. A band of conspirators, bent on murder, had invaded the King's apartments in the Black Friars Monastery, Perth; they had slain Walter Straiton, a page whom they met in the passage, and sought to force the door admitting to the King's chamber, amid the shrieks of the Queen and her women, who feebly attempted to barricade it. One of these ladies, Catharine Douglas by name, has made herself for ever memorable by the daring act of self-sacrifice of which she then showed herself capable. For, with heroic resolution, she thrust her arm into the staple, from which the bolt or bar had been removed, and held it there till her arm was snapped and broken by the brutal violence of the conspirators, who, with furious looks and naked weapons, stained with blood, then burst into the chamber and in their first attacks had the cowardice to wound some of the Queens

women, as they fled screaming into the corner of the apartment. A deed of this heroic type deserves well to be commemorated and set to the credit of the shire to which the heroine belonged.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages.

1856.

January 31. At Bonnington Park, Rev. James Rust, minister of Slains, to Miss Jane J. Scott, daughter of the late Robert Scott, Esq., merchant, Leith.

January 8. At Delhi, Captain John Ross, of the 71st N.I., major of brigade, Sealcote, to Flora Anne, second daughter of Dr Kenneth Mackinnon, Bengal Medical Service.

March 27. At Straloch, John Gordon Cumming Skene, Esq. of Pitlurg and Dyce, to Maria, only daughter of Captain Nares, R.N.

April 19. William Boyd, solicitor, Peterhead, to Maria Georgina Alexander, daughter of Rev. John Alexander, incumbent, of St Columba's.

May 27. At London, Henry P. Wolrige, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, and late of Exeter College, Oxford, to Anne, only surviving child of the late Robert Gordon, Esq. of Hallhead.

June 10. Here, Mr James Cardno, merchant, Fraserburgh, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr A. W. Chalmers, governor of the Prison of Aberdeen.

July 1. At Meldrum, John Mackenzie Fraser, Esq. of Braclangwell, lieutenant, Bengal Artillery, to Elizabeth, fourth surviving daughter of Beauchamp C. Urquhart, Esq. of Meldrum and Byth.

July —. At 10 Golden Square, Aberdeen, Rev. Maxwell Wright, of Echt, to Agnes M. Leslie, second daughter of William Leslie, Esq., surgeon.

August 5. At Braclangwell, Beauchamp, Coleclough Urquhart, 39th Regiment, Bengal, N.I., eldest surviving son of B. C. Urquhart, Esq., of Meldrum and Byth, to Isabella Forbes Fraser, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Fraser, K.C.B.

August 19. At 6 Springbank Terrace, James Milne, Esq., timber merchant, to Agnes, only daughter of John Martin, Esq.

September 9. At Grove, Newhills, Charles Davidson, Esq., Mugiemoss, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Captain Birnie.

November 4. At Aberdeen, Alexander Martin, M.D., Stonehaven, to Esther Robertson, eldest daughter of William Keith, M.D., Aberdeen.

December 9. At Brownhill, New Machar, John Christie, Esq., surgeon, Swailend, New Machar, to Grace Harvey, third daughter of Alexander Aberdeen, Esq., farmer, Brownhill.

December 25. At Burnside, Elgin, Mr Malcolmson Morrison, Forbesfield Nursery, Aberdeen, to Catherine, second daughter of Peter Grant, Esq., Burnside.

December 30. At New Pitsligo, John Coutts, Esq., surgeon, New Pitsligo, to Harriet S. Forbes Sharp, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Sharp, minister of New Pitsligo.

Queries.

794. REV. ANDREW MARSHALL, M.A., TULLYNESSE.—Can any reader oblige me with a note of the parentage of the Rev. Andrew Marshall, minister of Tullynesse from 9th August, 1787, till his death on 25th May, 1812? Scott in his "Fasti" is silent on the point.

G.



[Photo, Norrie, Fraserburgh.]

795. FRASERBURGH HOUSE PANEL.—What do the above emblems imply, and whose names do the initials represent? The panel is fixed over a window of an old building in Hanover Street.

A. G. GAVIN.

Answers.

786. JOHN GRANT, GLENGAIRN.—John Grant, Glengairn, the author of "Legends of the Braes o' Mar," was a son of James Grant, farmer, Glenfinzie and afterwards at Abergairn, both in Glengairn. Born about 1830, he, along with his two brothers, Colin and Charles, was sent to Blairs College to study for the Catholic priesthood. Colin persevered in his studies, became a celebrated clergyman, and ultimately rose to be Catholic Bishop of Aberdeen; he died 1889. The other two brothers did not enter the ministry. Charles became a doctor, and was a surgeon in the army during the Crimean War, but died young. John, on leaving college about 1850, was appointed teacher of the Catholic School at Auchindryne, Braemar, and it was while teaching there that he collected the bulk of the materials for his "Legends." Shortly after he was appointed bank agent at Tarland, and it was while there, I believe, that he wrote the most of the book. The first edition was published about 1860, and the second (by the Rev. Colin Grant) in 1876.

JOHN MACPHERSON, J.P.

The author of "Legends of the Braes o' Mar" was the son of James Grant, farmer at Abergairn, Glengairn, and was originally intended for the Roman Catholic Church, but, marrying instead, he eventually became manager of a branch bank (conjectured to be the Aberdeen Town and County Bank) at Tarland. One of his brothers was Roman Catholic Bishop of Aberdeen. The "Legends of the Braes o' Mar" appeared anonymously in 1861, but a second edition was published in 1876 bearing the name of the author, who, in an introductory chapter, protested indignantly against the manner in which a Mrs Elizabeth Taylor, Kirkcaldy (whose maiden name was McHardie), had "plundered wholesale" from his work in "The Braemar Highlands: Their Tales, Traditions, and History," published by her in 1869. A re-issue of the 1876 edition, by Mr Alexander Murray, publisher, appeared last year. John Grant died at Camden, N.S.W., 25th February, 1854 (See "Scottish Notes and Queries," Vol. VII, 2nd Ser., pp. 23, 94, 127).

Q.

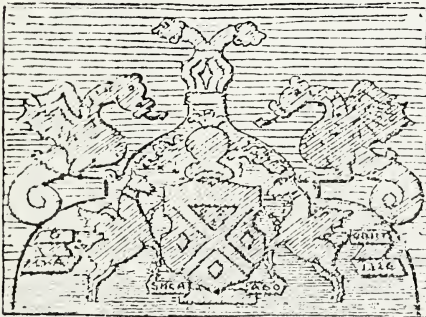
790. JAMES IRVINE, SHERIFF CLERK, KINCARDINESHIRE.—Irvine at the time of his death had a son Walter, merchant in Dantzic.

S. S.

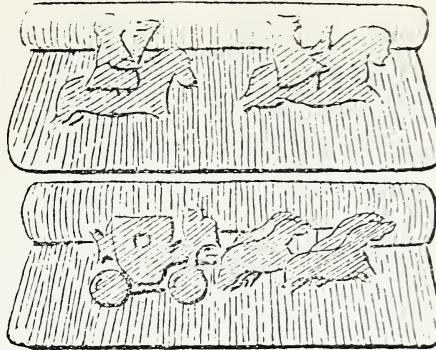
No. 200.—February 16, 1912.

Buchan Heraldry.

The current issue of the "Transactions of the Buchan Club" (Part II. of Vol. I. of the New Series) contains an interesting paper on "Some Heraldic Records of Buchan," communicated by Major Archibald Ythan Cheyne, 15th Bengal Lancers, Risalpur, North-West Frontier Province, India. Major Cheyne describes, in proper heraldic language, a number of the coats of arms to be met with in Buchan, either in churchyard monuments, or on the walls of mansion-houses, and occasionally on wooden panels that have been preserved; and he furnishes brief accompanying notes of the persons to whom the armorial bearings relate. No fewer than 64 examples are dealt with, the value and importance of the paper being enhanced by reproductions of the various heraldic presentations. One of the most curious of these pictures is the coat of arms of the Annand of Auchterellon on the wall of the old parish church of Ellon, which is thus described



—"A chief and saltire in the collar point 3 spots of ermine and in the flanks and base point a masole. Supporters, 2 pegasi. Crest: a demi-falcon (?) displayed. Motto: 'Sperabo.' Inscribed, D.D.A. obiit 1326." Another illustration depicts two coping-stones from the ruins of Inverurie Castle, which many people still alive must remember seeing in position. "They are not actually heraldic," says Major Cheyne, "but are interesting examples of the sculptors' art." The upper one delineates ap-



parently a helmeted knight carrying a (broken) lance and followed by his esquire carrying his shield. The lower is conjectured to be a representation of the family coach of the Earl Marischal. Though specimens of armorial bearings from Rathen and Aberdour are given, it is a little surprising that there is no reference to the shields on the walls of Pitsligo Castle or those on the fine woodwork in the Lord Pitsligo aisle in Pitsligo church.

This part of the "Transactions," by the way, contains a full report of the paper on "Cruden's Two Bishops," by the Rev. Adam Mackay, Cruden, summarised in A. J. N. and Q., No. 177—September 8, 1911.

Bazaar Books.

A recent reference to the article on Bazaar Books which Mr. Alexander Gammie ("Ecclesiasticus" of the "Evening Express") furnished to "The Book of Powis," the book of the Parish Church bazaar, 1906, revealed the fact that the article deals only with Aberdeen bazaar books. But several books have appeared in connection with country bazaars, and possibly some particulars regarding them may prove interesting, not merely in a bibliographical sense, but also in relation to local history.

A BOOK OF THE PARISH OF DEIR.—Unquestionably, this is the most superior work of the rural collection about to be noticed. It was issued in connection with a parish church bazaar held in 1886, consisted of 104 quarto pages, and was edited by the Rev. Alexander Lawson, B.D., then parish minister, and now Professor of English Literature at St Andrews University. Unlike the average bazaar book, it contained nothing of the nature of light or frivolous literature—not a single poem even, but was wholly of a serious cast, the contents dealing with historical aspects of the parish. The editor himself furnished no fewer than six papers, treating successively of "The Parish, Its Name and Limits," "The Book of Deir," "The Abbey of Deir," "The Parish and

Ministers of Deir"—(1) from the Reformation to the Revolution Settlement, (2) from the Revolution Settlement to the death of the Rev. James Peter, and "The Lands of the Parish and Their Owners." He also collaborated with Mr Robert Wilson, the former schoolmaster of the parish, in the paper on "Education and Relief of the Poor." Mr James Ferguson, then "younger" of Kinnmundy, but now proprietor of the estate, contributed an introductory sketch, "Our Parish in the Past," laying emphasis on Old Deer enjoying a distinction which renders it unique among the parishes of Scotland—"to it belongs the honour of being the centre from which Christianity was first preached in the Northern Lowlands, and the credit of having made and kept for centuries the oldest authentic Scottish book." The late Mr James Spence, of Peterhead, wrote on "The Stone Circles of Deir"; Professor Cooper, of Glasgow (then minister of the East Church, Aberdeen) dealt with the patron saint, St Drostan; and the late Mr John Fullerton—the editor again co-operating—furnished a most interesting account of "Eminent Men and Women" connected with the parish.

THE KIRKS OF THE TURRIFF PRESBYTERY.—A bazaar held in 1904, having for its object the better endowment of the four small livings in the Presbytery of Turriff, was the means of producing one of the most valuable, as it is also the largest and most "bookish" of local bazaar books. Consisting of 132 octavo pages, it was divided into two sections—one historical, containing accounts of the various parishes in the Presbytery (15 in number), furnished by the respective ministers; and another section devoted to miscellanea, including such interesting "items" as "Reminiscences of the Turriff Presbytery", by the Rev. Dr Gray of Auchterless, and "The Minister's First Sunday: A Country Sketch," by Mrs Campbell, Monquhitter (Maggie Swan). There were two noticeable poems, "The North Countree: A Ballad of Remembrance", by Lauchlan MacLean Watt, and "Jim Seath", by Gabriel Setoun; while Mr Gavin Greig furnished "A Song of Sundown", music as well as words. The Rev. Thomas M'William, New Byth, was editor. The illustrations were a special feature.

SKETCH OF A QUIET BUCHAN PARISH.—Mr M'William wrote this little book (pp. 84) for the New Byth parish church bazaar, 1899. The parish described is New Byth, two chapters being devoted to "The Kirk" and a third to "The House of Urquhart," the Urquharts of Meldrum and Byth having been the leading proprietors in the parish. In a concluding chapter, titled "Homely History," we have a story of an old woman, who a hundred years ago, had got a packet of a curious thing called "tea," and who waited anxiously for Sunday to see a friend who would be sure to be able to tell her about it. "Tell me," she said, "about this tea, for I have tried it as brose and it disna' sup weel, and I've tried it as kail, and it was waur!"

THE VALE OF YTHAN.—Such was the appropriate title given to the "book" of a bazaar held in 1895 in connection with the movement then on foot for the construction of a bridge across the Ythan at the ferry of Boat of Logie, Logie-Buchan. The title was appropriate, because the book contains descriptions of the parishes through which the Ythan flows, written by the parish ministers and others. Prominent among the articles are one by Rev. James Bröbner, Fergie, on "The Braes o' Gight," and another on "The Church and Ministers of Logie-Buchan since the Reformation," by the late Mr Thomas Mair, Kermuck, Ellon. The work ran to 68 pages, and was edited by the Rev. William Frank Scott, minister of Logie-Buchan, who, in addition to writing the accounts of Logie-Buchan, Foveran, and Udney, contributed four poems descriptive of the Ythan in the four seasons of the year respectively. Other poetical contributors were the late Mr William Carnie, Aberdeen, and the Rev. Andrew Chalmers, Wakefield, the author of "A Red-Cross Romance." The book is otherwise noticeable for its views of the scenery of the district.

THE VALE OF ALFORD, PAST AND PRESENT, is a souvenir of the Montgarrie Bridge bazaar, 1896. The book (pp. 28) deals with the scenery, geological aspects, and industries of the Vale, the lands and landed proprietors, the political, ecclesiastical, and educational history of the district, and its antiquarian aspects. All the contributions are anonymous. Mention is made of "a rather peculiar meeting" of five different proprietors' estates on the north-east point of the parish of Tullynessle, locally known by the name of Little John's Length. Here, it is said, a table was once erected at which five proprietors sat down, and yet each one had his chair on his own estate. The proprietors were—Lord Forbes, the laird of Balgowan, the laird of Whitehaugh, the laird of Johnstone, and the laird of Leith-hall.

(To be Continued.)

Gordons in Old Aberdeen.

The undernoted references to the surname Gordon are extracted from the Records of the Wrights' and Coopers' Society of Old Aberdeen. The records are in the possession of Mr William Beattie, High Street, Old Aberdeen, and hark back to 1731. The society, which is a small one, was started previous to the year named, but the early minute books are lost, or are more probably resting in the archives of some local advocate. They were not examined by the late Mr A. M. Munro, so that extracts were not included in his valuable Records of Old Aber-

dean, published by the New Spalding Club. The entries are as follow—

1817. James Gordon, paid 1s 6d annually to 1820.

1829. James Gordon.

1872. James Gordon, paid £1 5s,—superannuated, dead.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Bards of Bon-Accord.

(Addition. Continued.)

Walter Chalmers Smith, D.D.—Superior poet, native of Aberdeen, born 1824, and educated at the Grammar School and University. Went to Edinburgh, and studied for the ministry, having the future Principal Rainy as a fellow-student. Adhered to the Free Church, his first charge in Scotland being Orwell, in Kinross-shire, from which he adopted his pen name, attached to a volume of poems published 1861, "The Bishop's Walk and the Bishop's Times," meaning Bishop Leighton at Dunblane. The book was dedicated in six pages of melodious verse to a poetical friend, John Hunter of Craigerook. The poet was soon removed to Edinburgh, where he had a large congregation. Moderator of the Free Church in 1895. One of his volumes of verse, "Borland Hall," has special reference to Aberdeen. Dr Smith died near Dunblane on the 19th September, 1908, aged 84. On his jubilee in 1901 he was presented with a purse of 200 guineas.

William McCombie Stewart.—Railway official, employed on the Great North of Scotland Railway, latterly stationmaster at Dyce. Died 30th December, 1905, aged 71. Wrote curling songs and other verses.

William Hay Leith Tester.—Born Balmoral, 1829; died at Elgin, 8th March, 1892. Wrote a great deal of verse for the newspapers of his day.

William Thom.—John Dix, in his "Lions Living and Dead, or Personal Recollections of the Great and Gifted" (1852), gives a graphic picture of Thom's London career, when £600 was remitted to him from admirers in India, and the Bohemian fraternity of the metropolis came to help him to spend it. He lodged in a Pentonville tavern, and kept open house for all-comers. His conversational powers and flute-playing were much relished, and a number of the frequenters subscribed, and had his portrait hung in the parlour. After the money was all spent, Thom said to Dix, looking at his own portrait with a frown, "Eh, man, the fellows that had that dune, noo that I ha'e an' tuld coat on, wadna gie me a glass o' gin to save my life." Dix alluded to his high forehead ploughed deep with furrows, his large grey eyes, and his skill as a capital story-teller. This Dix, originally a chemist at Taunton, went to London bent on a literary career, wrote

several books, amongst them a "Life of Chatterton," with unpublished letters and poems (I have the volume), and finally came out to the Australian Colonies; was in Melbourne (for I have set up some of his "copy"), and removed to Sydney, where I presume he "passed in his checks" lang syne.

When the Galloway painter, the late Thomas Faed, R.A., exhibited his fine picture, "The Mitherless Bairn," which had been inspired on reading the poem, and had the last two verses attached to the frame, it created a flutter at the Royal Academy, London, in 1855, and when it was purchased for our National Gallery, Melbourne, in 1886, there was a similar fuss amongst our connoisseurs; but who was this Thom? That was the problem of the hour. One ingenious dolt, in a letter to a leading newspaper, expressed his belief that Thom was an abbreviation of Thomson, and bitterly complained that he had ransacked the works of the bard of "The Seasons" in vain for the verses appended to the picture! Another critic materially decided that it was an English masterpiece, painted by an English artist on an English theme, but that the mother was too good looking for an English cottager. I replied somewhat tartly to this intolerable misuse of the term "English," and intimated if they substituted "Scottish" they would be right, and also that the mother was not a whit "over bonnie" for a Scottish woman, and finally referred the seekers to Chambers's "Cyclopædia of English Literature" for information about Thom.

A fine old military gentleman, the late Captain Anderson, an octogenarian, over 6ft. in height, but as erect as a lance, who occasionally came in to Melbourne from Warburton Gulch, and dined at Estevan Paver's Cafe, where I met him, assured me that he knew Thom both in Inverurie and Aberdeen, had conversed with him, and further that the poet's daughter, Betsy Thom, was in domestic service with a squatter up-country, she having emigrated to Australia during the 'fifties of last century. Captain Anderson had frequently conversed with her about her father. I said I had seen Thom on the Castlegate one day after his return from England, and that his peculiar appearance, large and luminous eyes, and air of deep suffering, had roused my boyish curiosity, so that I stared intently at him. A bystander observing me, remarked—"Ay, laddie, tak' a gweed look at 'im, for he's nae lang for this world. Yon's Wullie Tam the poet." I did look hard after the retreating figure, and about a dozen years afterwards, when I was a journeyman printer indeed, being in Dundee looking for employment which I did not get, I made a pilgrimage to the Western Cemetery at Balgay, and saw his grave. His eldest son, the Willie of the poetry, died in Mexico; his second son, James, was stranded in Dundee in 1863, for there were appeals in the local papers for his assistance, signed by the Rev. George Gilfillan and Mr James Srymgeour. One of his daughters was

married to the late Mr David Scott, librarian, Peterhead; but of the other in Australia I heard nothing further.

ALBA.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

230. Douglas, Gawain, Bishop of Dunkeld and Poet.—Said by Irving in his "Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen" to have been born at Brechin in the year 1474. He is also claimed for East Lothian and other shires. The third son of the Earl of Angus, known as "Bell-the-Cat," he was educated at St Andrews for the Church, and became Bishop of Dunkeld in 1516. He is now remembered as one of our early poets, and was in his own time esteemed our greatest writer in verse. His translations of the *Aeneid* and other poems are still read by Scottish students. He died of the plague in 1522.

231. Douglas, Miss (Mrs G. Fernie). A native of Kirriemuir, daughter of the Episcopal clergyman there. She had acquired some local celebrity as a novelist. A notice of her appears in Alan Reid's "Regality of Kirriemuir."

232-233. James Drummond (1784-1866), Thomas Drummond.—Two brothers, who were zealous botanists. James was also author of a work styled "The Art of Agriculture Established on True Principles."

234. Duke, Sir James, Bart., M.P., Business Man, Politician, and Lord Mayor of London.—Born at Montrose, he died in 1873. After a successful business career in London, he was elected Lord Mayor in 1848, and was created a baronet at the close of his mayoralty. He was M.P. for Bolton from 1837 to 1849, and for London from 1849 to 1865.

235. Duncan, Adam, Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, Admiral, Naval Hero.—Born 1st July, 1731, in Dundee, and educated there. He entered the Navy in 1746, serving with his relative Captain Haldane in the *Shoreham* frigate. He was midshipman in the Centurion flagship of Commodore Keppel, 1749. Lieutenant in the *Norwich*, 1755, and greatly distinguished himself in the attack upon Havana and in the engagement under Rodney, off Cape St Vincent, June, 1780. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 1789, he commanded in the North Sea in 1795. He distinguished himself greatly by his successful efforts to repress the mutinous spirit pervading the British fleet in 1797; and in October of the same year gained the important victory of Camperdown over the Dutch fleet under de Winter. For these services he received a pension of £2000 a year, the thanks of Parliament, a sword

of honour from the City of London, and was created a Viscount. He became Admiral of the White in 1799, and died 1804.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1857.

January 1. At Childwell, Hercules Scott, Esq., Younger of Brotherton, to Anna, only surviving daughter of the late James Moon, Esq. of Hillside House, near Liverpool.

January 3. At Aberdeen, Captain Wyatt, of the 79th Highlanders, to Jane Forbes, eldest daughter of William Hogarth, Esq., Aberdeen.

April 14. At London, Alexander Burns Shand, Esq. (afterwards Lord Shand), to Emily Merelina, second daughter of John Clarke Meymott, Esq., London.

April 20. At Farquhar Place, William Davidson, Esq., of Kebbaly, to Mary, youngest daughter of Captain James McIntosh Ross, late commander Earl of Durham, Liverpool.

April 25. At London, James Wilkinson Gordon, Esq. of Cairness, to Alexandrina Jane, daughter of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Forres, and widow of David Hay, Esq. of Westerton, Lieutenant, 6th Madras Light Cavalry.

April 29. At London, Thomas C. Leslie, youngest son of the late William Leslie, Esq. of Warthill, to Henrietta Marion, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Bart. of Horn and Logie-Elphinstone.

April 23. At Aberdeen, John Milne, LL.D., Principal of Dollar Institution, to Jessie Gray, daughter of the late Arthur Gray, of Warthill.

May 28. At East Bank, Aberdeen, Charles Lyall Grant, Esq., merchant, Aberdeen, to Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of William Lumsden, Esq.

June 16. At Edinburgh, Captain William Abdy Fellowes, R.N., eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, C.B., to Hannah, only child of the late Harry Gordon, Esq., of Knockespoek.

July 9. At Freefield, Robert F. O. Farquharson, Esq., of Haughton, to Mary Sarah, youngest daughter of General Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., of Freefield and Glenkindy.

July 14. At Waulkmill, New Deer, Mr P. Esslemont, commercial traveller, Aberdeen (afterwards M.P.), to Georgia Anna, only daughter of the late Mr George Birnie, brewer, Newmill, Strichen.

August 4. At Aberdeen, George Rainy, Esq., M.D., Aberdeen, to Jane, second daughter of the late Rev. James Cordner, of St Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Aberdeen.

September 8. At Craig, Hugh Scott, Esq., of Gala, to Miss Elizabeth Isabella Johnstone Gordon, eldest daughter of Captain Johnstone Gordon, K.L.S., of Craig.

September 8. At Turriff, Rev. Alexander Ogilvie, parochial schoolmaster of Monymusk, to Maria Matilda, youngest daughter of James Nicoll, Esq., merchant, Turriff.

September 29. At Manse of Daviot, Aberdeenshire, John Peter, Esq., Croyard, Beaully, to Margaret, daughter of Rev. Thomas Burnett.

September 29. At Kininmonth House, Rev. John Christie, minister of Kildrummy, to Isabella Mearns, eldest daughter of the late Robert Scott, Aberdeen.

November 25. At Aberdeen, Edward Fiddes, secretary, North of Scotland Bank, to Scott, daughter of John Clark, merchant, Melbourne.

December 24. At Balgownie, Robert Spottiswood Farquhar Spottiswood of Muiesk, to Georgina Mary Agnew, youngest daughter of Henry David Forbes of Balgownie.

Queries.

796. THE MAIDEN STONE.—There are several traditions regarding the Maiden Stone. Which of these traditions may be considered the most reliable regarding the sculptures on the stone?

H.

797. THE MAIDEN CASTLE.—Are there any records in existence relating to the Maiden Castle, Aberdeenshire? If there was such a building, can the site now be traced?

H.

798. LESLIE CASTLE.—The Castle of Leslie (now in ruins) was built in 1661. Tradition says an older and more substantial building previously occupied the site. According to another tradition, the builder of the present castle only repaired the old building. Is there any historical evidence to confirm either of these traditions?

F.

799. THE SKULLS IN THE OLD CHURCH OF GAMRIE.—The late Principal Geddes in his poem on the Old Church of Gamrie, speaks of grinning skulls having been built into the wall. There is no trace of them now. When and why were they removed?

G.

Answers.

769. FORMER ABERDEEN LIBRARIES.—In farther answer to "W. H.", it may be mentioned that the following list of libraries is given in "Smith's Pocket Guide to the City of Aberdeen" (1836)—

A. Brown & Co.'s	71 Union Street.
D. Wyllie & Son's	51 Union Street.
William Russell's	19 Broad Street.
William Lawrie's	99 Union Street West.
William Collic's	47 Upperkirkgate.

Q.

789. FAMILY OF COLLISON OF AUCHLUNIES.—For notes on members of this family the various publications of the Spalding Club and New Spalding Club, also Munro's "Provosts," etc., should be consulted.

B.

No. 201.—February 23, 1912.

Derivation of the Name "Buchan."

The meaning and etymology of the name "Buchan" are uncertain. One derivation is from the Gaelic—"Bou Chuan," meaning the land in the bend of the ocean (Pratt's "Buchan"). According to Dr John Milne, "Buchan" "may mean the district where the sea-coast bends outwards, as seen from a hill such as Mormond. If so, the name would come from boghachan, plural of bogha, bow" ("Gaelic Places Names" in "The Book of Buchan"). Another Gaelic derivation is from "Bo Cain," cattle tribute, the district being called Buchan "because abounding of old in pasture, paying its rent in cattle" ("View of the Diocese of Aberdeen"). On the other hand, it is urged that Gaelic derivations may be safely rejected, and that "Buchan" is either of Pietish or Brythonic origin, signifying either "an end" (suggesting a meaning the same as Land's End), or "little" (with reference either to the hills or the inhabitants ("Names in the Book of Deer," by John Gray, B.Sc., in "Transactions of Buchan Field Club, 1892-95"),—"Aberdeen Buchan Association Magazine" for January.

Bazaar Books.

(Continued.)

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.—Such was the title given to a book compiled with a view to further the objects of a bazaar held in 1890 in aid of funds wherewith to build a suitable congregational hall for the Peterhead Parish Church. In a preface, the editor—the late Mr William Ogston, reporter, Peterhead—modestly intimated that he had done little more than discharge the function of "Receiver of Wreck," but prided himself at the same time on the work having "inscribed on every page the Peterhead coat of arms," the contributors being, with one or two exceptions, members of the "Muckle Kirk." The principal articles were "The Church in Peterhead: Denominational, Chronological, and Topographical," by the Rev. James Stewart, still the parish minister, though now with the letters "D.D." following his name; and "The Parish Ministers of Peterhead since the Reformation," by the late Mr James Aiken, Peterhead. The brochure ran to 54 pages.

HITS AND KICKS.—This title was chosen—with a certain appositeness—for a book in aid of the Peterhead Recreation Park bazaar, held in 1891. It was also edited by Mr Ogston. Various forms of recreation were treated in the articles—football, golf, cricket, cycling,

and curling; and sundry reminiscences of walking were furnished by "R. A." [Robert Anderson] in an article titled "In 'Knickers.'"

HANDBOOK OF THE DYCE BAZAAR AND GRAND ICE CARNIVAL.—This bazaar and carnival was held in the Music Hall, Aberdeen, in October, 1890, to provide skating and curling ponds at Dyce. The Handbook is not of much account apart from an article on curling, partly historical and partly descriptive of the game. Exactly ten lines are devoted to "Antiquities of Dyce"! Mention—but no more than mention—is made of the two sculptured stones built into the churchyard wall, the paragraph being chiefly devoted to the sign-board of the old Dyce Inn, which—lent by Mr Gordon of Parkhill—was on exhibition at the Dyce stall. "It is," we are told, "the first attempt of John Phillip, the famous painter, who passed some of his early days in Dyce as a 'herd laddie.' One of the oldest residents, on being interrogated about Phillip, replied—'Ohi, aye, fine dae I min' o' John. But, ch, fegs! I didna like him ava'; mony an awfu' thrashin' did he gae me!'"

BAZAAR BOOK OF THE JOHN WATSON GUILD, BANCHORY.—The bazaar, held in 1897, had for its object the reduction of the debt on the Town Hall buildings, belonging to the Guild. The bazaar book (pp. 42) contains a number of articles—mostly anonymous—dealing with Banchory-Ternan and the principal residences in the neighbourhood—Crathes Castle, Tilquhillie Castle, Blackhall, Raemoir, Inchmarlo, etc. Mr John Mackintosh, LL.D., contributed an article on "The Gordons and the Battle of Corrichie."

THE BOOK OF THE KIRKILL WATER SUPPLY, KENNETHMONT.—A brochure of 14 quarto pages, edited by Joseph Robertson, which appeared in 1895. The editor furnished an account of the water supply; and the only other noticeable contribution is that by the late Mr John Morgan, builder, Aberdeen (who was a native of Kennethmont)—"Notes of Travel in Italy: The Voyage."

METHLICK, HADDO HOUSE, GIGHT, AND THE VALLEY OF THE YTHAX.—This book may be mentioned, for though not a bazaar book, it is allied to that class of work. It consists of a series of papers on Methlick and the district read at a meeting of the Methlick Free Church Guild on the evening of February 2, 1899, and subsequently put into a more permanent form "as a very small contribution to the history of the parish." The contribution, however, is very considerable and very creditable. The work, which was edited by Mr Alexander Keith, then schoolmaster of the parish, extended to 88 closely-printed quarto pages. Mr Keith not only wrote an introductory paper on Methlick, but contributed articles on the geology of the parish, the place names, the churchyard, the Gordons and Haddo House, and Gight and the Gordons o' Gight. The botany and zoology of the parish, the ecclesiastical and

social life, and agriculture and other industries were dealt with by various members of the guild. The book was copiously illustrated.

The Bards of Bon-Accord.

(Additions Continued.)

Thomas Gordon Torry, Episcopal Clergyman.—Born in Peterhead, 1805, son of Patrick Torry, D.D., a Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church. Educated at Marischal College and Edinburgh University. Incumbent at Portobello, and latterly at Dundee. Died at Aberdeen, 20th June, 1856, aged 51. Added the patronymic of Anderson on marrying his first wife, according to an entail, but as he married other two ladies after his first wife's death, the necessity for tagging "Anderson" then to his name of Torry is not easily apparent. Wrote a number of songs and composed the music likewise. One of them, "The Araby Maid," was very popular in my young days, and frequently sung by the girls of that period.

A. I. Watson.—Have seen his name in print Archibald Innes Watson, but evidently a mistake for Inglis. Been in his dusty den in the Gallowgate ransacking his stock, and also in the Market Gallery, where he had a stall for a short time. I picked up there two little song books, edited by himself, entitled "Harp of the North," printed by Sandy Durno, 16 pp. each, Nos. 1 and 2. Probably no more was issued. They contained songs by himself, Thom, Still, Robb, and others, all local. There was one song of three verses only, "The Highlands," by Thomas Pringle, which had appeared in "Friendship's Offering" for 1829, signed "P.," and included in Ritchie's edition of Pringle's poems, 1838; but Archie did not know that. He thought that the song was too short, and added a fourth verse, which I subjoin:—

"The Highlands! the Highlands! There's
health in their air,
And freedom's enshrined in the hearts that are
there;
The clansmen are brave, and the maidens are
fair—
The Highlands! the Highlands! Oh, gin I
were there."

Watson was a dark-complexioned man, with black beard and whiskers. He had a somewhat uneasy and expectant air when standing at his market stall. His wife was "bonnie Kirsty, the Flower o' Donside," of his muse. He died on 11th July, 1889, aged 71; his wife predeceased him. Some particulars of his life appeared recently in the "Glasgow Herald," along with the best poem he ever wrote—"The Midnight Hour," 4 verses.

Alexander Stephen Wilson.—Born Rayne, 1826, died 16th November, 1893, aged 67. Published several volumes of poems, one "The Lyric of a Hopeless Love," being specially commended. Wrote also on metaphysical and

botanical themes. His treatise, "A Bushel of Corn," obtained the gold medal of the Royal Agricultural Society.

Aberdeenshire has been the homeland of many acute and sympathetic writers on poets and poetry, with its kindred auxiliaries music and song, although they did not publish any verse themselves. I specify a few names which, probably, could be amplified by those having expert knowledge of the subject:—

David Masson.—Born Aberdeen, 1822, died 1907. Professor in London and Edinburgh Universities. Editor of Milton's works, and author of a splendid life of that Puritan poet, 5 vols., comprehending the literary history of the kingdom during that period. Also lives of Chatterton and Drummond of Hawthornden, both replete with information concerning those poets and their contemporaries. A son, Dr Orme Masson, is professor of chemistry in Melbourne University.

William Spalding.—Born Aberdeen, 1809, died 1859. Professor at Edinburgh and St Andrews Universities. Author of "History of English Literature," and published a letter ascribing the play, "Two Noble Kinsmen," to Shakespeare, which was reprinted in 1876 by the New Shakespeare Society.

William Dauney.—Born Aberdeen, 1800, died 1843. Deciphered and published the Skene manuscript of Scottish melodies, with a learned introduction. Bannatyne Club book. He died in Demerara.

William McCombie.—Born Vale of Alford, 1809, died 1870. Originally a farmer, then journalist. Wrote "Hours of Thought," and in 1845 "Memoirs of the Brothers Bethune," with extracts from their correspondence and unpublished poems.

James Logan.—Born Aberdeen, 1794, died 1872. Secretary of the Highland Society of London. Wrote "The Scottish Gael" and an introductory dissertation on Highland poetry and music in MacKenzie's "Beauties of Gaelic Poetry."

John Bulloch.—Born Glasgow 1806, died in Aberdeen. 1882. Brassfounder; came to the Granite City in 1829. Author of "Studies in the Text of Shakespeare." His literary faculty and insight have descended to his son and grandson; the latter, Mr. J. M. Bulloch, is author of "The House of Gordon," a huge family history extending to several volumes.

James Moir, LL.D.—Late rector of the Grammar School, Aberdeen; died May, 1902. Edited for the Scottish Text Society, in 1869, Blind Harry's "Wallace," with a learned introduction of 48 pp., and notes and glossary of 170 pp. Also translated Hector Boece's "Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen."

William Minto.—Born Alford, 1845, died Aberdeen, 1893. Professor in Aberdeen University. Wrote "Characteristics of English Poets, from Chaucer to Shirley," and "English Literature under the Georges."

Walter Gregor, LL.D.—Born Keith, 1827, died 1897. Minister of Pitsligo. Secretary of Scottish Text Society. Edited the Dalkeith poet, John Rolland's "Court of Venus," with introduction and notes, and added a supplementary volume of annotations and large glossary (500 pp.) to Small's edition of the poems of Dunbar. Also published "Folk Lore of the North-East of Scotland." He is buried in Lasswade Churchyard, a short distance from the Hawthornden vault.

James Walker.—Born at Aberdeen in 1827, died there in 1895. One of the founders of Aberdeen Choral Union and Philharmonic Society. Author of a treatise on "Just Intonation in Song and Speech," and another on "The Element of Beauty in Music." Bequeathed his collection of musical works and MSS. to the Free Public Library of his native city.

William Christie.—Dean of Moray, born Monquhitter, 1817, died near Fochabers, 1885. Editor of "Traditional Ballad Airs" of the North of Scotland, 2 vols., 1876-81.

John Stuart Glennie.—Born Aberdeen, 1830, died at Fiesole, near Florence, 1910. Author of a number of papers on Folk Lore, new philosophy of history, etc., and in particular, "The Adaptability of the Arthurian Romance Cycle for a new Historical Music-Drama," and "King Arthur," a drama.

Mary Garden.—Daughter of the Ettrick Shepherd. Born Altrive, 1831, died at Aberdeen in 1911. Wrote a biography of her father, entitled "The Memorials of James Hogg," which is considered the ablest and fullest of any hitherto published. She was a woman of intellectual and artistic tastes. Married a Fraserburgh merchant, William Garden, in 1866. Resided for about 20 years in Aberdeen.

I dare not write about living Aberdonian authors on poetry, music, and the drama, as I am too distant from Scotland to be conversant with their works. Still, even in remote Australia, I have read with a glow of pleasure about Mr W. Keith Leask, editor of the third volume of "Musa Latina Aberdonensis" (Latin poems by natives or residents in our shire), a work indicative of scholarship, sedulous inquiry, and careful research; and also of Sir William Robertson Nicoll, the accomplished son of a noted book lover, the late Rev. Harry Nicoll, of Auchindoir. I frequently read his keen and kindly comments in the "British Weekly," signed "Claudius Clear." I sometimes see the lucubrations of Mr J. C. Hadden, a gentleman who, if not spoilt by Cockney contagion, ought to attain distinction in the Republic of Letters, for his talks on music and the drama. And, finally, I hail with much satisfaction the labours of Mr Gavin Greig, in rescuing the songs and native melodies of the north-east of Scotland. As a musical composer, his "Mains's Wooing," "Prince Charlie," and "The Seasons and the Hours," will preserve his fame for many years to come. Mr James

Scott Skinner is another eminent expositor of Aberdeenshire ability in music, along with Mr James Gerrie and Mr T. M. Ruddiman.

Of deceased musicians and composers belonging to our district I need only mention the following names:—Finlay Dun, William Smith ("People's Tune Book"), James Davie, J. Laniel, Alex. Troup, Dr J. Christie, W. Sim, R. B. Borthwick, W. Blair, P. Milne, W. R. Dempster, W. Maitland, Peter Coutts, and the Strachans of Drumnagarrow.

I think that Aberdeen has done its share, and probably more, in producing and preserving for posterity the songs and ballads of our beloved Scotland, and by doing so has worthily upheld the fame of "The Minstrels of the North Country," which in olden times was deemed to be a sufficient guarantee for competency in the gentle arts of music and song.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

236. Duncan, Haldane Adam, Earl of Camperdown, Right Honourable, Politician.—Grandson of preceding. Graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1834. M.P. for Southampton, 1837-41; for Bath, 1841-52; Forfarshire, 1854-9. He distinguished himself by unremitting advocacy of the repeal of the window tax, which was abolished in 1851. A Lord of the Treasury, 1855-8, he succeeded his father Robert, first Earl of Camperdown, December, 1859. He was born 25th March, 1812, and died in 1867.

237. Duncan, John F., Minor Poet. A native of Newtyle, where he was born in 1847. Bred a house-painter, he has dabbled in verse, and among other productions of his pen, has published an excellent dramatic piece dealing with incidents in the life of Robert Burns, which he has entitled "Lights and Shadows."

238. Duncan, Elizabeth (Mrs Campbell), Minor Poet.—Born near Castle Vane, Tannadice, 11th February, 1804, this daughter of Angus developed into a devout woman with a gift for verse. Her autobiography prefixed to "Songs of my Pilgrimage," shows that she belonged to the same class of Scottish women as Janet Hamilton, the Scottish poetess, whose works were admired by the late John Bright, the English statesman. She died in 1873. Her poems originally appeared in Arbroath in four small booklets.

239. Duncan, Jonathan, Governor of Bombay.—This excellent Indian statesman was a son of Angus, born in 1753 in Navar. He early proceeded to the East in the service of the East India Company, and rose to eminence in that service. He was for a time Resident Governor of Benares, and latterly was placed

at the head of the Presidency of Bombay. His administration of this high post gave great satisfaction alike to the natives of India and to his fellow-countrymen. Sir James Macintosh has eulogised his conduct in the highest terms. Dying in 1811, a monument to his memory was erected in the city of Bombay, where he had ruled so well.

240. Duncan, Peter, Minor Poet.—Born in Montrose in 1837, he was bred a compositor, but transferred his energies to the law, having entered the office of Provost Calvert. Thence he passed to Edinburgh, but finally returned to Montrose, of which in 1871 he became parish registrar. He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

241. Duncan, Alexander, D.D.—Episcopal divine and author. A relative of Admiral Lord Duncan, the hero of Camperdown. He was chaplain to the Venerable and Kent, which then were flagships of Admiral Duncan. He published the "Devout Communicant's Assistant" in 1777. He is also said to have published "History of the Revolution in 1688," a volume, however, which is claimed with more probability for Dr Alexander Duncan, of Smailholm. A volume of "Miscellaneous Essays" is also attributed to him, published in 1799. He died while Vicar of Balam, Northumberland.

242. Duncan, Sir William, Bart., M.D.—This noted London physician was a cadet of the Lundie family. He was a native of the parish of Lundie and Foulis, and born in the second decade of the eighteenth century. Having settled in early life in India, he there acquired by the practice of his profession a large fortune. On his return home he settled in Marylebone, London, and was equally successful there. Becoming Physician to George III., that monarch made him a baronet in 1764. Dying childless in 1789, the title lapsed.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1858.

January 6. At Inverkeithney, Mr G. F. I. Philip, A.M., schoolmaster of Inverkeithney (afterwards minister of St Clement's, Aberdeen, and subsequently of New Deer), to Barbara, eldest daughter of Peter Morrison, Esq., banker, London.

February 25. At Millsent, Rev. George Ross, Free Church, New Byth, to Eliza Murray, third daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Morrison, Millsent.

April 27. At Pitcaple Castle, Henry William Lumsden, Esq., of the Madras Artillery, to Catherine Edith, third daughter of Hugh Lumsden, Esq. of Pitcaple.

April 29. At London, James G. Russell, Esq., eldest son of James Russell, Esq. of Aden, to Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of the late Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart. of Marlow Park, M.P. for Buckinghamshire.

May 20. At Peterhead, James Gregory Moir, Esq., surgeon, Aberdeen, to Mary, daughter of the late Henry Hensleigh, Esq., surgeon in London, and relict of Rev. T. G. Torry Anderson of Fawcayde.

June 2. At Aberdeen, James Clark Maxwell, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, to Katherine Mary, youngest daughter of Principal Dewar, of Marischal College.

June 23. At Clapham Parish Church, Sir William Forbes, Bart. of Craigievar and Fintray, to Caroline Louisa, only daughter of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. of Newe and Edinglassie.

June 22. At Kingston, Jamaica, Rev. Andrew Jamieson Milne, Church of Scotland (afterwards minister of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire), to Annie Lewis, only daughter of Rev. John Hodgson, Kingston.

July 27. At Aberdeen, James Saint, jun., merchant, to Jeanie, daughter of the late John Johnston, C.E., Springvale.

July 21. At Corsindae, William Johnston Fyffe, M.D., Trinity College, Dublin, Surgeon, 13th Regiment, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, to Catherine Elizabeth Mary, only child of Mrs Sterritt Duff of Corsindae, by her former marriage with James Reid, Esq., lieutenant, Royal Navy.

July 20. At Manso of Cairney, Rev. John Annand, assistant and successor to Rev. William Cowie, minister of Cairney, to Elizabeth, third and only surviving daughter of Rev. William Cowie.

July 29. At Fasquo Chapel, Hon. Charles Henry Rolfe Trefusis, eldest son of Lord Clinton, to Harriet Williamina, only daughter of Sir John Stuart-Forbes, Bart. of Pitsligo and Fettercairn.

July 29. At Fetteresso Castle, Thomas Fraser Duff, Esq., Chief Engineer of the household of his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, eldest son of Adam Duff, Esq. of Woodcote House and Herathend, Oxfordshire, to Marie Albertine only daughter of Robert Duff, Esq. of Fetteresso and Culter.

September 16. At Steeple, Dorsetshire, John Ramsay, Esq. of Barra, to Leonora Sophia, only daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Bond, of the Grange, Dorset.

November 5. At Manse of Portlethen, James Stewart, M.A., Banchory-Ternan, to Sarah Christina Bower, daughter of Rev. William Law, minister of Portlethen.

December 7. At King's College, David Barclay, Esq., Hallgreen, to Helen, youngest daughter of Dr Hercules Scott.

Queries.

800. REV. PATRICK GORDON, MINISTER OF CUSHNIE.—This minister, who was in turn minister of Cushnie (1711), Lumphphan (1717) and Fintray, is said (Anderson's Marischal Coll. "Fasti," ii., 279) to have been the son of Rev. Patrick, minister of Coull, who is given by Scott ("Fasti") as a native of Sutherland. I think that the latter was much more likely the son of Mr Patrick Gordon of Hallhead, who undoubtedly had a son Patrick (Poll Book, 1696), and who is described by Temple ("Fermartyn," 514) as "Rev." The Rev. Patrick, Cushnie, married Margaret Gordon (d. 1784), of the Hallhead family, who in these circumstances would have been his first cousin. Further details are solicited.

J. M. BULLOCH.

801. DAVIDSON FAMILY.—Margaret Gordon, "daughter of the late Colonel Gordon of Esslemont, and relict of George Davidson," died, according to the "Aberdeen Journal," on March 4, 1862, at the Bridge of Dee, aged 72. She must have been a daughter of Colonel George Gordon of Hallhead and Esslemont, who married Anne, daughter of William Baird of Newbyth, on January 17, 1790. But neither Temple's "Thanage of Fermartyn" nor the "Aberdeen Journal" of the period mentions her or her birth. What is known of her and her husband?

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

734. SHIRREFS FAMILY.—The statement made by Jervise ("Epitaphs") and followed by Wimperley ("Gordons of Craig") that the late James Francis Gordon Shirrefs Gordon (d. June, 1893) of Craig was the great-grandson of Barbara Gordon (wife of the Rev. John Brown, Newhills) is not correct. He was really her great-grandnephew, his great-grandfather being her brother, Francis Gordon, Mill of Lumphart, lieutenant in the 88th Regiment (d. 1788), whose daughter, Anne Gordon (1774-1832) married (1796) Alexander Shirrefs, advocate, Aberdeen (1760-1823), whose son, in turn, was Colonel Alexander Shirrefs of Torryburn, Kintore.

An Alexander Shirres, or Sheriff writer in Edinburgh, married Jean Gordon (d. 173—),

daughter of Patrick Gordon of Hallhead, and had a daughter, Mary Sheriff (d. 1767), who married Alexander Farquhar, who was at different times in Westown of Cromar, Mains of Logie, and Gilcomston. They in turn had a daughter, Barbara (alive 1774), who married James Morrison, baker, Aberdeen. All these facts transpire in the will of Alexander Gordon, Boulogne, who was the brother of Jean Gordon, Mrs Sheriff.

J. M. BULLOCH.

734. JAMES FRANCIS GORDON SHIRREFS-GORDON OF CRAIG.—With the help of Mr J. M. Bulloch, I am able to answer "B.'s" query. James Francis Gordon Shirrefs was the son of Colonel Alexander Shirrefs of Torryburn, Kintore, and assumed the name of Gordon on succeeding to the estate of Craig in 1863. He married Barbara Shirrefs Smith, the adopted daughter and heiress of Miss Lumsden Shirrefs of Blair-Mormond and Knowsie, and died at Cheltenham, 23rd June, 1893. His succession to Craig came about in this wise:—John Gordon of Craig (d. 1740) had two sons, John and Francis, and a daughter, Barbara, who married Rev. John Brown, minister of Rhynie, and latterly of Newhills, and who eventually had conferred on him the degree of D.D. John Gordon, the elder son, succeeded to Craig; he was a long time Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeenshire, and died in 1800. He had three sons. The eldest, John, died in infancy. The second, James, succeeded to Craig, and also became Sheriff Clerk. He married Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John Johnstone of Alva, Stirlingshire, and, dying in 1852, was succeeded in the proprietorship of Craig by his younger brother, Francis. Francis Gordon bought the estate of Kincardine (Kincardine O'Neil) about 1817. He married, 1826, Isabella, daughter of General Gordon Cuning Skene of Piturg and Dyce, and died in 1857. His only surviving son, James, was an imbecile (he died in 1871); and Craig and Kincardine were inherited by Francis Gordon's daughter, Elizabeth Shepherd, who married Captain C. K. Johnstone, a younger son of Mr Johnstone of Alva, who added Gordon to his name, and was known as Captain Johnstone-Gordon. Mrs Johnstone-Gordon died at Nice 20th January, 1863, from the effects of a burning accident, her second daughter dying four days before from the same cause (See A.J.N. and Q., No. 170, 21st July, 1911). The estate of Craig then reverted, by the will of James Gordon, to James Francis Gordon Shirrefs-Gordon, the only surviving male descendant of John Gordon of Craig (d. 1740). Francis Gordon, second son of this John Gordon, who was a lieutenant in the 88th Regiment and lived at Mill of Lumphart, had

only two children—a son, John, who died unmarried in 1793; and a daughter, Anne, who in 1796 married Alexander Shirrefs, advocate in Aberdeen. She was the mother of Colonel Shirrefs of Torryburn, of whom, as has been mentioned, J. F. G. Shirrefs-Gordon was the son. Mr Shirrefs-Gordon sold the estate of Craig to Mr William Penny-Craik of Oruro, Bolivia, in the beginning of 1892, for £33,000. The estate of Kincardine was inherited by Mrs Johnstone-Gordon's eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who married Mr Hugh Scott of Gala. She was succeeded by her son, Henry Kinneard Scott,

who sold the estate to Mrs Pickering, the present proprietor, in 1893. Some confusion has been caused, it may be explained, by an erroneous statement made by Jervise ("Epitaphs," II., 209) that the property of Craig passed to the family of Barbara, "a sister of the testator" (James Gordon), whose daughter married Alexander Shirrefs—a statement repeated in "Castles of Aberdeenshire" (p. 34). But Barbara was not the sister of James, nor did her daughter marry Alexander Shirrefs.

Q.

No. 202.—March 1, 1912.

The Race of the Trough (Sliochd 'n Amar) and the Farquharsons.

The author of "Legends of the Bracs o' Mar," in quoting the story of the Race of the Trough as "given by one of our historians," describes it as relating to the killing of the Baron of Bracklie in 1592, but "a total misrepresentation of the case"; and he concludes with the statement that "no such thing ever happened to the inhabitants of the Bracs of Mar." He gives good reasons for his belief that the story is not a true picture of what took place in 1592, but he seems to go too far in so positively denying that the main incidents narrated in it ever took place.

The traditionary story of the posterity of the Trough (Sliochd 'n Amar) is found in most books dealing with the history of Strathspey and the Grants, and is too well known to need more than a brief recapitulation here. It tells how the Gordons under Lord Huntly combine with the Grants from Strathspey in making a raid on Deeside, in which that district is desolated and most of the inhabitants are slaughtered; how a number of children, made homeless orphans in this raid, are taken by Huntly to his castle, where they are fed together, like so many swine, out of a long trough constructed for the purpose; and how the Laird of Grant, visiting Huntly some time afterwards, and seeing the orphans "slabbing at their trough," is so struck with pity that he proposes to share in their maintenance, and is allowed to take half of them to Strathspey, where they are adopted into the Clan Grant, their posterity being distinguished by the title Sliochd 'n Amar—the race of the trough.

Such are the main incidents as related in the several accounts which have appeared in print, the most recent of which are those in Longmuir's "Speyside," Rampini's "Moray and Nairn" (in the County Histories series), and Forsyth's "In the Shadow of Cairngorm." These, however, may be dismissed as being merely repetitions and elaborations of previous accounts, without any authority obtained from direct local tradition. Indeed, it is very unlikely that any pure tradition on the subject has existed for the last three or four generations at least; and, generally speaking, there is in the present day perhaps no local tradition on any historical matter of more than a century ago which has not been tintured and adulterated by printed books. In all probability, these

later accounts have been founded on that in an "Old MS. History of the Grants" quoted in W. Grant Stewart's "Lectures on the Mountains" (2nd series, p. 115) published in 1860, and perhaps on the account of Sir Walter Scott in "Tales of a Grandfather" (Hist. of Scotland)—about which more anon. A somewhat earlier account than that given by W. G. Stewart is contained in a "Genealogy of the Grants" attributed to Mr James Chapman, minister of Cromdale from 1702 to 1737, and printed in Macfarlane's "Genealogical Collections" by the Scottish History Society in 1900.

In these several accounts the number of orphans in charge of Huntly is variously stated—three or four score in the old MS. Grant History, "above six score" in Chapman's MS., and as many as two hundred in Sir Walter Scott—but all agree in attributing the raid to the desire of avenging the killing of a Baron of Brackley. The two MS. accounts place the event in the time of James Grant, 3rd of Freuchie, known as Seumas nan Creach, whose chiefship extended from 1528 to 1553, and if the event ever took place—and no reason appears for doubting that it is historical—all the probabilities point to this as the correct period.

The mention of the Baron of Bracklie in the story, however, has given rise to suggestions of a later date. Two barons of Bracklie of the name of Gordon are found in history as having come to a violent end—one in a raid into Strathdee and Glenmuick by the Clan Chattan in 1592, the other in a quarrel with John Farquharson of Inverey in 1666; and each of these occurrences has been suggested as marking the period of the raid, presumably either in ignorance of the period of Seumas nan Creach or on the assumption that he has been introduced into the story in error. A very little consideration will show that neither 1592 nor 1666 is admissible. The raid in 1592, in which the earlier Bracklie was killed, was directed against Huntly's possessions and followers on Deeside, and was an incident in a small civil war of a few years' duration, in which the Grants were leagued with the Mackintoshes and others against that noble; while the killing of Bracklie in 1666 was an event with which the Grants had nothing whatever to do, being merely a quarrel between neighbours. There is no record of any raid by either Gordons or Grants in connection with it, and the proceedings subsequent to Bracklie's death were carried on by ordinary law process. Besides, it took place so short a time (only 36 years) before the admission of Chapman as minister of Cromdale, that if the children of the Trough had been brought to Strathspey after 1666, that writer must actually have known some of them, and would certainly not have placed his story in the time of Seumas nan Creach, more than a century earlier.

Sir Walter Scott (the "historian" whose account is quoted at length in "Legends of the Bracs o' Mar"), if he thought about the question of date at all—which is very doubtful—would seem to favour the more recent date (1666), as he speaks of the Marquis of Huntly,

a title which did not exist until 1599. But Sir Walter must not be taken seriously as a historian; even in writing on historical subjects he could not get away from the fact that his proper and natural role was that of a romancist or shake off the desire to make a good story, and the sublime indifference to accuracy in detail which characterises his historical romances is abundantly apparent in his attempts at serious history. He no doubt obtained the story of the Trough from Chapman's MS. (already mentioned) in Macfarlane's Collection of MSS., purchased for the Advocates' Library in 1785, and the manner in which he has added body and colour to that bare skeleton-like recital of facts is a fair example of his usual method. Not only does he give graphic descriptions of the plan of campaign in the raid by the Gordons and Grants and of the orphans feeding at the trough at the "Marquis's Castle" (balcony overlooking kitchen, master-cook's silver whistle, struggling, biting, scratching, etc., of the children, and so on), but he increases the number of children by two-thirds, makes the laird of Grant take all to Strathspey, instead of half, and—worse still—makes the Farquharsons the sufferers in the raid and the parents of the children of the Trough. His version of the story is, perhaps, the one most widely spread, and most people at the present day are under the impression that the orphans were all Farquharsons; but Sir Walter had not the slightest authority for introducing that name into his story, and it may be presumed did so merely because in his own time it was the name most intimately associated with Deeside, the district mentioned by Chapman as the original home of the orphans.

That there must have been some foundation in fact for the story scarcely admits of question; the tenacity of the tradition and the fact that in Chapman's time the descendants of the orphans were still distinguishable seem conclusive. "These of them that were brought to Castle Grant are to this day called Slick Nannor (sic) i.e., the Posterity of the Trough, and they are promiscuously called Grants or Gordons," says the reverend gentleman. The other MS. Grant History above referred to mentions some of the "several families of the Slick-na-mar in Strathspey as MacInlay Roys in Culehoich-Beg and M'Jameses in Inverallan Parish"; and these names are frequently found down to a comparatively recent period in the parish registers as aliases of both Gordons and Grants. No doubt, therefore, there was at some time more or less remote an importation of persons into the Grant country whose descendants were distinguished as the Race of the Trough, and the main question remaining for our consideration is, When did this importation take place?

The MS. accounts which have been mentioned—both of the 18th century, and the only available accounts entitled to any real authority—both say that the importation was in the time of Seumas (or James) nan Creach, Chapman, indeed, giving 1540 as the actual date. James "of the Forays" would be a most

likely person to make such a raid as that of the story, and, as it happens, there is actual evidence of a fierce and sanguinary feud between the Grants and the inhabitants of Deeside in his time—not actually during his chiefship (1528 to 1553), but only a year or two before his accession, when he was more than forty years old. This evidence is contained in several documents among the muniments at Castle Grant, and may be read in Vol. III. of "The Chiefs of Grant," produced in 1823 under the editorship of the late Sir William Fraser. Suffice it to say here that for some time before October 1527 a state of war had existed between Strathspey and Deeside, in which each side had invaded the territory of the other, with great plundering and slaughtering—"truncacionem et depopulacionem hominum, ac asportacionem animalium, granorum, rerumque aliarum"—and in these proceedings it can hardly be supposed that the heir apparent to the Grant chiefship did not take a leading part, even if he were not the actual leader of the Grants. The Earl of Huntly was concerned, not, so far as appears, as acting with the Grants, but as the Crown administrator of the lands of the Earldom of Mar, which were at the time in the King's hands, and in which was included the district affected by the raid. Holding such a position, the earl—quite apart from any feelings of ordinary pity and commiseration which may have moved him, and with which Chapman credits him—would be almost bound to take measures for the preservation and protection of the children on Deeside (the number of whom probably increased with the age of the tradition) who had been made homeless and fatherless in the course of the feud, and he could scarcely have done this without removing them from the desolated district. Thus his inclusion in the story may be accounted for without so far stretching probabilities and ignoring known conditions as to make him a participator in the raid; his inclusion in this character was in all probability a late addition to the local legend in the time of Chapman. It is very likely, too, that the Baron of Brackley was not in the story originally, but crept into it in the course of time as being a well-known name connected with Deeside in song and story, and in order to account for the raid and for the inclusion of Huntly as a party to it.

However these things may be, perhaps enough has been said to show that the Children of the Trough cannot consistently with historical probabilities or original authorities be regarded as Farquharsons, as—on Sir Walter Scott's sole responsibility—they are widely held to be; and if the events on which the story is founded may be assigned to the year 1527—a course which, as I have endeavoured to show, is strongly favoured by probability and recorded historical facts—it is impossible that they could have been Farquharsons, inasmuch as that clan had not come into existence at the time though their great founder, Finla Mor, appears as "Fyndlayus Ferquharsono" among a list of

other tenants of the King's lands, in the agreement of 8th October 1527 for settling the feud between the said tenants and the Grants of Strathspey.

A. M. M.

The Influence of Aberdeen University.

The work done by the Universities of Scotland may be conveniently illustrated by reference to the history of Aberdeen. The University in that town started its career under most promising auspices, having for its first principal the Historian Boece, and counting among its first teachers the great grammarian, John Vaus. It is clear from various sources that it was at once frequented by large numbers of students, and that within forty years of its foundation it had already acquired a very considerable reputation. At the Reformation the University was "purged" by the removal of those teachers, who were not in sympathy with the dominant ecclesiastical party. The first principal of the reformed University was Alexander Arbuthnot, a man who is known to have been in intimate communication with Andrew Melville. As they discussed together the question of University reform in Glasgow and Aberdeen, it may reasonably be inferred that he introduced into Aberdeen that new spirit of learning which was then conferring on Glasgow so high a reputation.

Throughout the seventeenth century, Aberdeen University continued to play a very large part in the intellectual life of the country. Under the influence of Bishop Forbes, the University tended to become a seat of theological learning, and the body of erudite men known as the Aberdeen Doctors, while playing a great part in the ecclesiastical disputes in connection with the Solemn League and Covenant, also maintained the reputation of their town as a centre of literary and intellectual activity. Throughout the seventeenth century the influence of the many distinguished men who taught in the University conferred on Aberdeen a pre-eminence in all the finer arts which attracted the favourable notice of such disinterested observers as Clarendon and Burnet.—"The Old Schools and Universities," by Alexander Gray, in the "Scottish Historical Review" for January.

Robert Gordon, Xerxes, Spain.

In these columns two years ago (February 23 and April 13, 1910) I gave some details about Robert Huntly Gordon, son of Cosmo Gordon (who was the son of James Gordon of Beldorney and his wife Mary Gordon, of the Low family). I am now able to state (through the courtesy of a firm of lawyers) that Robert Henry John Huntly Gordon, to give him his full name, who was an officer in the 18th Foot, married Helen Macdonald (not Macgregor as I stated) at Laggan, November 14, 1831. He ill-treated the

lady, who applied for help to the War Office in 1833, and who returned to Laggan soon after her marriage and resided there with her son, who was born at Laggan, October 27, 1832, and died unmarried at Bruges, October 13, 1870. Mrs Gordon died at Laggan in 1863, and her husband died at No. 7 Vachel Road, Reading, March 1, 1878. His death certificate was witnessed by a daughter Letitia Anne Rudyard, who was born in Birmingham and died unmarried. She had two brothers Charles Edward Gordon, born September 12, 1862, and now in Alaska; George Alexander Gordon, born in Carnarvon, and died unmarried about 30 years ago on the Island Maricieux, off the Cape of Good Hope. Their mother was Annie Broadbent, who was a native of Hull.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

242a. Duncan, William, Minor Poet.—He is mentioned in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns" as having in the year 1796 published in Dundee a booklet entitled "The True Briton." This brochure contains a selection of poems "curious, moral, and political, chiefly in the Scots language."

242b. Durham, James (Rev.), Covenanting Divine and Author.—Born Pitkerrow House, Monifieth, in 1622, he was educated for the ministry at St Andrews, and became minister of Blackfriars Church, Glasgow, in 1647. A man of bold and independent mind, he denounced Cromwell, in his presence, for invading Scotland in 1651. He was one of the most powerful of Scottish clergy of his time, and succeeded Ramsay as minister of the inner High Church, Glasgow. He died in 1658. He wrote expositions, still to be met with in old theological libraries, of the Books of Job, Isaiah and the Song of Solomon in the Old Testament, and of the Book of Revelation in the New. I have myself perused the latter work, and can testify to its interest and value.

243. Durie, William Shand, Minor Poet.—Born in Arbroath 26th March, 1818; he died in Australia in 1874. Educated with a view to the ministry, he published before emigrating to the southern hemisphere in 1852 many poems—some in pamphlet form. In 1848 he published two volumes of verse—"The Lost Fisherman" and "All Fool's: or the First of April in Arbroath." He has also published a "Rhymed Version of Job"; "Balthason," a goblin story, in 70 cantos; "The Adventures of Tam Blair," and "Nikkie Farn, the Panceful." He died in Melbourne.

244. Eckford, James Christie, Minor Poet.—Born Newbigging U.P. Manse in 1840; emigrated to Canada with his father 1851. Bred to agricultural pursuits, he is described in Edwards' "Modern Scottish Poets" as "The

Man of One Poem," viz., "The Schule Laddie's Holiday." He figures in "Bards of Angus and Mearns."

245. Edgar, Henry, Rev.—Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Fife. Born at Keithock, near Brechin, in March, 1698, he was settled as Episcopal minister in Arbroath, where he was consecrated to the See over which he presided in 1759. He died in 1765.

246. Edgar, James, Jacobite Poet and Private Secretary to the Chevalier.—He was a brother of the foregoing, and was born 17th January, 1688, and died in 1762. An interesting account has been published of his fidelity to the Pretender.

247. Edgar, Miss, Poetess.—Of the family of Keithock. She published a volume of verse at Dundee in 1810, which reached a second edition in 1824, when it was republished in Edinburgh under the title "Tranquillity: a Poem," to which are added other original poems and translations from the Italian and Spanish.

248. Edward, A. B., R.B.A., Artist.—A native of Dundee; born in 1852. He is biographed in "Who's Who."

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1859.

January 12. At Manse of Bervie, the Rev. James Dairs, assistant and successor, Durriss, to Mary Johnston, daughter of the late Mr James Murray, Stonehaven.

January 26. At London, William Ross King, captain, 74th Highlanders, to Lucan, younger daughter of the late William Gordon Cumming Skene, of Pitlurg and Dyce.

March 8. At Manse of Bourtie, Rev. John Davidson, minister of Inverurie, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr Bisset, minister of Bourtie.

March 22. At Turriff, Rev. John Innes, minister of Fordyce, to Marianne Brown, eldest daughter of Alexander Morrison, Esq., merchant, Turriff.

April 28. At Aberdeen, William D. Geddes, Professor of Greek in the University and King's College, to Rachel Robertson, only daughter of the late William White, Esq., Aberdeen.

April 28. At Chelsea, Rev. Alexander Milne, M.A., minister of Tyrie, to Isabella Caroline, daughter of the late Captain Patton, 12th Royal Lancers, and of Devonshaw, Perthshire.

June 14. At Banff, George L. W. Forbes, Esq., solicitor, Banff, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Captain Morrison.

June 21. At Barkmill, Aberdeen, Alexander Maitland, Ceylon, to Sophia Isabella, elder daughter of Charles Runcy, Barkmill.

July 12. At Aberdeen, Mr David Rennet, teacher of mathematics, Aberdeen, to Isabella, third daughter of the late Mr John Emslie, Aberdeen.

July 28. At Peterhead, Rev. William Webster, incumbent, of St John the Evangelist, New Pitsligo, to Mary, eldest daughter of James Hutchison, Esq., Springfield, Peterhead.

August 4. At Newseat, of Dumbreck, Rev. George Archibald, F.C., Uday, to Jane, only daughter of the late James Thomson, Esq., farmer.

August 17. At Old Deer, William Boyd, Esq., late of Ceylon, to Anna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Arthur Ranken, incumbent, of St Drostan's, Deer.

September 1. At Bloomfield, Aberdeen, John Brown, Esq., M.D., Bengal Army, to Katherine Stewart, second surviving daughter of the late Rev. George Alexander Simpson, minister of Tyrie.

October 6. At Aberdeen, Rev. Fergus Ferguson, to Margaret Mackay, eldest daughter of George Cornwall, Esq., printer.

October 19. At Edinburgh, John Forbes White, merchant, Aberdeen, to Ina, youngest daughter of the late James Johnston, Esq., Edinburgh.

November 8. At Cluny, Randal Macdonald, secretary to Captain Gordon of Cluny, to Clementina, eldest daughter of Mr Birnie, factor, Cluny Castle.

November 15. At the Manse, Methlick, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Parr, of the Bombay Army, to Catherine Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. James Whyte, minister of Methlick.

November 21. At Calcutta, William Simpson, Esq., M.D., surgeon, 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Mary Rose, eldest daughter of William Pirrie, Esq., M.D., Professor of Surgery, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

November 22. At Bombay, James Glen, H.M.L.S. Civil Surgeon, to Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of George Forbes, Esq., late of Springhill, Aberdeen.

December 8. At the Manse of Inverallochy, Charles A. Molloy, North of Scotland Bank, Aberdeen, to Christina Nicol, second daughter of Rev. Charles Orr, Inverallochy.

December 8. At Belton, James Baird, Esq., of Auchmedden and Cambusdoon, to Isabella Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral James Hay, of Belton, East Lothian.

December 7. At Brighton, James Bonar, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Glennie, Esq., of Maybank, Aberdeen.

Queries.

802. **THE FAMILY OF GRAY.**—Andrew, 1st Lord Gray, had two sons, viz., Sir Patrick Gray of Kinneff, who married Annabella, daughter of Lord Forbes, and Andrew Gray of Cluny. The latter, in 1456-60, slew the Constable of Dundee, who vowed vengeance against his father, and fled into Rosse, where he purchased and succeeded to certain lands by marriage in Ardmanach, Acherlachs, and others near Dingwall. His wife was a daughter of Thomas, eldest son of Neill, who was fourth son of Donald, Chief of the Mackays. Thomas had the life rent of Creich, Spinningdale, and Pulrossie, gifted to his grandfather by Donald, "Lord of the Isles." It happened on an occasion when Thomas was from home, that one Mowat of Freswick, in Caithness, passed northwards and took possession of a number of cattle belonging to Mackay, who failed to get redress. Some time thereafter Freswick came south again, intimation of which was given to Mackay, who went in pursuit of and overtook his enemy on the outskirts of Tain. Mackay demanded redress, Freswick would give none. Swords were drawn, and Freswick was killed. The Caithness men fled when they saw the end of their chief, and were hotly pursued by the Mackays. They took refuge in the old Chapel of St Duthac, then thatched with heather, to which the Mackays set fire, and burnt alive the Caithness men. Some two years thereafter Mackay was invited to meet the King at Inverness, and for the slaughter of the Caithness men he was executed and his lands forfeited. His daughter took refuge in Ardmanach Castle, where she met young Gray of Cluny. They married. She bore him six sons, viz.—Alexander of Belmont, Andrew, William, John, Robert, and Gilbert. Andrew and William came south to Aberdeenshire, where Andrew made the acquaintance of Miss Lippe, of that ilk, heiress of Schivas, and married her. Andrew died circa 1490, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died 1528-30, and was succeeded by his son Gilbert Gray of Schivas, who died circa 1586, and was succeeded by his son George, who was succeeded by his son James, who was succeeded by his son Andrew Gray of Schivas, who was succeeded by his son George, who had an only daughter styled heiress of Schivas. She married Arthur Forbes, fourth son of Sir John Forbes of Craigievar; issue a son Hugh Forbes of Schivas. He married; issue a daughter Jean, who married Alexander Irvine of Drum; issue a son Alexander Forbes Irvine of Drum, who sold the estate of Schivas in 1837 to the Earl of Aberdeen.

Returning to William, the brother of Andrew Gray of Schivas, for a time he was brought up under the wing of Patrick Gordon of Methlick. He had a son named Alexander Gray, a prosperous merchant in Aberdeen.

Adjoining the estate of Schivas was the property of Newton of Schivas, belonging to Sir Patrick Maitland, who left it to two maiden daughters, who were not in too affluent circumstances, and were often befriended by the Earl of Huntly. At their demise they bequeathed their property to Huntly, who, in turn, gifted same to his youngest son William Gordon of Gight. William became embarrassed, and appealed to Alexander Gray, the merchant, who relieved Gight, and from whom he got a charter dated November-December, 1512, on Newton of Schivas. William went to Flodden, but did not return. Alexander Gray, the merchant, was married twice. His eldest son Alexander died of consumption. Patrick, his second son, was the father of Thomas Gray of Brighthouse of Aden, who was the father of William Gray, who became Sir William Gray of Pittendrum. Pittendrum married one Egidia Smythe, sister of Sir John Smythe of Grothill, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, with issue six sons and fifteen daughters. The two youngest sons, viz., Andrew and John, were ministers in the High Church of Glasgow. The daughter, Egidia, died of puerperal fever, and all the rest, excepting two, were respectably married, to wit, Agnes married Sir Archibald Primrose, and became the mother of the first Earl of Rosebery; Mary married Sir John Clark, of Penicuik; Janet married Archibald Campbell of Kintunt, etc.

My supposition is that fully three-fourths of the families bearing the name of Gray in the counties of Aberdeen, Moray, and Banff are descended from Andrew Gray of Schivas and William Gray in Methlick. Is it possible that many of said families can trace their genealogy into those two men? If so, I shall be pleased to know their propinquity, so as to have them detailed in a family tree.

ALEXANDER GRAY.

6 Ralston Drive, Ibrox, Glasgow.

803. **HARVEY, OR HERVIE, FAMILIES IN ABERDEENSHIRE.**—Would those having genealogical notes, or old papers connected with these families, or who can tell about Baillie Alexander Hervie, Inverurie, who married Janet Leslie, widow of Norman Leslie there, please communicate with me?

JOHN S. LOUITT.

Foveran, Aberdeen.

804. **"JOHN O' BADENYON."**—When the Rev. John Skinner composed his attractive song, "John o' Badenyon," had he any person specially in view, or is the hero entirely

mythical? The printed authorities dealing with the parish of Glenbuchat seem divided on the point.

A.

805. ALEXANDER IRVINE OF PITMUXTON.—This Alexander Irvine succeeded his brother James as proprietor of Pitmuxton. Who were they sons of?

B.

806. COLIN ALLAN, GOLDSMITH, ABERDEEN.—Colin Allan married Anna Irvine. They were the parents of Dr Colin Allan, surgeon of H.M. Forces. Who was the goldsmith the son of?

B.

Answers.

703. WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK.—He was the son of John Clark, manager, Aberdeen Insurance Company. Any other designation to the latter is incorrect.

H.

733. JAMES GILES, R.S.A.—"Q" asks "the authority for calling this gentleman James W. Giles." It is on that of R. Brydall, who, in his "History of Art in Scotland," pp. 407-8, gives a fairly full sketch of the career of Giles.

C.

No. 203.—March 8, 1912.

George Murray, alias James Bolivar Manson.

Readers must have appreciated the vivacious sketch of George Murray, alias James Bolivar Manson, by "Alba" in No. 197—January 26, 1912, and they could do so without at all endorsing his conclusion that Murray and Manson were two separate individuals. This conclusion is original at all events but though there are difficulties in the way of identifying Manson with Murray, there seems no adequate reason for declining to accept the view of Mr William Walker in "The Bards of Bon-Accord," that Manson and Murray were one and the same person—a view evidently held by contemporaries of Manson. "Alba" refers to Manson's "tragic ending," but does not tell us what it was. He was editor of the Edinburgh "Daily Review," and while sitting at his desk in his house on the morning of Monday, November 2, 1868, writing a leader welcoming John Bright to Edinburgh, the pen dropped from his hand, and he died instantly, the cause of death being rupture of the aorta and the flow of blood into the pericardium.

The "Daily Review," in its biographical notice of its deceased editor, mentioned simply that he was in his 49th year, was a native of the north of Scotland, and graduated at Aberdeen University; and then went on to say that he was a tutor for some time, and subsequently taught a large school at Bannockburn, was afterwards for several years editor of the "Stirling Observer" and then of the "Newcastle Daily Express," and finally, in the beginning of 1862 accepted an engagement on the editorial staff of the "Daily Review." Now, according to "The Bards of Bon-Accord," George Murray was the son of a small crofter at Kinnaird, Huntly, was born in 1819, attended Marischal College (apparently during the sessions of 1844-5 and 1845-6), and then became a schoolmaster; and we may accept "Alba's" correction that he was a schoolmaster at Inverkeithney, in Banffshire, and not at Inverkeithing, as is generally stated. Mr Walker proceeds—"After leaving Inverkeithing [Inverkeithney] we lose sight of him for a good many years, he having taken, it is said, to private teaching, now here, now there, in various parts of Scotland. When he again turns up, about 1855, as teacher of a large school at Bannockburn, he had dropped the name George Murray, and was known as James Bolivar Manson."

It must be admitted that there is a hiatus here of a mysterious character, which led to the conjecture that something had occurred in Murray's career which necessitated or prompted a change of name. A hint was given by the author of a gossip column in the "Stirling Sentinel" of July 13, 1897, who, commenting on an allusion to Manson that had appeared in the "North British Daily Mail" some days before, said—"The writer then goes on to refer to Mr Manson's connection with the defunct 'Daily Review,' but he evidently does not know the most interesting facts in Mr Manson's career. One of these facts is that his name was not Manson at all, but George Murray, and why he assumed the name of James Bolivar Manson when he left Inverkeithing [Inverkeithney] and came to Bannockburn as a teacher, has never been satisfactorily explained, although I have heard more than one reason given for the change."

In this connection, it may be of interest to quote a passage from the speech delivered by Mr William Carnegie, on the presentation of his portrait, December 9, 1897 ("Reporting Reminiscences," III., 261-2)—

"George Murray was schoolmaster at Inverkeithney, Turriff, 1843 [? 1845], and at that time published a small volume of poems under the title of 'Islaford.' He left this district, and his whereabouts was for a considerable period lost. Sir Wemyss Reid, however, in a recent number of the 'Nineteenth Century,' filled up the blank. In recording that he began labour as a lad in the 'Newcastle Daily Express,' Sir Wemyss says—'The editor, Mr M., was unquestionably a man of genius, and could hold his own as a writer against any of his successors in the world of journalism. In his work you had the work of a scholar, a humorist, an original thinker, turned out with as much regard to form as to substance. My editor' (continues Sir Wemyss, and putting pen power in a nutshell) 'my editor was an essayist who would have prospered in the times of Addison and Steele.' In the early sixties we heard of the erstwhile obscure Inverkeithney schoolmaster as James Bolivar Manson conducting with outstanding talent the 'Edinburgh Daily Review,' the chief organ of the Free Church. I have a recollection of Russel, of the ' Scotsman,' one night in his house, Ramsay Gardens, asking 'Do you know about this Aberdonian of the Review?' 'Yes, Mr George Murray.' 'Well, whatever be his name, he is the ablest pressman who has come to Edinburgh in my time.' I used to meet Manson; he was fond of a Scotch song with character in it, and when I told him the opinion just quoted his gratification was very evident. The memory of Manson, or rather Murray, is kept green amongst a few by his capital song 'The Guide Auld Kirk o' Scotland.'"

The song, which is given at length in "The Bards of Bon-Accord," is fairly familiar, but

the first and the last verses may be reproduced—

The gude auld Kirk o' Scotland,
The wild winds round her blaw,
And when her foemen hear her sough,
They prophesy her fa';
But what although her fate has been
Among the floods to sit—
The gude auld Kirk o' Scotland,
She's nae in ruins yet!

The clouds that overcast her sky
Maun shortly flit awa',
A bonny, blue, and peaceful heaven
Smiles sweetly through them a'!
Her country's life-blood's in her veins,
The wide world's in her debt!
The gude auld Kirk o' Scotland,
She's nae in ruins yet!

"Alba" may be assured on one point. The "George Murray" whose "Literary Remains" were published at Peterhead in 1860 was not "our man"—he was a different man entirely. Though born too, in 1819, he was a native of Peterhead, was a shoemaker to trade, and for the last four years of his life (he died in 1859) he acted as reporter to the "Aberdeen Free Press" for the Buchan district. The little volume of his literary output was prefaced by a sketch of his life, written by Mr William McCombie, the editor of that paper.

Q.

[Our versatile correspondent "Alba" in forwarding his MS. pointed out the difficulties under which he laboured in writing at such a distance as Melbourne, and after a prolonged absence from his native city of Aberdeen. He fully acknowledges the extreme care and judicious discrimination with which Mr Walker edited "The Bards of Bon-Accord," a work which is certain to increase in value and importance.—ED.]

The Authorship of the 35th Paraphrase.

This well-known Communion hymn, so familiar to Scotsmen the wide world over, has, almost always, been ascribed to Dr Morison, parish minister of Canisbay, Caithness (1780-1798). It was not from Canisbay, however, that Morison drew his poetic inspiration, at least as far as his masterpiece is concerned. For the hymn that has carried his name from John o' Groat's to Land's End, and far beyond it, was written before he became minister of Canisbay.

Like so many young men of his time who were preparing for the ministry, Morison acted as tutor in the families of some of the northern proprietors. In 1768 we find him at Greendale, in the county of Caithness, while two years later he is at Banniskirk acting as tutor to the

family of the laird, Mr Williamson. A year afterwards he took his degree at Aberdeen, and was employed for two years as teacher in Thureo school. On going south to Edinburgh to further prosecute his studies in Greek he was introduced to Dr MacFarlane, who was one of the committee then at work upon the Paraphrases. Morison sent in twenty-four pieces to the committee. Seven of these were accepted, among them the 35th Paraphrase.

For the sake of comparison, three verses of the hymn by Andreas Ellinger may be given:—

Nocte qua Christus rabidis Apellis
Traditur Judae reprobi per artem;
Innocens, diram subituras alta
Sub cruce mortem,

Accipit panem, manibusque, frangit,
Gratias summoque refert Parenti
Quom piae turbae dat apostolorum
Talia dicens:

Hunc cibum fratres comedatis; iste
Est meum corpus, propria nccandum
Morte, quam semper memores referite
Hac dape sumpta.

The whole hymn is given in "Private Prayers put forth by authority during the reign of Queen Elizabeth" (Parker Society, 1851), and is reproduced in MacLagan's "Scottish Paraphrases." The Rev. James Bonar, in his Notes to the Free Church Hymn Book, says that the Paraphrase is a translation of the above Latin hymn made by the Rev. William Archibald, minister of Unst, Shetland (1735-1785), with alterations by Morison. In all likelihood Mr Bonar had Archibald's translation in his possession. The Bonars had a connection with Shetland through an ancestor, the Rev. John Bonar, minister of Fetlar and North Yell, who died in 1752, and was thus a contemporary of Archibald's, though he died over thirty years before him. Perhaps Mr Horatius Bonar may be able to produce this translation, so that the public might have an opportunity of comparing it with Morison's paraphrase.

The claim made on behalf of Isaac Watts is easier to set aside. The chief similarity between the 35th Paraphrase and Watts's hymn arises from the subject. Here and there we meet with phrases which were no doubt utilised by the committee in giving finishing touches to their work, but the verdict of the writer in Julian's "Dictionary of Hymnology" is just, when he says—"The resemblance to Watts's 'Twas on that dark, that doleful night' in his 'Hymns,' 1709, Bk. III., No. 1, though often referred to, is but slight." Watts's verses have not the smoothness nor happiness of expression which characterise both Morison's draft and the 35th Paraphrase, as may be seen from the following verses:—

'Twas on that dark, that doleful night,
When pow'rs of earth and hell arose
Against the Son of God's delight
And friends betray'd Him to His foes;

Before the mournful scene began,
He took the bread, and bless'd and brake;
What love thro' all His actions ran!
What wondrous words of grace He spake!

"This is My body broke for sin,
Receive and eat thy living food":
Then took the cup, and bless'd the wine;
"Tis the new covenant in My blood."

The words of this Paraphrase are so familiar that they need not be quoted. Reference, however may be made to a slight change in the lines—

Then taking in His hands the cup,
To heav'n again He thanks sent up.

which were altered to the present form—

Then in His hands the cup He raised,
And God anew He thanked and praise'd.

This is the only change that has been made on the version as it appeared in the Draft Translations and Paraphrases (1781). But while this is so, there has been considerable revision of the version sent in by Morison. Fortunately some of the verses in Morison's version have been preserved in Burns's "Life of Dr MacGill," and may be given at length—

'Twas on that night when doomed to know
The eager rage of every foe,
The Lord of Life embraced a fiend
In semblance of a courteous friend.

That night in which He was betray'd,
The Son and Sent of God took bread,
And after thanks and glory given
To Him that rules in earth and heaven,

The symbol of His flesh he broke,
And thus to all His followers spoke;
While goodness on His bosom glowed,
And from His lips salvation flowed.

The resemblance of these lines to those in general use will appeal to everyone, but it will be almost universally admitted that the committee's revision, by whomsoever made, is a decided improvement on the version sent in by Morison.

Morison, however, has not been allowed the undisputed credit of being the author of this fine and impressive hymn. It has been said that it is a translation of a Latin hymn by Ellinger, while others seek to give the credit to Isaac Watts.

The only serious claim that can be set against Morison's is that made on behalf of Archibald's translation of Ellinger. If Archibald's translation turns out to be nothing nearer the 35th Paraphrase than Watt's hymn, then the laurel that has been placed on the head of Dr Morison, Canisbay, has not been misplaced. In the meantime, until contrary evidence is forthcoming, we are entitled, with the evidence we

possess, to give the credit to Dr Morison for the authorship of the 35th Paraphrase. As corroborative evidence, though of course not conclusive, it may be added that a marked copy of the "Psalms and Paraphrases" that belonged to Mrs Sillar, daughter of the Rev. William Cameron, many of whose Paraphrases had been accepted credits Morison with the authorship of the 35th Paraphrase. Dr Morison has not received the attention his literary labours deserve. It is not so very long since a tombstone was erected to his memory in Canisbay Churchyard. A movement is on foot to have his memory commemorated at Cairney, his native parish. But if it can be proved indisputably that he is the author of the great Communion Hymn of Scotland he has a monument that the corroding influences of time will never destroy.—"D. B." in "Glasgow Herald," February 3, 1912.

Bazaar Books.

(Continued from No. 201—February 23.)

FREE CHURCH, CULLEN. The Book of the Burgh and the Bazaar, 9th and 10th August, 1898.

This book was edited by Mr George Seivwright, Cullen, and contained an account of the Free Church of Cullen by Rev. William Ross, M.A., the minister; an article on "Cullen and Its Walks" by Mr William Cramond LL.D.; "Cullen and Round About," very largely a reproduction of a "Guide to Cullen," a third edition of which, "re-written"—and re-written, we rather think, by Dr Cramond—was published by Mr Seivwright in 1896; and "The Charms of Cullen," a translation by Rev. Mr Ross, of a Latin poem, written in 1741 by James Gatt, a native of Cullen, who died minister of Greta in 1787. How laudatory was the poem may be gauged by the opening verse of the translation—

No lovelier town than Cullen town
Old Scotia's land contains;
To me how dear, how justly dear,
My native soil remains.

The account of "Cullen and Round About" is noticeable—just as is the "Guide" of which it was originally a part—for the detailed description of the view obtainable in all directions from the summit of the Bin Hill, which commands an exceedingly wide prospect, extending over no fewer than ten counties.

THE GORDON BOOK, published for the bazaar of the Fochabers Reading-Room, September, 1902.

This is a very exceptional bazaar book. Edited by Mr John Malcolm Bulloch, it was avowedly "built up round the family of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, in view of the close relationship of his house with the town of Fochabers, and the keen interest which his Grace and the members of his family have always displayed in the library and reading-room." Mr



Bulloch himself furnished more than half the contents of the book, contributing three long and elaborate papers. In "The Due of the Duchess" he sketched the erratic career and eccentric doings of the famous Jane Maxwell, wife of the 4th Duke of Gordon, prefacing his sketch with a rondeau beginning—

I bend the knee before your Grace,
Whose laughing eyes and sunny face.
Sir Joshua's genius has displayed,
And when, perchance, his colours fade
You still must hold an honoured place.

"The Duchess of Richmond and the 'Waterloo' Ball," the title of his second paper, specifies its nature; it dealt with Lady Charlotte Gordon, Jane Maxwell's eldest daughter, who married Charles Lennox, who became the 3rd Duke of Richmond—she it was who gave the famous ball at Brussels on the eve of Waterloo, immortalised by Byron and referred to in "Vanity Fair." Mr Bulloch's third paper was a characteristic one, "The Gordons as campaigners in Africa"—a detailed account of 42 officers bearing the surname of Gordon who took part in the Boer War. Mr George Roy Duncan contributed an article on "The Richmond and Gordons at Gordon Castle," and another on "The Local scenery of Fochabers"; while Mr William Wishart wrote "The Story of Milne's Institution," and an article on "The Fochabers of Another Day" was followed by brief accounts of two celebrated natives of Fochabers—George Chalmers, the author of "Caledonia," and William Chalmers, the composer of strathspeys. Extending to 84 quarto pages, this bazaar book is a very notable production, the value of which is enhanced by many portraits of Gordons and Richmonds and by two interesting pictures, one showing the late Duke of Richmond and Gordon and his three Guardsmen grandsons, and the other depicting "Four Generations"—the late Duke, the present Duke, the present Earl of March, and the three-year-old baby, now Lord Settrington.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

249. Edward, Robert (Rev.), Episcopalian Divine and Author.—A native of Dundee, where he was born probably in the third decade of the 17th century. He was bred for the Church, and ordained minister of the parish of Murroes in 1656. In 1678 he published in Latin a description of the County of Angus, which has been translated into English and republished. He also published in 1683 a theological work, entitled "The Doxology Approved: or the singing glory to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost in the worship of God, its lawfulness and expediency proven from the Holy Scriptures, councils and fathers, and the scruples of the weak thereon, cleared, by

Robert Edward, minister of the Gospel of Christ at Murrois." He died 1690.

250. Edwards, David Herschell, Journalist and author.—Born in Brechin in 1846, bred a printer; but always of a literary turn he contributed, even in his apprentice years, both verse and prose, to the local press. After spending some time in Edinburgh as a journeyman printer, Mr Edwards returned to his native town, and set up for himself as a printer and bookseller about the year 1872. His first volume, entitled "The Poetry of Scottish Rural Life," reached a second edition. His second venture, "The Poetic History of Brechin and Tourists' Guide," was similarly successful. And this in turn was followed by "A Historical Guide to the Edzell and Glenesk Districts." In 1879 Mr Edwards became proprietor of the "Brechin Advertiser." Here he began the work with which his name will always be associated. I refer to the fifteen volumes, entitled "Modern Scottish Poets," in which he has gathered together a vast amount of interesting biographical matter relating to the less-known minstrels of his native land, and has accompanied this with choice selections from their writings, and tasteful and judicious criticisms of the nature of their work.

251. Elder, David, J.P., an Australian Banker.—A native of Dundee, born in 1850. For a notice of his creditable career, see "Dictionary of Australian Biography."

252. Ellis, Edward Campbell, Minor Poet.—Born in 1875 in Montrose. Bred a tailor, which occupation he follows still. His name appears in "Bards of Angus and Mearns," and is credited there with having written much verse, mainly under the nom de plume of Sartor.

253. Erskine, David, Lord Dun.—Born at Dun House, Dun, in 1670, and studied for the law at St. Andrews and Paris. He was admitted advocate in 1696. The staunch friend of the non-jurant Episcopalian clergy, he in the last Scottish Parliament zealously opposed the Union. He succeeded the Earl of Lauderdale as one of the Lords of the Court of Session in November, 1710, and became one of the Lords of Justiciary in succession to John Murray of Bowhill in 1714. In 1750 his age and infirmities induced him to retire from the bench. He was the author of a small volume of moral and political advices, issued in 1754, under the title, "Lord Dun's Friendly and Familiar Advices." He died in 1755.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1860.

January 5. At St Andrews, John Gordon Cumming Skene, Esq. of Pitlurg and Dyce, to Margaret Maria, daughter of Sir David Brewster, K.H., D.C.L., Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

January 24. At Ellon, George Ferguson Raeburn, Esq., bank agent, Ellon, to Mary Jean Rae, daughter of John Rae, merchant, Ellon.

February 16. At Aberdeen, William Longmore, Esq., banker, Keith, to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. George Ross Monro, minister of Huntly.

February 28. At London, George Knight, son of the late William Knight, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late L. P. C. Hansen, of Copenhagen and London.

January 7. At Meerut, Captain C. Palmer, H.M. 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, to Annie Bagley, youngest daughter of the late Anthony MacTier, Esq. of Durris.

April 12. At Park House, Rev. John Russell, minister of Skene, to Charlotte Emilie, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Gordon of Park, Banffshire.

April 24. At London, Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, Esq., fourth surviving son of the late Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone of Horn and Logie-Elphinstone, to Christian, eldest daughter of the late William Gordon Cumming Skene, Esq. of Pitlurg and Dyce.

May 1. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Robert Milne, minister of Towie, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr John Ranage, Lambeth, London.

June 26. At King's College, Robert Smith, Esq., M.D., Sedgefield, Durham, fourth son of the Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., senior minister of Oldmachar, to Jane Macdiarmid, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Principal Campbell.

July 5. At St Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Charles Basil, only son of the late Captain Sandilands Fisher, of the 72nd Regiment, to Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Hogarth, Esq., of Elmfield.

July 5. At London, Henry Lumsden, Esq. of Pitcaple Castle, to Edith Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert S. Battiscombe, Vicar of Barkway, Herts.

July 19. At North Lodge, Aberdeen, David, eldest son of John Stewart, Esq., Cotton Lodge, to Margaret Dyce, eldest daughter of the Rev. David Brown, D.D., Professor of Theology, F.C. College, Aberdeen.

July 24. At Kirkcaldham Church, Yorkshire, John Macrobin, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Aberdeen, to Ellen Isabella, daughter of the late Christopher Cattle, Esq. of Easingwold, Yorkshire.

August 13. At Barkmill, Charles Warrack, Commissary Clerk-Dopute, to Elizabeth Jane, younger daughter of Charles Runcy, Barkmill.

September 4. At Cotton Lodge, George Thompson, yost., Esq., shipowner, London, to Mary, second daughter of John Stewart, Esq., of Craigiebuckler.

August 28. At Indego, Tarland, Charles Edward Wilson, Esq., H.M. Inspector of Schools, to Joanne Farquharson Robertson, second daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq., M.D., Commissioner to H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

September 11. At Wester Coull, Rev. William Skinner, Coull, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr Harry Ross, farmer, Wester Coull.

September 18. At the Episcopal Chapel, Meiklefolla, Walter Davidson Leslie, third son of the late William Leslie, Esq., of Warthill, to Caroline Anna, third daughter of the late William Rose Robinson, Esq., of Clermiston, Mid-Lothian.

September 25. At Withyam, Sussex, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart., of Elsick, to the Lady Arabella Sackville West, youngest daughter of the Earl De La Warr.

September 26. At Edinburgh, Peter Laing Gordon, Esq., of Craignyle, to Jessie Isabella Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Macbean.

October 20. At Inchmarlo, Francis Boyd Outram, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, only son of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., to Jane Anne, eldest daughter of Patrick Davidson, Esq., of Inchmarlo.

November 28. At Philorth, John Stuart Menzies, Esq., of Chesthill and Dunneaves, to the Hon. Catherine Thurlow Fraser, youngest sister of the Right Hon. Lord Saltoun.

December 4. At Edinburgh, David A. Pearson, Esq., of North Cliff, W.S., to Elizabeth Abercromby, only child of Alexander Gibbon, Esq., of Johnston.

December 27. At Greenwich, James Chalmers, printer, Aberdeen, to Theresa Isabel, widow of Rev. William Elliott, M.A., and elder daughter of the late W. A. Brander, Esq., of St John's, Southwark.

Queries.

803. HARVEY, OR HERVIE, FAMILIES IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—Would those having genealogical notes, or old papers, connected with these families, or who can tell about Baillie Alexander Hervie, Inverurie, who married Janet Leslie, widow of Norman Leslie there, please communicate with me?

JOHN S. LOUTIT.

Foveran, Aberdeen.

807. THE GREWARS.—What is the origin of the name Grewar? Where did the family first appear, and to what clan do they belong? What is the inscription on the Grewar tombstone in Braemar Churchyard?

D. G. G.

808. FAMILY OF JAMES STEPHEN OF ARDENDRAUGHT.—James Stephen was born in 1670, and had two sons (1) James born 1700, married Mary Brown; their son James born 1735, died 1779, married Sibella Milner, and had three sons, the third of whom, James, was the father of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, the judge, and Leslie Stephen, the writer.

(2) John, born 1702, married Janet Forbes; their son George, who married Elizabeth Robe, owned the farm of Rubislaw. He was born 1739, and died 1830, and is buried in Old Machar Churchyard. He had one son and two daughters. One of the latter died unmarried, the other married Andrew Thompson, and their son was Provost George Thompson of Pitmedden.

I should be glad of any information showing the connection of this family with the late Sir John Clark of Tillypronie, whose mother was a Barbara Stephen, her father being the Rev. John Stephen, LL.D., of Cruden. I have

heard Sir John Clark refer to the above Leslie Stephen, the writer, as his "cousin." I should also be glad of any information as to the exact whereabouts of "Ardendraught."

J. MACKINNON.

Answers.

797. THE MAIDEN CASTLE.—The ruins of this old castle may still be seen on Bennachie, near the mansion-house of Pittodrie. A "series of concentric ramparts and ditches" is still displayed.

W.

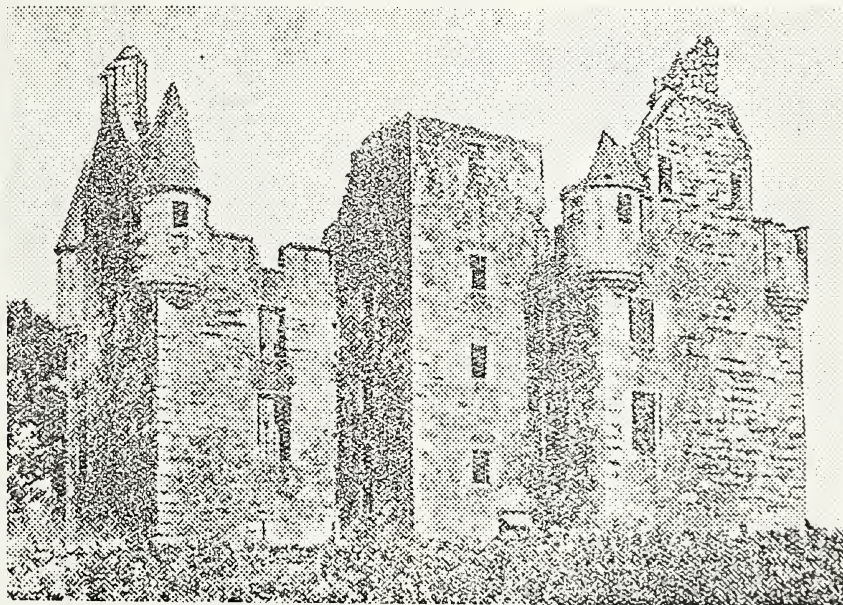
799. THE SKULLS IN THE OLD CHURCH OF GAMRIE.—When the old church of Gamrie became ruinous in 1827, the three skulls which had been carefully preserved in niches in the wall on the east side of the pulpit, were removed. One of them is now in the Museum at Banff. These skulls are understood to have been those of three Danish chiefs who fell in a fierce encounter in the immediate vicinity.

G. P.

No. 204.—March 15, 1912.

LESLIE CASTLE.

(See Answers, p. 65.)



A Smuggling Document.

In the early years of the last century smuggling was the staple industry in Glenisla, as well as in many other Highland districts. Small holdings and crofts abounded, but it would have been impossible for their occupants to have existed had they not grown a large proportion of barley, and converted it into the potent produce of the sma'-still. Excise and preventives raided the district to put down the practice, but so warlike were the smugglers and so successful the defence they put up, that latterly the assistance of the military was requisitioned.

Dalnamer, near the head of Glenisla, consisted of a little coterie of small holders, whose buildings stood close together, and whose land

provided them with the raw material necessary to enable them to prosecute their real, but illegal means of livelihood. In a word they were inveterate smugglers.

Of course they soon attracted the notice of the revenue officials. The officer in charge of the district was a supervisor, named McLeod, located at Coupar-Angus. He was a diligent officer—on some occasions perhaps too zealous—and as a natural consequence was hated and feared by the smugglers. The illicit operations at Dalnamer did not long escape his notice, and his visits there soon became alike as hazardous to the preventive officials as unwelcome to the residents. At the period of which we write, they had two very narrow and successive escapes of being captured red-handed, and enduring considerable loss. It was only their own in-

generosity and fertility of resource that saved them on both occasions.

On the first of these occasions the supervisor was within sight of the hamlet ere the residents became aware of his approach. Liquid products had been disposed of, but the whole smuggling apparatus stood intact where operations had been prosecuted. This was enough to incriminate them, and even the confiscation of the articles in question would entail a serious loss to them. There was little time for deliberation, but that little proved sufficient. Seizing an old pitcher one of the smugglers dashed off to the hill with it. M'Leod, of course, saw the man, and that he carried something. Deeming that this something was the coveted "head," which the man would attempt to hide in some of the large cairns of stones that littered the hillside, the supervisor gave chase. Meanwhile the other smugglers were busy removing and obliterating all traces of their illicit operations, and it was only when M'Leod returned, and searched the buildings with no result that he realised how cleverly he had been outwitted.

Even narrower was their next escape. A large quantity of malt lay in one of their barns, when they became aware of the supervisor's approach. Concealment of such bulky material was impossible in the time at disposal. Detection seemed inevitable, when a master mind suggested a simple, but feasible expedient. The season was early spring, their ground was ploughed and ready for sowing. Put the malt in sacks and lay it down in the fields, as if it were seed oats, was the man's proposal. This was done with all haste, and though the last load was only leaving the homestead as Mr M'Leod rode up, he never once suspected the ruse that had been played upon him. Tidings of what had been done afterwards leaked out, and when they reached the supervisor's ears his mortification at again being duped, may well be imagined.

Twice outwitted, M'Leod determined on his third attempt to take all measures deemed likely to ensure success. The period chosen for this raid was the late autumn. By that time the crops were secured, and the smugglers, having little else to do, with plenty of the raw material at hand, would almost certainly be engaged in illicit operations. The military being at his command, and knowing that the smugglers would put up a stiff fight for their goods and gear, M'Leod ordered ten troopers, including a sergeant, to accompany him. Thus, strong enough to overcome any opposition likely to be offered, he timed his departure from Coupar Angus so that he would enter Glenisla after nightfall, when tidings of his approach would not likely precede him.

In the early hours of the morning M'Leod and his satellites arrived at the scene of action. Everything seemed to indicate that his approach was unsuspected. No one was stirring, not a light was visible; the whole community was

wrapped in slumber. Elated with prospects of success, M'Leod sprang from his horse, and accompanied by several troopers, began the search. A sheep-cot at the northern extremity of the buildings, where illicit goods had been previously found, was first visited. Nothing incriminating was discovered here, however, and a search of the other out-buildings was no more successful. M'Leod was foiled again. His feelings of elation now gave place to those of chagrin and revenge. In his wrath he ordered the dragoons to set fire to the sheep-cot. A stack of peats, thatched with heather, stood near by, and the troopers tearing this off in armfuls, threw it down on the cot-floor, piling peat and turf on the top of it. On a light being applied, the inflammable material leapt in flames to the rush-covered roof, and in a very short time the erection was a mass of smoking ruins.

Meanwhile the dragoons left in charge of the horses had led them to the stackyard, where, after fastening them up, they pulled sheaves out of the stacks as food for the animals. The horses were, however, fastened within reach of the stacks, and helped themselves, tearing out and destroying a great deal more than they consumed.

When the inhabitants of Dalnamer became aware that they had nocturnal visitors, they hastened out of bed to view a scene of devastation. Their sheep-cot lay a mass of smoking ruins, from which fate their thatch-roofed cottages must have had a narrow escape, and their stackyard was strewn with straw and grain, trampled and destroyed by the hoofs of the troopers' horses. Little wonder that they became incensed at the ruthless and wanton waste confronting them. The emissaries of the Government had clearly acted in a most unwarrantable and unlawful manner.

On M'Leod, as leader of the expedition, their wrath first found vent. The chagrin of this officer when he first realised that what he had fondly hoped would be a success had proved nothing but a complete failure, was now very considerably modified. He recognised the serious position in which he had placed himself, and, dreading that even worse would happen, began to wish himself away. To the accusations of the smugglers he admitted having fired the cot, but denied all responsibility for the damage done to the stackyard.

The sergeant of dragoons was next approached, and a reason for his having destroyed so much of their crop was demanded. To this they received a haughty and insulting reply. Matters now began to assume a dangerous aspect. High words seemed likely to give place to blows. Threats were bandied about. The sergeant drew his sword, the smugglers armed themselves with whatever came handiest, and the fire that lurked in their eyes told plainly that they had no desire to evade any scrimmage that might ensue.

The supervisor, now thoroughly alarmed at the turn affairs were taking, as

sumed the role of peacemaker, and interfered between the disputants. He pleaded, urged, entreated, and finally peremptorily ordered the sergeant to put up his sword and draw off his men. This the officer rather reluctantly did, and M'Leod, after vainly endeavouring to pacify the outraged community, leapt on his horse and rode after the soldiers.

Thoughts of retribution did not, however, depart from the smugglers' minds with the departure of the exciseman and his party. They were well aware that he had exceeded his commission, and resolved to bring his conduct under the notice of his superiors. With this object a letter was drafted, stating the full particulars of the case, and addressed to the civic dignitaries then in power. This letter is now in the writer's possession. From its contents it would appear to have been written shortly after M'Leod's departure, and while the wrongs they had endured rankled keenly in their minds. It would also appear to have been a mere draft, intended to be copied or rewritten, for a blank is left for the date and signature. The document is an interesting one, not merely as an illustration of the life of the time, but as affording a glimpse of the educational abilities of the humbler class of country people. The spelling is rather shaky, but no worse than many of the same class at the present day; while the handwriting and composition are decidedly better than might have been expected. All smugglers were evidently not ignorant and illiterate. The following is an exact copy of the document:—

"Dalnamer.

"To his Majesty's justice of the piece, Collector of Excise, and gentlemen of the County—we, the poor penicillars in Dalnamer, in Glenisla, doth find ourselves under the Dissagreeable neednesy of giving you our complaint on the misconduct of a party of Excise and Dragouns that came to our Countray on the neight of — under the command of M'Loud, Supervisor in Couperangus, who came, not as Excise, But as plunderers, and thieves of the neight. they went to our stack yards and pulled down our corn stacks to the ground, fastened there horses to the number of Eleven, they thrang more of our Corn before them than was Sufficient for six times the number.

"they then went to a sheep cote, where they some time before had found some smuggled stuff, and when not finding anything belonging smuggling, they went to the said sheep-cote, carrying pets, turf, and hether to it, and then set it aburning, which, had it not been the goodness of providence in turning the wind from the north to the north-east, our whole houses, our selves, Wives, and children, along with our corn and cattle, being in the Deed of the neight, had been all Burned to ashes.

"What the monsters' desire was we know not, only they could have no ground for so baise an action, nor doth the Laws of our Countray allow such practises, and if the county gentlemen dos not pay, or cause to be pay'd, the loss of our Corn, of course we must aplay to the

fiscal of the county to look after such thifts and volinces,

"true there were smugglers in our countray, yet such as was not, cannot be robbed by the Excise—nor do we deserve such usag from them, for had they call'd on us, and asked it of us, we would have given them as at other times, meat for themselves, and corn or hay for there horses. But in place of that the Serjeant of the Dragouns threatened us with a drawn sword in his hand, that if we said anney more about our corn he would setisfy himself with our Blood.

"So if the fiscal of the county doth not put a stop to such Barbarus practices Blood for Blood must be allowed."

Whether this letter was extended and forwarded, I cannot definitely say, but am inclined to think it was not. At all events, nothing further was heard of the incident. The writing of the document had probably acted as a safety-valve to the pent up feelings of the injured smugglers. If it had not been immediately despatched (and facilities for doing so were then far from common) it is not improbable that their feelings having cooled down, no further action in the matter was taken by the smugglers.

DAVID GREWAR.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

254. *Erskine, David, M.P. of Linlathen.*—Born in 1866, Mr Erskine is the only surviving son of the late James Erskine of Linlathen, Forfarshire, and belongs to a family which has left many famous names in the records of Scottish divinity and literature. He was educated at Harrow and abroad, and was with the Earl of Aberdeen in Canada. In 1906 he was elected as a Liberal to represent West Perthshire in Parliament, but withdrew from public life at the end of that Parliament's life on the ground of impaired health.

255. *Erskine, Sir John, of Dun, Prominent Leader of the Scottish Reformation.*—Born 1503 at the family seat near Montrose. His grandfather, father, uncle, and granduncle having been all slain at Flodden, he at the age of five years succeeded to the estate of Dun. At a very early age he had the misfortune to kill a priest, Sir William Forster by name, with whom he had quarrelled, in an affray which proved fatal to the priest. He studied at a foreign University, and has the merit of having been the first to encourage the study of the Greek language in Scotland. He early became a convert of the Reformed Faith, and along with others publicly deserted from hearing Mass. He was one of those who in 1556 called John Knox from Geneva. When Knox complied, Erskine accompanied him to Scotland, where he assisted him to the utmost of his power, Knox having preached in Dun and Angus under his

protection, and made many converts. He also in 1557, with Argyll, Glencairn, and others, subscribed the first Covenant, and so became one of the Lords of the Congregation, who were instrumental in effecting the political and religious revolution which established the Reformed Faith in Scotland in 1560. After the establishment of Protestantism he accepted ordination at the hands of the Church, and was appointed Superintendent of the Churches in Angus and the Mearns. He survived till 1591, and played a large part in the ecclesiastical developments of the day. Among other things, he helped to compile the Second Book of Discipline in 1577. As he was a man of high intelligence, great courage, and eminently reasonable and peaceable disposition, his advice was sought and valued by all parties. Buchanan, Knox, Spottiswoode, and others agree in commending his learning, piety, moderation, and great zeal for the Protestant religion. Spottiswoode describes him as "a baron of good rank, wise, learned, liberal, and of singular courage, who, for diverse resemblances, may well be said to have been another Ambrose." He left behind him a numerous posterity, and of himself and of his virtues a memory that shall never be forgotten.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1861.

January 24. At Cairntown of Boyndie, James Michie, Esq., Provost of Forbes, to Nancy, third daughter of the late Mr John Watt of Cairntown.

February 7. At the Chapel Royal, Windsor Park, Captain Ferguson, Grenadier Guards, son of Admiral and the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson of Pitfour, to Nina Maria, daughter of Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood.

February 7. At Funchal, Madeira, Rev. Edward Henry Landson, M.A., to Mary Jane, eldest surviving daughter of the late John Forbes, Esq. of Castle Newe and Edinglassie.

April 4. At Manse of Selkirk, Rev. Thomas Fraser, minister of Croy, to Anne Robertson, daughter of the late Rev. James Farquharson, LL.D., F.R.S., minister of the parish of Alford.

April 10. At Auchlingramont, Hamilton, Rev. John Marshall Lang, minister of Fyvie, to Hannah Agnes, eldest daughter of Rev. P. H. Keith, D.D., first minister of Hamilton.

May 6. At Aberdeen, Robert Mennie, M.D., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Gordon, Ballater.

May 7. At Edinburgh, Francis G. Fraser, Esq. of Findrack, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr Irvine, Blair-Atholl.

June 4. At Montrose, Alexander Macdonald, Esq., Aberdeen Granite Works, to Hope, eldest daughter of the late George Gordon, Esq., merchant, Riga.

June 11. At Aberdeen, John Moir Clark, merchant, Aberdeen, to Isabella, younger daughter of George Marquis, Esq., accountant.

June 25. At Banff, George Gordon, Esq., Tullochallam, to Louisa, second daughter of William R. Gordon, Esq., Procurator-Fiscal of Banffshire.

July 18. At Aberdeen, Mr. W. S. Milne, M.A., to Mary Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. Gordon Raeburn, Parochial Schoolmaster, Keig.

August 2. At Belhelvie Lodge, Rev. James Johnston, of the Free Church, Potterton, to Helen Garden, eldest daughter of Colonel Lumsden, C.B.

August 8. At Liverpool, Rev. W. M. Keay, Woodside, to Rosella, eldest daughter of Alexander Morice, Esq., Liverpool.

August 20. At Old Aberdeen, William Leslie, Esq., architect, to Stansmore Reid, third daughter of the late Captain Richmond, Inspecting Commander (Coastguard), Aberdeen.

August 22. At Easter Skene, Thomas Hutchison, Esq., of London, to Nicola, daughter of the late Thomas McCombie, Esq., of Richmondhill.

August 28. At Marybank, Maryculter, Alexander Walker, wine merchant, Aberdeen, to Jane Thomson, daughter of Mr Lewis Smith, bookseller, Aberdeen.

September 26. At Aberdeen, James Adams, surgeon, Banchory-Ternan, to Elizabeth Thomson, eldest daughter of Keith Forbes, Esq., solicitor, Peterhead.

October 30. At Aberdeen, Alexander George Pirie, Esq., Waterton, to Jane Mary, second daughter of Thomas Hogarth, Esq., Elmfield.

November 19. At Old Aberdeen, George J. Macguire, of the Legacy Duty Office, Edinburgh, to Eleanor Eliza, second surviving daughter of George Ferguson, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen.

December 5. At Kinaldie, Rev. T. Henry Dawson, minister of Monymusk, to Mary, second daughter of George Milne, Esq. of Kinaldie.

December 12. At Aberdeen, James Francis Gordon Shirrefs, H.M. Madras Army (afterwards Shirrefs-Gordon of Craig), to Barbara Shirrefs Smith of Knowsie House, youngest daughter of William Smith, Heywoods Place, Liverpool.

December 31. At Bombay, George Morison Macpherson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Marion Margaret Helen, eldest daughter of Rev. James Gillan, minister of Alford.

Queries.

809. JOHN DOUGLAS COOK.—The Dictionary of National Biography states that John Douglas Cook, the first and most famous editor of the "Saturday Review," was born at Banchory-Ternan, "probably in 1808, though according to his own belief he was born in 1811." What authority is there for saying that Cook was a native of Banchory? Is anything known of his parentage? He died on 10th August, 1868.

R. A.

810. "THE MEARNS."—How did Kineardineshire receive the alternative title of "The Mearns"? When was it first applied?

E. B.

811. GREEN GARTERS.—When, and under what circumstances, was the old custom started of brides, on the occasion of their marriage, presenting green garters to their elder unmarried sisters?

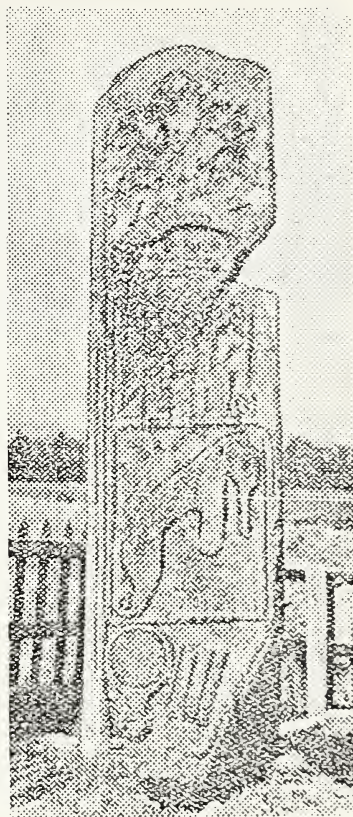
H. A.

Answers.

734. SHIRREFS FAMILY.—I am much indebted to Mr J. M. Bulloch and also to "Q." for their interesting replies on this subject. Could they oblige me further with the maiden name and parentage of the wife of Colonel Shirrefs of Torryburn?

B.

796. THE MAIDEN STONE.—Probably all the traditions respecting the origin of the stone—all the stories, that is, relating to the supposed reason for its erection—must be dismissed as mythical. As to the meaning of the stone, deducible from the symbols carved upon it, possibly the most reasonable conclusion is that arrived at (or accepted) by the Rev. John Longmuir, LL.D., Aberdeen, in a pamphlet published in 1869—that the Maiden Stone is rightly so called, being most likely the monument of some distinguished woman. The mirror and comb, two of the most distinguishable carvings, have been found sculptured on Roman tombs as well as on standing stones in Scotland, and are unquestionably symbolical of the female sex. Distinguished the lady thus commemorated must have been, "for the emblems negative any other assumption, and, besides, the expense of such a piece of work precludes an ordinary 'daughter of the soil' from having been so honoured." The "local traditions" are specified by Mr Alexander Inkson McConnochie in his little work on "Bennachie" (Aberdeen: Lewis Smith and Son, 1897). The suggestion of an immutable



mystery, however, is well expressed in the following poem, which appeared in "Seven Gardens and a Palace," by E. V. B. [the Hon. Mrs R. C. Boyle], published in 1900—

THE MAIDEN STONE OF BENNACHIE.

Oh gentle lady of noble race
With earnest eyes and stately grace,
Why have you come to-day to trace
The mystic lines of my stony face?
Dare I but speak I could tell to you
My strange wild tale, in its aspect true,
And why I am standing still and lone
With my secret shut in my heart of stone.
For the stars that met in your horoscope,
With their gifts of dread, and their gifts
of hope,
Gave you, life's value to enhance,
Your soul of poetry and romance.
The flowers' secrets are all your own,
Then why not that of the Maiden Stone?
But no, my time is not yet fulfilled,
I can but whisper—"My heart is stilled,
My secret silent within my breast". . .

Think of me as I am here to-day,
 The sunshine gilding my robe of grey;
 The soft wind near me kisses sweet,
 And heartsease blossoming round my feet.

RENA.

September 24, 1895.

Q.

797. THE MAIDEN CASTLE.—Mr Alexander Inkson M'Connachie, in his "Bennachie" (Aberdeen, 1897), says—"About three furlongs north-west of Pittodrie House, at a height of about 650 feet, may yet be seen the remains of Maiden Castle. They occupy the top of a slight rocky eminence, overlooking, on the north, the old Aberdeen road. The remains are circular in shape, and on the south are bounded by a moat, but on the opposite side the steepness of

the rock had been considered a sufficient defence. The 'Castle' or Fort had been about 90 feet in diameter, and a circle of beeches now grows within the moat, outside which it is quite surrounded by wood. Excavations made in the interior of the Fort brought to light pieces of bone and charred wood. The distance from this point to the top of the Mither Tap is about a mile and a half, and the Maiden Causeway had very probably ascended from it to the Hill Fort on the summit. It may here be observed that on the left bank of the Ury, opposite Pitcaple Castle, are the remains of a circular camp or fort, near to which the foundations of a bridge across the river were recently found. Were the Pitcaple Fort, the Pittodrie (Maiden) Fort, and the Hill Fort on the Mither Tap part of a chain of Roman fortifications?"

Q.

No. 205.—March 22, 1912.

Rent in Kind on the Haddo House Estates.

Rent was paid partly in kind for many years in this locality [Methlick]. In 1802 about two-fifths of the total rent of the Haddo House estates was paid in victuals and sundries. The largest proportion of this was made up of meal, chiefly oatmeal. Other things included were sheep and lambs, swine, poultry, and linen cloth. The prices credited for some of these were—Sheep, 15s; lambs, 2s 6d each; capons about 6½d; hens, 3½d; and chickens, 2d. In 1812 the price of hens rose to 1s each and geese to 1s 6d, and since then hens have continued to be credited at 1s each in those leases where they were included. The rent roll in 1802 also included 462 hooks, or a day's shearing at nay or corn harvest, reckoned at 6d a day.

When the corn intended for rent meal was taken to the mill to be ground, notice had to be sent to Haddo House so that a representative might attend to be in the mill all the time the corn was being ground and sifted (all the meal being sifted by hand) to see that the meal was not adulterated. Although there was no Canadian oatmeal to mix with the home-grown, the farmers were in the habit of mixing barley-meal with the oatmeal for daily use, but this was objected to in the case of that intended for the Haddo House giral. In some cases the rent was accepted wholly in meal. The meal had to be delivered at Haddo House and put into the giral under the supervision of the girmalman, who was appointed for the purpose. Peats also had to be delivered at Haddo House. A certain number of cubic feet had to be filled, according to agreement, by the different farmers. When money became more plentiful in the district, it gradually took the place of the various items included in the older leases as forming part of the rent, this being found more satisfactory to both parties.

The following is an exact copy of an agreement made in 1761, and submitted to the factor by Rev. Mr Knolls:—

"Sir—I acknowledge, and I have agreed with the Earl of Aberdeen for a tack upon the Kirk Croft of Methlick, as also upon the Croft of Cottonhillock, as they were both lastly possessed by Alexander Loggie, for which crofts I am to pay yearly the old rent formerly paid by the said Alexander Loggie, viz., for the Kirk Croft and Custom of Dennis Fair the sum of eighty pounds Scots and one bonnage hook yearly, and for the Croft of Cottonhillock the sum of fifty-nine pounds thirteen shillings and four pennies Scots, twenty-one hens, three bolls and

three peck of malt bear, and two bonnage hooks yearly. As also I am to carry a proportion of wood, lime, slates, and coal to Haddo House when desired or called for, and to pay other services conform to such a possession in his lordship's estate, with milln, schoolmasters, and ground-officers' dues as formerly paid. Therefore, in the above terms, I hereby oblige myself to take up a tack upon the said possession for the space of fifteen years, commencing at the term of Whitsunday last bypast, containing all the ordinary clauses and conditions in his lordship's other tacks, and I am to make my residence thereon.

"To Alexander Taylor, in Miln of Kelly.
"Factor for the Earl of Aberdeen."

Mr Knolls, the minister of Methlick, also farmed the land of Double Dykes and the croft of Ducklepool, which must have been adjacent to the village.

Although the change took place to a large extent many years ago, some portions of the old system still lingered amongst us, such as the driving of coals from Newburgh and the payment of poultry, but these, too, have been abolished by the present Earl of Aberdeen in all the leases granted for a number of years back. Current coin of the realm now fulfils all obligations in the matter of rent in the leases recently agreed upon.—From "Agricultural and Other Industries" by James Simpson in "Methlick, Haddo House, Gight, and the Valley of the Ythan" (1899).

[Bonnage—presumably a corruption of bondage—was an obligation on the part of the tenant to cut down the proprietor's corn, a duty he performed when called upon. Bonnage-heuk was the form in which the obligation was expressed in Aberdeenshire. "Dennis Fair" doubtless means St Devenick's Fair, which took its title after the patron saint of the parish.—Ed.]

Bazaar Books.

(Continued from No. 203—March 8.)

THE BOOK OF KINGUSSIE. A Souvenir of Kingessie Golf Club Bazaar, 22nd and 23rd August, 1911.

This highly interesting and finely illustrated book, extending to upwards of 84 pages, was edited by Mr Robert Lester Shinnie, a member of a well-known Aberdeen family. It contains an exhaustive chapter, "The Story of Kingussie," wherein the editor tells everything of interest, past and present, relative to that popular resort. Mr J. W. Mackay gives "A Character Study of the Gael"; "D. C." has much to tell in "The Old Order Changeth"; Lauchlan MacLean Watt attractively describes "A Soldier's Return," while Rev. Walter Shaw is at home in "Dr Sent-to-Try-Us." The poems, "In Praise of Glen Gynack," by Rev. John Smith, M.A.; "A Tribute to Kingussie," by the late Professor John Stuart Blackie; and "The Disputatious Pines," by R. L. Stevenson,

have considerable merit. "My First Golf Match," by John Campbell, and "The History of the Club," by Donald T. Mackintosh, M.A., are not the least attractive features.

THE BOOK OF SAINT DEVENICK. I have read with interest the booklet titled "The Book of Saint Devenick," published in connection with the bazaar, held in October last, in aid of St Devenick's Episcopal Church, Bieldside.

In the pages devoted to "The Church and Congregation," slight errors have unfortunately crept in: first, the writer states that the late Mr William Tait Paterson, of Kenfield, purchased the "wooden building which had been originally erected at Craigeibuckler and had been transferred to Mannofield for the use of the Established Church congregation there while their permanent church was being built"; second, it is stated that Mr Paterson "removed the structure to his ground at Kenfield, to serve as a chapel-of-ease in connection with St Andrew's Church."

As a matter of fact, the iron—not "wooden"—building in use at Craigeibuckler was never near Mannofield. It remained in its old site for about a year after the congregation removed to the stone church near Walker Dam in 1883. It was subsequently purchased by the congregation of Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire, and removed hence. The wooden building which was used by Mannofield congregation, subsequently utilised as a chapel-of-ease at Kenfield, and now doing duty as a church hall in connection with St Devenick's, Bieldside, was never at Craigeibuckler.

A detailed account of both Mannofield and Craigeibuckler Churches is given by Mr Alexander Gammie in his work "The Churches of Aberdeen."

SYDNEY C. COOPER.

Craigeibuckler House, Aberdeen.

William Thom and John Dix.

"Alba" makes a slip in his interesting notes on William Thom. In speaking of his pilgrimage to Thom's grave, "Alba" locates it in the "Western Cemetery at Balgay," Dundee. Here he mixes up two different cemeteries. The grave is in the Western Cemetery, Perth Road; Balgay was not in use for many years after Thom's death. John Dix's paper on Thom in his "Lions: Living and Dead" is certainly interesting—it is the most striking chapter in the book. Unfortunately from what we know of Thom, it is very likely to be true: but John Dix was not the most reliable of men when he got his pen in hand. In the "Life of Chatterton," to which "Alba" refers, letters are given as Chatterton's which it is pretty generally agreed Chatterton never wrote—they had no existence outside the imagination of John Dix, and one naturally hesitates to accept all that Dix says about Thom. One incident may be noted as to which it may be possible to

test the story. The passage is as follows:—"Some little time before (Dix saw him) there appeared in a London weekly periodical ("Howitt's Journal"), a copy of verses entitled 'A Farewell to London, by William Thom of Inverury.' The lines were contemptible—and William Thom never wrote them. Thom remonstrated, and the editor of the journal in question said that a gentleman at one of the hotels in Covent Garden had sent them. . . . Thom was not only annoyed, but seriously inconvenienced by the doggerel, for being a little in debt, no sooner had his 'Farewell to London' appeared than his hungry creditors appeared also, fearing that he was about to depart without satisfying their claims. 'I met Howitt,' Thom said, 'at the National Hall in Holborn some time after, and he promised me that he would mention in his next journal that the lines were not mine. But he never did and when I again pressed him to do so, he asked me, blusteringly, what was the use of my kicking up such a bobby about it.' The same lines commencing 'I'm sick o' this Bebal, sae heartless an' cauld,' (I have compared them) are given in the "Skinner" edition of Thom's poems, published by Gardner, Paisley, without note or comment. What is the truth about them?

ALEXANDER P. STEVENSON.

New Inn Entry, Dundee.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

256. Erskine, Sir Thomas, Judge and Public Man.—He was born at Dun probably in the ninth decade of the 15th century, and was therefore uncle of the Reformer, of whom he was the protector and guardian during his early years. He became Secretary to James V., and was also appointed one of the Lords of Session in 1533 as Lord Brechin. He died in 1542.

257. Ewen, John, Song Writer.—Still remembered as the author of the fine song "Weel May the Boatie Row"; he was born in Montrose in very humble circumstances. But having by frugality and industry saved a few pounds, he started business in Aberdeen as a small dealer in hardware goods. Here, by diligence and care, assisted by a small property brought him by his wife, he amassed a small fortune. At his death in 1821 it was found that he had left about £14,000 to the clergy and magistrates of Montrose for the purpose of founding there a hospital similar to Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen for the maintenance and education of boys. This settlement, however, was challenged by his daughter, and after various conflicting decisions, was set aside by the House of Lords on appeal on the 17th November, 1830. In the projected hospital he had anticipated a monument to his memory in

his native place; but he has a better and more enduring one in his immortal song, which has given him a world-wide reputation.

258. Ewen, John, Inspector of Schools and Author.—Born in Padanaram, a weaving village near Forfar, he has become one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. Of literary proclivities, he has published a volume entitled "Susie, a Princess of Paddy," the heroine of which belongs to the hamlet of Padanaram, which is the birthplace of Mr Ewen.

259. Ewing, James Alfred, F.R.S., Professor of Mechanism in Cambridge.—A native of Dundee, born 27th March, 1855, he was educated in his native town and in Edinburgh. Distinguishing himself in natural philosophy, he became assistant, first to Sir William Thomson in Glasgow, and then to Professor Fleming Jenkin. In 1878 he proceeded to Tokio to act there as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and in 1883 was transferred to a similar chair in Dundee, and in 1890 he became Professor of Mechanism in Cambridge University. A prolific author, he has written much on Magnetism, etc.

260. Ewing, Robert D.D., Canon of Salisbury, Episcopal Divine.—Born 14th December, 1847, son of Rev. James Ewing, of Dundee, he was educated at St Andrews and Balliol College, Oxford. Became Exhibitioner and Fellow of St John's College, Oxford, 1870-76. Tutor 1872-80. He was Rector of Winterton from 1888 to 1893; Vicar of Trinity Church, Trowbridge from 1893; was made D.D. by St Andrews University 1902, and was appointed Canon of Salisbury 1905.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1862.

April 5. At Greenwich, Dr MacQuibban, Aberdeen, to Isabella, only daughter of Mr James Monro, 39 Constitution Street, Aberdeen.

April 29. At Manse of Premnay, Rev. James Gammack, M.A., St Thomas's, Tillymorgan, to Jane Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. John Wilson, M.A., minister of Premnay.

May 15. At Manse of Fergie, Rev. Hugh Fraser, minister of Berriedale, Caithness, to Amelia Jane, third daughter of the late Professor Heroules Scott, of King's College.

June 3. At Cuparstone Lodge, Rev. Edward Lumsden, minister of Midmar, to Janet Richardson Downie, only daughter of Charles Downie of Ashfield.

June 10. At Aberdeen, George Cleghorn, Esq., of Weens, Roxburghshire, Lieutenant, Royal Scots Greys, to Mary Anne Hay, third daughter of Colonel Lumsden of Belhelvie Lodge, C.B.

June 3. At Park House, Waller H. Paton, Esq., A.R.S.A., to Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander J. Kinloch, Esq. of Park.

July 3. At Aberdeen, Francis Rawdon Macnamara, Esq., 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, to Georgina Rachel, second daughter of William Fisher, Esq., Ferryhill.

July 8. At Aberdeen, Alexander Gibbon, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Helen Lumsden, second daughter of William Pirrie, F.R.S.E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Aberdeen.

June 29. At Aberdeen, William Keith, M.D., of Easter Muchalls, to Isabella Fiskin, relict of William Williamson, Esq., late of Australia.

August 5. At Edgbaston, Warwickshire, Mr W. Adlington, professor of music, to Emma, only daughter of J. Giles, Esq., R.S.A., Aberdeen.

August 5. At Banff, John Hannay, Esq., Corskie, to Eliza Farquharson, only child of Henry Milne, M.D.

August 14. At Aberdeen, Major John Paton of Grandholm, to Catherine Margaret, second daughter of Colonel Thomas Lumsden of Belhelvie Lodge.

August 13. At Aberdeen, Alexander Pirie, eldest son of William Hogarth, Esq., of Aberdeen, to Susan, only child of the late Lewis Henry Lacy, B.A.

August 28. At Cobairdy, William James Grant, Esq. of Beldorney, to Isabella Jane, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Carny, Esq., Macduff.

September 30. At St George's, Meiklefolia, Rev. Alexander Leslie, the incumbent there, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Samuel Davidson, Esq., M.D., Meikle Wartle.

October 14. At Edinburgh, Garden William Duff, Esq. of Hatton, to Jean, youngest daughter of the late Walter Cook, Esq., W.S.

August 25. At Saugur, India, Captain Frederick Morris Alexander, 8th Madras Cavalry, to Constance Helen Sarah, third daughter of James J. Kinloch, Esq. of Kair, Kincardineshire.

November 10. At Mintlaw, William Kennedy Walker, accountant, Fraserburgh, to Mary, elder daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq. of Auchleuchries.

November 18. At London, Sir William Forbes, Bart. of Craigievar, to Frances Emily, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart.

December 3. At Uppermill, Mr Alexander O. Gill, Aberdeen, to Barbara, eldest daughter of William Marr, Esq.

October 30. At Rawal Pindie, Captain P. S. Lumsden, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army, son of Colonel Lumsden,

C.B., Belhelvie, to Mary Margaret, daughter of J. Marriott, Esq., Beechley, Lancashire.

December 9. At Edinburgh, Edward R. Townsend, M.D., Cork, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Humphrey, Esq., late of Pitmedden.

December 3. At Surat, Charles Wodehouse, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, to Maria, youngest daughter of George Forbes, Esq., late of Springhill.

Queries.

812. REV. JAMES PATERSON, MIDMAR.—What particulars are known concerning Mr Paterson, his wife, and children?

A. B.

813. FORMARTINE CASTLE.—Where did Formartine Castle stand, who built it, and when did it become ruinous?

G. R.

Answers.

798. LESLIE CASTLE.—The best and most reliable account regarding this old castle is that in Macgibbon and Ross's "Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland," II., pp. 198-200. As many readers may not have the opportunity of seeing the volume, I give these extracts:—

"... The castle was built by William Forbes in 1661. Over the entrance was the inscription, 'Hæc Corp. Sydera Montem,' and over the gatehouse the date 1663.

"This building partakes more of the character of a mansion than a fortress. It was, however, surrounded with a moat and wall, and provided with a gatehouse and drawbridge. The sinking where the moat was is still (1887) quite apparent, and a portion of the gatehouse still exists. This led to the outer court, containing the offices, of which some ruins remain. On the east side of the house lay the garden, now a ploughed field. The house itself is L-shaped, but the plan of the simple keep with a wing is here departed from, and a third room is introduced, with a good square stair in a tower in the inner angle. The entrance doorway is in the re-entering angle of the tower, and it has been thought necessary, even at that date, to defend it and the house generally with shot-holes. The basement is vaulted, and contains the kitchen, with its large fireplace, trough for water supply, and stone sink and drain. There

are also three cellars, one being the wine cellar, and having a private stair down from the hall.

"The first floor comprises the hall, 26 feet by 19 feet, the withdrawing-room, 18 feet by 19 feet, and a good private room, with a separate entrance from the main staircase. The hall has the old style of large fireplace, intelled with a rough granite slab, on which are carved the arms and initials of the founder. There is a private passage both from the hall and drawing-room to the stair, to the cellar, and to the garde-robe adjoining. The private room is well provided with accommodation, having a vaulted strong-room in one corner, with an inner safe, a garde-robe, and a private door, from which a moveable wooden stair must have led to the garden. The upper floors are divided into bed-rooms. In the entrance lobby there is, in the central wall of the staircase, what appears to have been a fireplace, from which a flue is carried up to the upper floors in the thick newel of the staircase, with narrow slits from the stair into it. It is difficult to determine for what purpose these have been intended.

"Externally the building is plain, but it shows in the finish of the gables and chimneys a departure from the old forms, and an attempt to follow the English style, which had recently been introduced at Heriot's Hospital, Winton House, etc. The crow-steps are gone, and flat, overlapping skewers are substituted for them, with mouldings on the under edge, and the chimneys, instead of being all included in one plain stack, are each carried up in a single square shaft, built with ashlar, set diagonally on a moulded base, and finished with a moulded cope. The old form of angle turrets, with shot-holes, and the iron gratings on the windows, are, however, still retained."

C.

According to Dr Davidson—"Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch"—John Forbes, second son of William Forbes of Monymusk, and Lady Margaret Douglas, obtained the lands of Leslie, about 1620. He bought Edingarroch and Licklyhead from Partick Leith in 1625. He was succeeded by William Forbes, his son, who, according to his tombstone in the kirkyard of Leslie, "lyved fifty-five years, and departed this life, November 12, 1670 years." Leslie Castle—now a picturesque ruin, which might have been preserved at little cost in a habitable condition—was rebuilt or repaired by him, as appears by an inscription on the wall, dated 17th June, 1661.

JAMES WAGREL.

Leslie Castle, as built by William Forbes, is quite a separate building from the old castle of Leslie, which stood where the hamlet of New Leslie was subsequently raised. Many of the stones of the old edifice were used in the erection of the humble dwellings there. Coins were also discovered on the site.

LESLIE.
E

No. 206.—March 29, 1912.

Dr Walter C. Smith.

I hope I am not unduly censorious, but "Alba's" notice of Walter Chalmers Smith, D.D., in his "Additions" to "The Bards of Bon-Accord" (No. 200—February 16), appears to me so wholly inadequate, alike as regards the account of the man, the specification of his works, and the mention of their local allusions, that I am tempted to make an "addition" to the "Additions."

Smith was born in Aberdeen on 5th December, 1824, the son of Walter Smith, a carpenter in Blackfriars Street, who in his day was Deacon of the Wright and Cooper Incorporation. He was educated at the Grammar School, and having been presented to a Trades bursary, proceeded to Marischal College, where he graduated in 1841. It was intended that he should adopt the legal profession, and for some time he served as a clerk in the Town House under the late Mr John Angus, the town clerk, subsequently proceeding to Edinburgh with a view to qualifying for the Scottish Bar. Influenced, however, by the magic personality of Dr Chalmers, so it is understood, he became ardently attached to the principles of the Free Church, and resolved to devote himself to its ministry. He studied divinity at the New College, Edinburgh, and was ordained in 1850. After acting as a probationer at Newburgh, Aberdeenshire, he received a call from the Presbyterian congregation of Chadwell Chapel, Pentonville, London, but did not remain there long, being translated to Orwell, in Kinross-shire, in 1853. Five years later, he became minister of Roxburgh Free Church, Edinburgh; and in 1862 he succeeded Dr Robert Buchanan, the author of "The Ten Years' Conflict," as minister of the Free Tron Church, Glasgow. In 1866-7, a charge of "heresy" was brought against him, based on two discourses on the Sermon on the Mount (subsequently published), in which he promulgated views on the Sabbath and Sabbath observance, now generally accepted but then regarded as lax and heterodox; but, accepting explanations tendered, the Assembly decided that the views were in substantial accordance with the teachings of the Confession of Faith. In 1876, he was called to the Free High Church, Edinburgh, in succession to the Rev. Dr William Arnott, practically retiring in 1896, when the Rev. Robert S. Simpson, Turfrit, was appointed his colleague and successor. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church in 1893—the "Jubilee" Assembly, as it was called; and in that capacity presided at the laying of the foundation-stone of Holburn United Free

Church, Great Western Road, Aberdeen. He received the degree of D.D. from Glasgow University in 1868, LL.D. from Aberdeen University in 1876, and LL.D. from Edinburgh University in 1893. He died at his residence, Orwell, Kinbuck, Dunblane, on 19th September, 1908.

As to his works, I cannot do better than quote from the biographical sketch of him in the "Aberdeen Daily Journal," 21st September, 1908—

Dr Walter Smith's first poetical efforts were hymns, many of which appeared over the "nom de guerre" of "Orwell"; a collected volume—entitled "Hymns of Christ and the Christian Life"—was published in 1867. It had been preceded, however, by a volume of poems—"The Bishop's Walk and Other Poems" (published 1860); and it is understood that most of the poems in this volume owed their inspiration in the main to the author's residence in the Kinross-shire parish which yielded him his pen-name. But the work which first made Dr Smith's reputation as a poet was "Olrig Grange," published anonymously in 1872. It dealt with the mental struggles of a youth who

Rent the Creed
Trying to fit it on, and cast it from him;
Then took it up again, and found it worn,
With age, and riddled by the moth, and rotten.

But, besides this, the poem contained striking descriptions of current opinions on religion and science, presented by various characters; and these descriptions were marked by originality, vigour, dramatic power, and poetic imagination. The poem was noticeable for its freshness of thought, as well as for the novelty of some of its metrical forms; and, published anonymously—professedly "edited by Hermann Kunst, Philol. Professor"—it attracted great attention. It was followed, in 1874, by "Borland Hall"—a poem of special interest to Aberdonians, as it opens with an animated picture of College life in Aberdeen, and includes those felicitous descriptions of the town and the crown of King's College which, by frequent quotation, have become incorporated in our civic being—

There's an old University town
Between the Don and the Dee,
Looking over the grey sand dunes,
Looking out on the cold North Sea.

O'er the College chapel a grey stone crown
Lightsomely soars above tree and town,
Lightsomely fronts the Minster towers,
Lightsomely chimes out the passing hours.

"Borland Hall" was also noted for a number of splendid lyrics, beginning with the stirring song "Up in the North," supposed to be sung at a meeting of students—

Up in the North, up in the North,
There lies the true home of valour and worth;
Wild the wind sweeps over moorland and glen,
But truth is trusty, and men are men.

And hearts grow warmer the farther you go,
Up to the North with its hills and snow.
Ho! for the North, yo ho!

"Hilda; Among the Broken Gods" was published in 1878. Next came, in 1880, "Raban: or Life Splinters." This volume also has an interest for Aberdeen readers, for the principal character delineated is none other than the late Mr William Smith, tea merchant—a friend of many literary and artistic Aberdonians, among whom may be mentioned, in addition to Dr Walter Smith, Professor Masson, Professor M'Kendrick, Mr John Phillip, R.A., and Mr William Carnie. He is thus described in "Raban"—

He had large wealth of curious lore,
And freely would his wealth dispense.
And still his speech suggested more
Than lay in its familiar sense;
And we who gathered round him—young
And eager—inspiration caught
From broken fragments which he sung,
Or glimpses of far-reaching thought.

In letters some, and some in Art,
And some in Science took their part;
But all ascribed to him that they
Had found their true life and its way;
Meanwhile, he struggled, lonely, poor,
Undelected, slighted, and obscure,
And went through darkness into rest;
But yet his thoughts with us abide;
He lives in us, when we are best,
He is but changed and multiplied.

"Raban" also contained that charming picture of Miss Penelope Leith, the old lady of the old world, with her old-fashioned dress and her old-fashioned ways, in which is embedded that amazingly correct delineation of Buchan in half a dozen lines—

Where Ugie winds through Buchan braes—
A treeless land, where beeves are good,
And men have quaint, old-fashioned ways,
And every burn has ballad lore,
And every hamlet has its song;
And on its surf-beat rocky shore
The eerie legend lingers long.

"North Country Folk" appeared in 1883. It was inscribed "To my friend, Professor John Stuart Blackie," and it contains a poem on "A'tnacraig," the Professor's house at Oban. The volume is perhaps best known for its "Parish Pastors"—a most felicitous description of three different types of clergymen; but to north-country readers its main attraction lies in the poem on "Provost Chivas" (based on the Peter Williamson kidnapping story). Not improbably, too, the Buchan district might claim

to be the locality of "Miss Bella Japp," who, in the address to her young minister, says—

I've gone to Kirk
Sixty years now since first with Jenny, nurse;
And what a work
I've heard them make about the Fall and Curse
Imputed sin,
Imputed right, imputed everything.

But, O my man,
It's not your metaphysics that we need
Watery and wan;
Just take the Book, and with your own eyes
read.
And drop the spectacles of an old-world creed
About "The Plan."

Dr Smith's other poetical works include "Kil-drostan," published in 1884; "Thoughts and Fancies for Sunday Evenings" (1887); and "A Heretic and other Poems" (1891). A volume of "Selections" from his poems was issued in 1893; and in November, 1902, a collected edition of his poems in one volume was published—it embraced some thirty "Ballads from Scottish History" not previously printed.

The qualities that so conspicuously marked "Olrig Grange" are found in most of Dr Smith's other works. "Borland Hall" and the rest are essentially dramatic poems, the ordinary love theme, however, being complicated by the expression of religious doubts, which, as a rule, are concentrated round the modern conflict between religion and science, the untenability of the old creeds, the materialism of the age, the sheer worldliness of "society"; and, in some instances, the poet deals with social and political questions, the depopulating of the Highland glens and the struggles of crofters, for example, being treated in a spirit of deep sympathetic feeling. Apart from the exquisite charm of a large number of his lyrics, Dr Smith excelled in his character description, which in many places is most skilful and incisive, with frequent blendings of the satiric and the humorous.

Q.

An Aboyne Gordon as Jacobite.

It is not generally known that the Hon. John Gordon, younger son of the first Earl of Aboyne, was made prisoner during the last Jacobite rebellion. The fact appears (and is here printed for the first time) from a petition by him, dated Carlisle, December 28, 1716, and

discovered by Mrs Skelton in the Public Record Office (S.P. Dom., George I., bundle 7, No. 75). This John entered Douai on November 5, 1685, at the age of 8, and our small knowledge of him is due to the fact that he had lived mostly abroad—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of John Gordon of Aboyne, now a prisoner in the Castle of Carlisle.

Sheweth that your petitioner, for the most part of his life having travelled abroad and followed his studies in foreign countries, returned home to Scotland but a few months before the breaking out of the late rebellion, with intention there to dedicate himself wholly to his books and retirement; but the Earle of Aboyne, your petitioner's nephew [Charles, 2nd earl] being an infant, and Mr George Gordon [entered Douai 1685] aged 10, one of the guardians, being confined to his bed by reason of a broken leg; and Mr Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouse, his other guardian, having joined the rebels' army, your petitioner, as next of blood to the said earle, and in order to preserve his estate and affairs from being utterly ruined, was forced, tho' much against his inclination, to take upon himself the management thereof.

And there being a necessity that your petitioner should act therein with the approbation of the said Mr Patrick Lyon, and being willing to take the instructions of one who had been so many years acquainted with the said earle's affairs, your petitioner doth acknowledge that he went several times to the rebels' army and to Perth to descourse him upon those occasions, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

That your petitioner never went thither with any arms nor permitted his servants to carry any. That he never was conversant in military affairs, but always addicted to letters.

That he could never be prevailed upon to come to any of the rebels' consultations, nor to declare himself in their interest, as will appear to your Majesty from the several affidavits taken by one of the justices contained in the commission lately executed at Carlisle.

Your petitioner has endeavoured to lay hold of your Majesty's known and innate goodness and offer of mercy by pleading guilty to his indictment. Your petitioner soon after his being brought hither did by his humble petition to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales acknowledge his sorrow, and begged pardon for transgressing the laws and his duty to your Majesty. And your petitioner's so long absence from his native country has rendered him a stranger to the laws, whereby to know the danger of conversing with rebels, though not joyning in arms with them. This request your petitioner now humbly repeats to your Majesty, and if Royal mercy be ex-

tended to him his life, your Majesty's gift, shall be devoted to your Majesty's service.

JOHN GORDON.

Aboyne, 1716.

Alexander Davidson, William Thom, and Alexander Grant, all in Charlestown of Aboyne, do each of them make oath . . . that Mr John Gordon, uncle to the present Earl of Aboyne, having stay'd abroad in his travails for the greatest part of his life, he returned home to Scotland only about twelve or fourteen months before the breaking out of the late rebellion; he and his brother Mr George Gordon were living most peaceably at Deo Castle, five miles distant from the House of Aboyne.

That in the month of August, 1715, the deponents did see the then Earl of Marr, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, and Mr Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouse, uncle and guardian to the Earl of Aboyne, and chief manager of his affairs, all come to the House of Aboyne, there to hold a great meeting concerning their rising in arms against the Government, the said Mr John Gordon being as it appears acquainted of the meeting about two days before the same happened. They heard him, the said Mr John, express himself, very audibly before a great many people that he would have no hand in that or any such meetings, but that he would rather leave the country.

And according, the deponents did see the said Mr Gordon take his horse accompanied only with one servant, and goe out of the country before the said meeting was at Aboyne. And the deponents were certainly informed that he went straight to the town of Aberdeen, twenty-one miles distant from Aboyne, and although that meeting at Aboyne did continue two days, yet the said Mr John did not return to the country for six or seven days, after that meeting was over.

And these deponents further say, that the said Mr Patrick Lyon, having forced out the Earl's men to goe into the rebellion, those deponents did hear the said Mr John Gordon at several times positively refuse to have any concern with a command over them.

And these deponents further depone that at the time of the said meeting at Aboyne, and for a long time thereafter, Mr. George Gordon, uncle to the said Earl of Aboyne, and his other guardian, was confined to his bed by reason of a broken leg; and the said Mr Patrick Lyon, having gone into the rebellion, the said Mr John Gordon, as next in blood of the said Earle, was obliged to take upon him the management of his nephew's estate and affairs in order to preserve them from being utterly ruined at such a dangerous time, when all the country round was in such disaster; that there was a great necessity for the said Mr John Gordon to act in those matters, by the advice and approbation of the said Mr Patrick Lyon who had been so many years concerned in and acquainted with the said

Earle's affairs; and depose that the said Mr John Gordon did frequently make known to the deponents and several others in the country when he thought himself obliged to go to Perth in order to converse with the said Mr Patrick Lyon concerning the said Earle's affairs; and accordingly they did see the said Mr John frequently take journey thither as he said, and return again to the country where he lived, accompanied only with one footboy; but that he did not at any time ride with pistols or other arms, save only a walking sword for avoiding being suspected at that time.

And those deponents do not believe that the said Mr John Gordon had any concern with those warlike matters at Perth. Otherways, he could not have so frequently returned and kept the country; and if he had inclined that way, would have gone and commanded the Earle, his nephew's, men, or have applied for having some men in the country; neither of which he ever did for anything the deponents could learn, hear, or see. And if he had done any such thing, the said deponents verily believe it could not have been concealed from them, who are so well acquainted in the country;

And those deponents further depose that the said Mr John Gordon was so far from encouraging the said late rebellion that when the said Mr Patrick Lyon had sent orders to a man belonging to the said Earl of Aboyne to come up to him at Perth, and the said Mr John Gordon intending at that time to take journey for Perth in order to converse with the said Mr Patrick Lyon, the said man belonging to the Earl of Aboyne did take the occasion and went, several miles after the said Mr John in order to have gone with him. But when they did meet, the said Mr John was very angry with him, and told him that he should not go on with him, and ordered him back to his horse, and the man returned that very day, and the deponents saw and conversed with him, and he informed them of what had past between him and the said Mr John as above.

And those deponents further depose that after the said Mr John Gordon returned home from his travells as above, he lived peaceably and privately in the country with the respect and goodwill of everybody.

Carlisle, Dec. 20, 1716.

The Hon. John Gordon died at Edinburgh July 22, 1762.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

262. Falconer, Charles Macgregor, Minor Poet.—Born in 1844 in Angus, he figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns." Trained as a teacher, he gave himself ultimately to a

business career. Possessed of a wonderful library of upwards of 6000 volumes, he has specialised as a collector of Andrew Lang's writings, of which he has more than 500 volumes as well as several thousand signed and unsigned articles by the same author. He has written a good deal of both verse and prose, and several of his poems appear in the above named volume. He died a few years ago.

263. Falconer, James, M.P., Liberal politician.—Mr Falconer is the son of Donald Falconer of Milton of Conon, Carmyllie, and was born in 1856. He was educated privately and trained for the law, and is now a Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh. When Mr John Sinclair was raised to the peerage as Lord Pentland in 1909, Mr Falconer succeeded him as Liberal representative for Forfarshire, and though opposed on two subsequent elections, has retained his hold on the constituency of his native county. He is an able and much trusted politician.

264. Farquhar, George Taylor Shaw (Rev.), Episcopal Divine and Sonneteer.—A native of Pitscandly, Forfar, born in 1857, and educated for the Episcopal Church at Glenalmond and Keble College, Oxford, in 1881 he became curate to his father, but in 1882 was transferred to St Magdalene's, Dundee. Appointed chaplain to St Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, in 1883, he became canon and precentor of the same in 1886. A small volume of sonnets from his pen appeared in 1890. He has also written a volume of local history entitled "The Episcopal History of Perth," and has also published a volume of sermons, under the title of "The First Word from the Cross." He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

265. Farquhar, James Taylor Floyd (Rev.), Minor Poet and Divine.—Brother of 264, he was born in Pitscandly, Forfar, in 1858, and was educated for the Church at Glenalmond and Cambridge. His published works are "Ignatius and the Ministry" and "St Clement of Rome and the Ministry." He has been Rector of St Mary's, Dunblane, since 1895, and, like his brother, figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1863.

February 3. At Argyle Cottage, Cults, Mr George Duthie, teacher, Woodside, to Mary, second surviving daughter of the late Robert Campbell, Esq., timber merchant, Aberdeen.

February 19. At Stonehaven, Arthur Henry Hutchinson, Esq., merchant, Leith, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Arthur Wellesley Kinnear, Esq., Stonehaven.

February 10. At New York, General C. S. Tom Thumb Stratton, to Miss Lavina Warren. Tom Thumb is 31 inches high and 29lb. weight. Miss Warren is 16 years of age, 25 inches high, and weighs 19lb.

February 23. At Mains of Seaton, Mr James Mackenzie, M.A., schoolmaster, Oldmeldrum, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Watt, Esq., Mains of Seaton.

February 12. At Bombay, Georgina Keith, to James Cumine Burnett, Esq., Captain 4th Madras Light Cavalry, younger of Momboddo.

April 21. At Aberdeen, John Clement Souter, Esq., Castle Bree, to Helen, second daughter of James Coutts, Esq., M.D., 21 Golden Square.

April 29. At Catterline, James Farquhar, Esq., of Hallgreen Castle, and of Sunnyside, Reigate, to Diana Octavia, youngest daughter of the late David Scott, Esq. of Brotherton.

June 9. At Aberdeen, Joseph Wood, Esq., ship and insurance broker, Aberdeen, to Rachel, fifth daughter of the late Rev. George Mackenzie, Skene.

June 12. At Redhall, John Dove Wilson, Esq., advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Kincardineshire, to Anna Campbell, eldest daughter of John Carnegie, Esq. of Redhall.

July 2. At Ardoe, John Miller, Esq., of the Sandilands Chemical Works, to Elliot, eldest daughter of Alexander Ogston, Esq. of Ardoe.

March 21. At Sydney, Alexander Charles Jamieson, of Sydney, to Wilhelmina F. D. Ellis, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Ferdinand Ellis, of Culsalmund.

July 21. At Aberdeen, Robert Rattray, M.D., to Mary Cattinach, third daughter of Mr Robert Turner, shipmaster.

July 23. At Hatton Castle, William Pirrie, jun., M.D., Aberdeen, to Mary, fourth surviving daughter of the late B. C. Urquhart of Meldrum and Byth.

August 4. At 1 King Street, James Rose, Esq., merchant, Aberdeen, to Agnes, eldest daughter of James Westland, manager, North of Scotland Bank.

August 4. At London, James Ochoincar Forbes, Esq. of Corse, younger son of the late Sir James Forbes of Craigievar, Bart., to Harriet, third daughter of Charles Hall, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, etc.

September 3. At Lochnagar, Crathie, William Mitchell, postmaster, Aberdeen, to Eliza Jane, second daughter of John Begg, distiller.

September 17. At Manso of Cookney, Rev. Alexander Esson, parochial teacher, Birse, to Isabella Paul, second daughter of the late William Barrack, merchant, Old Aberdeen.

October 22. At Dundee, Middleton Rettie, advocate, to Isobel, only daughter of John Kerr, Esq., engineer, Dundee.

November 24. At Aberdeen, Rev. Archibald Hamilton Charteris, Park Church, Glasgow, to Catharine Morice Anderson, elder daughter of Sir Alexander Anderson of Bleack, Lord Provost of Aberdeen.

December 8. At Little Haddo, Foveran, John B. Adam, shipowner, Aberdeen, to Mary Anne, elder daughter of James Cochrane, Little Haddo.

November 2. At Calcutta, Major C. Irvine, Bengal Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Alexander Forbes Irvine of Drumm, to Georgina Mary, third daughter of Major J. Doran, of Ely House, County Wexford.

December 16. At Sirampore, James Monro, Bengal Civil Service, to Ruth, fourth daughter of William Littlejohn, Manager of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank.

Queries.

814. DUNDARG CASTLE.—I understand that Mr Dingwall Fordyce of Brucklay has been prosecuting a series of excavations in and around the ruins of this ancient castle. Have finds of any importance been unearthed?

OLD ABERDOUR NATIVE.

815. JOHN GORDON, BAILLIE, ABERDEEN.—What is known about John Gordon, baillie, Aberdeen, who died in October, 1731? His will was confirmed at Aberdeen, December 5, 1732. Alexander Crombie, merchant, Aberdeen, being cautioner. Debts were due to him by George Taylor, merchant, Aberdeen, — Burnett of Kennay, for his aunt, Rachel Burnett's board with the deceased from Candlemas, 1731; Robert Mackay, merchant, Rotterdam (for bond of corroboration), and Patrick Mackay of Scoterie. He had two children—

1. John Gordon, died October, 1732; will confirmed December 5, 1732. Crombie again being cautioner; debt due by William Duff of Braco, per bond dated December 6, 1731.

2. Joan Gordon, "only lawful daughter and child in life" (in October, 1732). She was executrix to her father and brother.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

804. "JOHN O' BADENYON."—The late Dean Walker, in his "Life and Times of the Rev. John Skinner, of Inshart" (London, 1883), says—

There is undoubted obscurity in the subject of this song ["John o' Badenyon"], or at least in the refrain. What is meant by "John o' Badenyon" was debated in the columns of the "Aberdeen Free Press" in the summer of 1882, but with no definite result. The natural idea is that "John o' Badenyon" was a favourite air which the hero played on the pipes. But one correspondent had authority for believing that this was the name which Skinner gave to his family Bible, which had presumably been the gift of the farmer of Badenyon, a place not very far distant from Birse, his birth-place. Another tradition is that "John o' Badenyon" was the name or nickname of a relative of Skinner, whom he was fond of chaffing. Neither of these two latter explanations harmonises with the tenor of the song.

In a footnote the Dean adds—

There is a Badenyon near Grantown, Strathspey, for which the natives claim the distinction of being the true local habitation of "John." The Badenyon referred to above lies in Glenbucket, about twelve miles from Birse. The Castle of Badenyon is mentioned in several old records. It is set down in Gordon of Straloch's map of 1654, and in a description of the parish of Glenbucket (about 1725) "The old Castle of Baudenyon is said to be on the north side of the Bucket, four miles north-west from the church" (Letter to writer from Mr A. Stephen Wilson, Kinnmundy). John o' Badenyon is a mode of designation analogous to John o' Arnha', Jock o' Hazeldean, Jock o' Scuidarg, Edom o' Gordon.

Q.

No. 207.—April 5, 1912.

Buchan in Novels.

To enumerate the novels where the scene is laid in Buchan is not easy. Perhaps the best known are—"The Crookit Meg: A Story of the Year One," by Sir John Skelton (Longmans, Green, and Co., 1880); "Was She Good or Bad?" by Professor Minto (Chatto and Windus, 1889); "The Watter's Mou," by Bram Stoker (A. Constable and Co., 1895); and "Logie o' Buchan," by Gavin Greig (D. Wyllie and Son, 1899). Mr Greig is also the author of "The Hermit o' Gight; or the Fatal Casket," which ran through the "Buchan Observer," 1898-9. Slains Castle is understood to be the "Gowrie Castle" depicted in "Fercilith," a novel by Lord Kilmarnock (Hutchinson and Co., 1903); Field-Marshal Keith figures very prominently in "A Fallen Star, or the Scots of Frederick: A Tale of the Seven Years' War," by Charles Lowe (Downey and Co., 1895); and "For Stark Love and Kindness," by N. Allan Macdonald (Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, 1896) deals with "Rob Gib," whose "house" is on the top of Mormond. Mr A. H. Duncan, Monyray, Longside, has published "Netherton" (1887) and "Cochhaven" (1901), both stories relating to Buchan, I think; and Mr J. T. Findlay, who hails from Peterhead, is the author of "A Deal with the King" (1901) and "The Chosen" (1905), the latter of which tells, in the form of a story, something of the religious struggle in Buchan more fully related by the author in "The Secession in the North" (1898). Sketches of Buchan life rather than fictional narrative are given in "Tween Gloumin' and the Mirk," by Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid (Alexander Gardner, 1894).

Mr Bram Stoker is also the author of "The Mystery of the Sea" (William Heinemann, 1902), which opens in this fashion—"I had just arrived at Cruden Bay on my annual visit, and after a late breakfast was sitting on the low wall which was a continuation of the escarpment of the bridge over the Water of Cruden." It contains descriptions of Cruden Bay, Whinnyfold, the Skares, Hawklaw, and other places in the neighbourhood, including the Kilmarnock Arms Hotel; and also of "Crom Castle," a picturesque mansion about two or three hundred years old, professedly located "between Ellon and Peterhead, away back from the road," but which I confess myself unable to identify. The book incidentally describes a bicycle trip down Deeside from Braemar to Aberdeen.

"Nameless," a novel by the Hon. Mrs Walter R. D. Forbes (John Murray, 1909), may be classed as a novel dealing with Buchan, tho "Tullymore" described in it being practically identical with New Byth. Not a few of the descriptions would apply equally well to other villages in Buchan, but as Mrs Forbes has resided at Byth House for some years, the assumption that New Byth is really the place described may be considered fully warranted. The pictures of the place, and particularly of the people, are not overkindly, and may possibly be repudiated by "natives."—"R.A." in "Aberdeen Buchan Association Magazine" for February.

The Borrowed Days.

The following with reference to the "borrowed" or "borrowing" days in March appears in Robert Chambers's "Book of Days"—

It was on the 30th of March, 1639 that the Scottish Covenanting army, under the Marquis of Montrose, marched into Aberdeen, in order to put down a reactionary movement for the King and Episcopacy which had been raised in that city. The day proved a fine one, and therefore favourable for the march of the troops, a fact which occasioned a thankful surprise in the friends of the Covenant, since it was one of the "borrowed days," which usually are ill. One of their clergy alluded to this in the pulpit as a miraculous dispensation of Providence in favour of the good cause.

The borrowed days are the three last of March. The popular notion is that they are borrowed by March from April, with a view to the destruction of a parcel of unoffending young sheep—a purpose, however, in which March was not successful. The whole affair is conveyed in a rhyme thus given at the firesides of the Scottish peasantry—

March said to Aperill,
I see three hogs upon a hill,
And if you'll lend me dayes three,
I'll find a way to make them dee.
The first o' them was wind and weat,
The second o' them was snaw and sleet,
The third o' them was sic a freeze,
It froze the birds' nebs to the trees:
When the three dayes were past and gane,
The three silly hogs came hirpling hame.

No one has yet pretended fully to explain the origin or meaning of this fable. Most probably, in our opinion, it has taken its rise in the observation of a certain character of weather prevailing about the close of March, somewhat different from what the season justifies; one of those many wintry relapses which belong to the nature of a British spring. This idea we deem to be supported by Mrs Grant's account of a similar superstition in the Highlands—

"The Faailteach, or those first days of

February, serve many poetical purposes in the Highlands. They are said to have been borrowed for some purpose by February from January, who was bribed by February with three young sheep. These three days, by Highland reckoning, occur between the 11th and 15th of February; and it is accounted a most favourable prognostic for the ensuing year that they should be as stormy as possible. If these days should be fair, then there is no more good weather to be expected through the spring. Hence the *Faoilteach* is used to signify the very ultimatum of bad weather."—"Superstitions of the Highlanders," II., 217.

A Jacobite Rebel from Cromar.

A curious Jacobite case is that of John Gordon (born, on his own showing, about 1686), who sent the following petition in 1716 from Liverpool to the King (S.P. Dom. Geo. 1., bundle 7, No. 75):—

That your Majesties supplicant, having the misfortune to live in Cormar [Cromar?], was required by the late Earl of Mar's orders to join the Rebels.

That out of his affection to your Majesty and the Protestant succession in your Royal Family, your Majesty's supplicant would not in the least comply with any rebellious designs, which is well known to some worthy gentlemen now in London.

That therefore the said late Earl did in September last send a party of men, and violently carried away your supplicant (tho not nineteen years of age) from his father's house to their camp at Braemar, where absolutely refusing to join in their unnatural rebellion, they committed him prisoner to their guard and carried him thence from place to place and by force put him on board a boat when the Rebels passed from Fife to Lothian, where he endeavoured to make his escape but in vain.

That he was threatened by William M'Intosh (then called Brigadier) to be shot if he should again attempt to escape, and so was strictly carried on to Preston, where he was taken with the Rebels; during all which time he neither had trust, nor pay, as officer or as soldier, nor any kind of arms about him; nor would he ever do any duty or service to them.

That he verily believes had the Rebels prevailed he would have suffered as a traitor at their hands; and therefore he was bound to rejoice at the good success of your Majesty's arms.

That he was afterwards carried to Chester Castle and there continued prisoner, till of late he was brought to Liverpool, to be from thence transported.

That what is above represented, being matter of fact and attested by the oaths and declarations herewith annexed, and your sup-

plicant having through the badness of the air and hardships of imprisonment contracted sickness, by which his life may be in danger if now transported, presume with the greatest submission to throw himself at your Majesty's feet, most humbly begging that it may please your most gracious Majesty to consider your supplicant's singular case, and upon the foregoing evidence to give such orders concerning your supplicant's liberation as your Majesty in your great clemency and wisdom shall think fit.

The petition is accompanied by a covering letter to Lord Townshend, Secretary of State, begging him to stop the transportation order pending a consideration of the case.

A note, dated Whitehall, February 24, 1730-1, says:—"His Majesty is pleased to refer the petition to the judge before whom the petitioner was tried, to consider thereof and report his opinion how far he may be a fit subject for His Majesty's mercy; whereupon His Majesty will declare his further pleasure."

J. M. BULLOCH.

Aberdeen.

The following verses (anonymous) appeared in "Alma Mater" of January 24—

Ay, Aberdeen an' twal mile roun',
The words come wi' a couthy soun':
Whar wid the world' an' cities be
But for the men o' Don an' Dee?

Between the Don an' Dee she lies,
Abune her stretch the northern skies;
At mouth o' Don, or mouth o' Dee,
Which e'er it be she's dear to me.

Beside the Dee I saw the licht;
By day the sea, the stars by nicht;
'The soundin' sea, the shinin' stars,
An' nocht for me the vision mairs.

I hear the win' sough thro' the trees:
The rocks shak' wi' the breakin' seas;
'The lighthoose gleams athwart the spume,
The churnin' waters fret an' fume.

Beneath the auld an' hoary crown,
Bedieht in red an' velvet gown,
Wi' lively hope an' lightsome e'e
We toiled an' moiled an' foicht wi' glee.

Then here an' there an' far awa'
We took our ways an' nickle saw;
But aye the sea an' aye the town
Our hearts an' memories twine aroun'.

To that grey city by the sea
Ma thochts will turn until I dee:
The winds sae keen, the nights sae snell,
The snaw that drifts o'er muir an' fell.

Ay, Aberdeen an' twal mile roun',
 'The words come wi' a coothly sou':
 The Tower, the Crown, the Don, the Dee,
 An' aye the sobbin' o' the sea.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

266. Farquhar, Jane Allardyce, Mrs J. A. Duthie: song writer.—A native of Tannadice, born in 1845. She became a domestic servant, and after her marriage, settled near Montrose. She has written many good songs, some of which appear in Edwards's "Modern Scottish Poets," vol. I.

267. Ferguson, David (Rev.).—One of the leaders of the Scottish Reformation. Said to be a native of Dundee, though Anderson, in his "Scottish Nation," tells us he was supposed to be descended from a family of the surname of Ferguson, in Ayrshire. Born 1533, and educated at Glasgow University, in 1559 he became one of the Reformed preachers, and was first settled in Carnock, but in 1560 was transferred to Dunfermline. A staunch Presbyterian in principle, he took a prominent part in all the ecclesiastical proceedings of his time, and was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1573, and also in 1578. In the "Church Histories of the Period," Mr Ferguson is invariably spoken of with respect. Even Spottiswoode describes him as not only jocund and pleasant in disposition, and therefore exceedingly popular both in court and country, but, as at the same time, a wise man and a good preacher. Some of his wise and merry sayings have been recorded. It was he, for instance, who is credited with having originated the phrase "the tulchan bishop," a ludicrous epithet that became very popular, as applied to designate those ministers who accepted the titular office of bishop, while the revenues of their sees were chiefly enjoyed by some noble or great baron. The term tulchan was then current in Scotland to denote a calf's skin stuffed with straw, and set up beside a cow which had lost its calf, to induce it to give milk freely. The witty minister of Dunfermline is also credited with having made the first collection of Scottish proverbs. He was so expert in that department of folklore, that it is alleged of him that both in speaking and preaching he used to talk proverbs. Probably, therefore, we owe to Ferguson many of those colloquial sayings that are still household words among us. At his death, in 1598, Mr Ferguson was father of the Church of Scotland. The "History of the Church of Scotland," written by John Ross of Carnock, his son-in-law, is said to have been begun by Mr Ferguson.

268. Ferguson, Andrew (Rev.), M.A., Free Church Divine.—Born Farnell Manor, 1768, he graduated at Aberdeen University in 1787. Trained for the Church, he was ordained as

assistant to his father in 1793, and was translated to Maryton in 1795. He joined the Free Church at the Disruption in 1843; but died the same year. He published an account of the parish and articles in "Brewster's Cyclopaedia."

269. Findlay, John Ritchie, successful business man, and generous benefactor to Edinburgh.—Mr Findlay was born in Arbroath in the first half of the 19th century. He will be remembered chiefly as the generous patron of Scottish art, who gave the handsome sum of £50,000 to build and endow the Scottish National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh. He published in 1886 "Personal Recollections of Thomas De Quincey." He was proprietor of "The Scotsman" newspaper.

270. Fletcher, Andrew, Lord, Innerpeffer: Scottish Judge.—He was eldest son of Robert of Innerpeffer, and was bred to the bar. He became a judge of the Court of Session in 1623, and had a place on the Commission for revising the laws in 1533. A Royalist in politics, he was prominent in the politics of the time. Died 1650. This distinguished lawyer was the ancestor of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, the Scottish patriot, who so stoutly opposed the legislative union with England in 1707.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal Marriages." 1864.

February 23. At Aberdeen, Benjamin Reid, nurseryman, to Margaret, daughter of the late William Cadenhead, of Union Place.

February 24. At Chateau Babenwohl, near Bregens, John Sholto, eldest son of John Douglass, Esq. of Tilquhillie, to Vanda Baronne de Poellnitz, eldest daughter of Baron Ernest de Poellnitz, and the Hon. Isabella Drummond, daughter of the late Lord Forbes.

April 5. At Perth, Charles John Forbes, eldest son of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. of Newe, to Helen, second daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Louisa Moncreiff.

April 14. At Aberdeen, Wellwood Maxwell, eldest son of William Maxwell, Esq., Liverpool, to Isabella, daughter of the late William Moir, Esq. of Park.

June 21. At Arbuthnott House, Alexander Stuart, Esq. of Inchbreck and Laithers, to the Hon. Clementina, elder daughter of the Right Hon. the Viscount Arbuthnott.

June 15. At Monboddie, James Badenach Nicolson, Esq., advocate, younger of Glenbervie, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Burnett Burnett, Esq. of Monboddie.

June 23. At Meldrum, Rev. William Walker, Monymusk, to Dorothea, second daughter of the late Mr Wilson, Whiteside, Tullynessle.

July 23. At London, William James Tayler, of Rothiemay House, to Georgina Lucy, second daughter of the late Admiral Norwich Duff.

? ? At London, John Wilson Remington, son of the late James Remington, of Broomhead Hall, Yorkshire, to Sophia Ann Adelaide, daughter of the late Sir R. Abercromby, Bart.

April 25. At Tillery House, Charles Grey Spittal, Esq., advocate, Edinburgh, to Rachel Harvey, granddaughter of William Chambers Hunter, Esq. of Tillery and Auchiries.

September 6. At Rhynie, Alexander Forbes Proctor, M.B., Rhynie, to Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of James Roger, bank agent, Rhynie.

September 15. At Aberdeen, George Wallace, banker, Fraserburgh, to Margaret, only daughter of Thomas Smith, M.D., Army Medical Staff.

September 27. At Birkwood, Kincardineshire, Alexander Paterson, M.D., to Grace Anna, only surviving daughter of the late Alexander Leslie, Esq.

? ? At Logie-Mar House, Tarland, John Ferguson, Esq., Coyneach, Old Deer, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. Charles Macpherson, minister of Touintoul.

September 27. At London, George Scott Caird, solicitor, Stonehaven, to Christian, youngest daughter of Alexander Sharpe, Stratford.

October 6. At London, Archibald Forbes, eldest surviving son of the late Dr Forbes of Boharn, to Helen, daughter of the late E. White.

October 13. At Aberdeen, Rev. William Anderson, minister of the Free Church, Culter, Aberdeenshire, to Louisa, fifth daughter of the late George Leslie, Esq., merchant and ship-owner.

November 3. At St Matthew's, Meldrum, William Hill, lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, to Charlotte Millar, youngest daughter of the late Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, Esq. of Meldrum and Byth.

November 15. At Manse of Inch, Charles Gordon Robertson, Esq., advocate, Edinburgh, to Annabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Archibald Storie, minister of Inch.

November 8. At Dean, Francis Farquharson, Esq. of Finzean, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Thomas Girdwood, Esq., Talbot Place, Newington, Edinburgh.

December 6. At St John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Henry Arthur Crane, lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hogarth, Esq. of Elmfield, Aberdeen.

December 29. At Aberdeen, Edward Wood Stock of Lincoln's Inn Barrister-at-Law, to Barbara Forbes, eldest daughter of Sir James Milne Innes of Balvenie and Edingight.

December 24. At Melbourne, Alexander Gordon, late of Keith, to Esther, widow of William Henderson, Esq. of Kepplestone, Aberdeen.

Queries.

816. CALDER FAMILY.—James Calder, wine merchant, Aberdeen, died September 10, 1832, aged 87, and his wife Anne Stephen, died 1829, aged 81, were, I believe, buried at St Fithack's, Nigg. They were the parents of Mrs Elmslie, who in 1836 founded the Hospital for Orphan and Destitute Children. I am told that Calder was descended from the Hallhead Gordons—presumably from the Rev. Patrick Gordon (son of Patrick of Hallhead), whose "only child Jane married John Calder (issue extinct)," according to Temple's "Fermartyn" (p. 514). Can any reader help in the matter of the Calders?

J. M. BULLOCH.

817. MISS CHRISTIAN BURNETT.—Can any reader oblige me with the date of death and age of Miss Christian Burnett, Chanonry, Old Aberdeen? Miss Burnett was aunt to the late Mr A. G. Burnett of Kemnay.

M. H. M.

818. MISS MACDONELL, OLD ABERDEEN.—The "Aberdeen Journal" records a marriage as having taken place on 5th May, 1815, between Lieutenant Ronald M'Donell and Miss Catharine M'Donell. Had they any Aberdeen connection and did they leave any descendant in the Old Town? Some thirty or forty years ago a Miss Macdonell, an old Highland lady who was highly accomplished as a musician, resided there. Particulars concerning her would be esteemed.

M. H. M.

Answers.

799. THE SKULLS IN THE OLD CHURCH OF GAMRIE.—"G" is quite correct in saying that the late Principal Sir William Geddes, in his poem on "The Old Church of Gamerie," speaks of grinning skulls having been built into the wall of the church. They were supposed to be skulls of Danes who fell in a battle between

Danes and Scots fought on Gamrie Mhor in 1004, the Scots being successful, and the precise passage in the poem is as follows—

The war, I ween, had a speedy close,
And the "Bloody Pits" to this day can tell
How the ravens were glutted with gore,
And the church was garnished with trophies fell,
"Jesu, Maria, shield us well."
Three grim skulls of three Norse kings
Grinning a grin of despair,
Each looking out from his stony cell—
They stared with a stony stare,
Did their spirits hear how the old church
fell,
They'd grin a ghastlier smile in hell!
O, it would please them passing well.

Sir William, when a young man, was schoolmaster at Gamrie—1846-8. His predecessor, Mr Alexander Whyte, contributed to the "Aberdeen Magazine," 1832, an article on "Landing of the Danes at Gamrie," which, reproduced in the volume of "Selections from the 'Aberdeen Magazine'" published in 1878, was erroneously attributed to Sir William Geddes. In this article Mr Whyte said—"Three of the sacrilegious chiefs [the Danes had stabled their horses in the church] were discovered amongst the slain, by whose orders the church had been

polluted; and I have seen their skulls, grinning, horrid and hollow, in the wall where they had been fixed, inside the church, directly east of the pulpit, and where they have remained in their prisonhouse 800 years! After the church became a neglected ruin, about twelve years ago, these relics of antiquity (skulls) were pilfered bit by bit, by some of the numerous visitors to the place (one was subsequently recovered and placed, for greater security, in the museum of Lit. Inst., Banff, where it is still to be seen), and nothing of them now remains but the holes in the wall in which they were imbedded." Mr Whyte furnished the account of Gamrie which appeared in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1842, and he there quoted in full the passage just given. The "twelve years ago" presumably dates from 1842, the old church, at one time fancifully termed "the kirk of skulls," being abandoned as a place of worship in 1830.

Q.

808. FAMILY OF JAMES STEPHEN OF ARDENDRAUGHT.—Ardendraught is in the parish of Cruden, Aberdeenshire, and is now represented by two farms, Milltown of Ardendraught and Oldtown of Ardendraught, near Cruden Bay Station.

Q.

No. 208.—April 12, 1912.

Bibliography of Aberdeen and North-Eastern Publications, 1911.

The following is a list of books published* or privately printed in, or dealing specially with Aberdeen and the north-east issued during 1911:—

ABERDEEN. The City of Aberdeen. Industrial, residential, and educational attractions. Illustrated. Plan of Aberdeen. Published by the Industrial Development Committee of the Corporation, 1911. Pp. 42 + [4].

ABERDEEN. Coronation of Their Majesties, 22nd June, 1911. Divine Service in the Music Hall, Aberdeen, 10.30 a.m. [Aberdeen:] G. Cornwall and Sons, printers. Pp. [4].

ABERDEEN. Official Souvenir Programme of Coronation Celebrations, Aberdeen, 22nd June, 1911. Aberdeen: printed on behalf of the Coronation Committee by Henry Munro, Ltd., 10 Crown Street. Pp. 40, with cover bearing title.

ABERDEEN CORPORATION TRAMWAYS. Map of Aberdeen, Showing Tramway Routes and Places of Interest. R. S. Pilcher, general manager, Municipal Buildings, Aberdeen. [Aberdeen: G and W. Fraser, Lith.]

ABERDEEN FISH TRADE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY. The Magazine. Being papers contributed by the members for years 1905 to 1911. Portraits. Aberdeen: printed by W. Jolly and Sons, Bridge Street. Pp. 134.

ABERDEEN PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue of Juvenile Department. Aberdeen: printed at the Central Press (John Milne), 61-63 Belmont Street, 1911. Pp. 79 + [1] with cover.

ABERDEEN RACE MEETING. Programme of Aberdeen Race Meeting to be held at the Links on Saturday, 29th July, 1911. Aberdeen: John Avery and Co., Ltd., printers. Pp. 8, with cover bearing title.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY. Greek class prose composition exercises. [Aberdeen: The University Press.] Pp. [142].

[ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.] King's College extension. Proposed diversion of Regent Walk, etc. Report by Burgh Surveyor, January, 1911. [No imprint.] Pp. 2 + plan with cover bearing title.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY. Standing Orders of the General Council. [Approved 14th October, 1891; 12th April and 11th October, 1893; 14th October, 1908; 15th October, 1910.] 1911. Pp. 32 + cover.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY. Subject Catalogue of the Phillips Library of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 615. 2 illustrations. Aberdeen:

printed at the University Press. Pp. xxii. + 23-240. [Aberdeen University Studies: No. 47.]

ALBION STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ABERDEEN. Gleanings of Golden Grain. [Quotation Book.] Aberdeen: printed by G. and W. Fraser, Belmont Works, 1911. Pp. 104.

ANDERSON, REV. JAMES (*Fergus Mackenzie*). Catalogue of an interesting collection of books. (Being portion of the library of the late Rev. James Anderson ("Fergus Mackenzie"). United Free Church Manse, Dyce.) To be sold by auction within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, 10th, 11th, and 12th April, 1911. John Milne, auctioneer. Aberdeen: printed at the Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street. Pp. 21 + [3].

ANDERSON, JESSIE ANNIE. Breaths from the Four Winds. Illustrated. Aberdeen: Milne and Stephen, The Caxton Press, 1911. Pp. 25 + [3].

ANDERSON, PETER JOHN. Rough List of Specimens of Philatelic Literature (mostly of early date) from the Aberdeen University Library shown to the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society on Wednesday, 11th October, 1911. The Aberdeen University Press, MCMXI. Pp. 34 + [2] + cover.

BACON, E. D. Bibliotheca Lindesina. Vol. VII. A bibliography of the writings, general special and periodical, forming the literature of Philately. Divided into two parts. (1) Authors and titles, (2) Periodicals. Aberdeen: At the University Press, 1911. Pp. xii. + 924. [The pagination of this volume is by columns, and there are two columns to a page.]

BACON, ROGER. Compendium Studii Theologiae. Edidit H. Rashdall. Una cum appendice de operibus Rogeri Bacon edita per A. G. Little. [British Society of Franciscan Studies, vol. 3.] Aberdoniae: Typis Academicis, MCMXI. Pp. [ii.] + vi. + 118 + [2].

BON-ACCORD CYCLISTS' GUIDE AND ROAD BOOK OF SCOTLAND. Motor Index Marks. Golf courses, etc. Aberdeen: William Smith and Sons. Pp. 14-88 + [5] + cover.

BROWN, DAVID. Catalogue of Superior Furniture, Pictures, China, Crystal, etc. (which belonged to the late General David Brown), to be sold by auction at The Firs, Murtle, on 18th, 19th, and 20th May, 1911. John Milne, auctioneer. Aberdeen: printed at The Central Press (John Milne), 61 Belmont Street. Pp. 21 + [3] with cover.

BULLOCH, JOHN MALCOLM. The Gordons of Cluny from the early years of the eighteenth century down to the present time. Illustrated. Privately printed. [Buckie: W. F. Johnston and Sons.] 1911. Pp. 53 + 3.

BULLOCH, JOHN MALCOLM. The "meeting" of the Atholl Highlanders and an account of the Sheelagreen Gordons. Buckie: privately printed, 1911. Pp. 24, with cover.

BULLOCH, JOHN MALCOLM. The 2nd Duke of Gordon and the part he played at the Battle of

Sheriffmuir. Huntly: Joseph Dunbar, 1911. Pp. 28 + cover bearing title.

BULLOCH, JOHN MALCOLM. The Strange Adventures of the Reverend James Gordon, Sensualist, Spy, Strategist, (?) and Soothsayer. Buckie: privately printed, 1911. Pp. 32 + cover bearing title.

CLARK, ALEXANDER. A Short History of the Shipmaster Society, or the Seamen's Box of Aberdeen. 6 illustrations. Aberdeen: William Smith and Sons, 1911. Pp. xv. + 88.

COOK, A. S. Aberdeen Amusements Seventy Years Ago. Contributed to the "Aberdeen Free Press," April, 1911. Printed at the Rosemount Press. Pp. 32 + cover.

DEESIDE HYDROPATHIC. The Deeside Hydropathic, Murtle. Proprietors the Trustees of the late Rev. Dr Stewart. Visiting Physician, David Rorie. Illustrated. [Aberdeen: The University Press.] Pp. 16.

D[ER], W[ILLIAM]. Memorandum on hostels by the Chairman of the Provincial Committee, 1911. [No imprint.] Pp. 7 + [1] with cover bearing title.

DUTHIE, R. J. (*Viking*). The Art of Fish Curing. Illustrated. Aberdeen: The Rosemount Press, 1911. Pp. [6] + 111 + 49.

EAST PARISH CHURCH. Book of words of midnight service on Christmas Eve, Sunday, 24th December, 1911, in the East Parish Church of S. Nicholas, Aberdeen. Aberdeen: Thomson and Duncan, printers. Pp. 8.

FORBES, THE HON. MRS., OF BRUX. Who Was Kenneth, First King of Scots? or the Origin of the Clan Forbes. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie and Son, 1911. Pp. 29 + [3] + cover.

FOSTER, REV. A. AUSTIN. The Book of Saint Devenick. Published in connection with the Bazaar held in the Music Hall, Aberdeen, on Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th October, 1911. Illustrated. Aberdeen: printed by George Robb, Adelphi. Pp. 81 + [3].

FRASER, G. M. Aberdeen Street Names: their History, Meaning, and Personal Associations. Illustrated. Aberdeen: William Smith and Sons, The Bon-Accord Press, 1911. Pp. [8] + 164.

GARMOUTH UNITED FREE CHURCH. A Garland of Celled Flowers. Aberdeen: William Smith and Sons, 1911. Pp. 75 + [1] with cover.

GILCHRIST, ROBERT N. After Graduation, What? Being a series of articles published in "Alma Mater," Aberdeen University Magazine. Aberdeen: W. and W. Lindsay, 28 Market Street, MCMXI. Pp. ix. + 324.

GORDON, MRS. OGILVIE. National Systems of Education. First report of the Education Committee of the International Council of Women. Second edition. Aberdeen: printed at the Rosemount Press, 1911. Pp. 94 + [2], with cover.

GREYFRIARS PARISH CHURCH. Souvenir of Twenty-Five Years' Ministry in Greyfriars Parish Church, Aberdeen, 1836-1911. Illustrated.

[Aberdeen: The Greyfriars Press.] Pp. 64 + [2], with cover bearing title.

HARROWER, JOHN. Aberdeen Alumni at other Universities. 1. Oxford and Cambridge. Aberdeen: printed at The University Press, MCMXI. Pp. vi. + 75 + [1], with cover bearing title.

HAY, W. A. Catalogue of an Interesting Collection of Oil Paintings, Water Colours, Engravings, etc., including the collection of the late Mr W. A. Hay, iron merchant, to be sold by auction, within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, on Friday, 5th May, 1911. John Milne, auctioneer. Aberdeen: printed at The Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street. Pp. 10 + [2] + cover.

HECTOR, THOMAS. Honour to Mr Thomas Hector, nearly forty years' public service. Illustrated. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1911. Pp. 31 + [1] + cover.

HENDERSON, MRS. Catalogue of China, Silver, Electro-Plate, Jewellery, Pictures, and Books, which belonged to the late Mrs Henderson, 39 Belvidere Street, Aberdeen. To be sold by auction within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, on Monday, 20th February, 1911. John Milne, auctioneer. [No imprint.] Pp. 7 + [1], with cover.

HENDERSON, MRS. Catalogue of Silver, Electro-Plate, Jewellery, etc., including the property of the late Mrs Henderson, Henrietta Villa, Stonehaven. To be sold by auction, within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, on Monday, 13th March, 1911. John Milne, auctioneer. Aberdeen: printed at The Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street. Pp. 7 + [1], with cover.

[JAFFEY, THOMAS.] Robert Leslie Jaffrey, M.A. Biographical note, together with selections from poems and sermons. Preface by Dr Thomas Proudfoot, Edinburgh. Portrait. Aberdeen: William Smith and Sons, The Bon-Accord Press, 1911. Pp. [6] + 72.

JAMIESON, THOS. History of the Progress of Agricultural Science in Great Britain. Edinburgh: printed and published by Messrs C. R. Anderson, "The North-British Agriculturist"; Aberdeen: Lewis Smith and Son. Pp. ix. + 116.

JOHN KNOX PARISH CHURCH, ABERDEEN. A Souvenir of 24th July, 1911. Illustrated. [Aberdeen: printed at The Central Press, 61 Belmont Street.] Pp. 94.

LEDINGHAM, JOHN. Catalogue of Collection of Oil Paintings, Water Colours, Engravings, etc., which belonged to the late John Ledingham, Esq., 11 King's Gate, to be sold by auction within the Crown Auction Rooms, 7 Crown Street, on Friday, 19th May, 1911. John W. Reid, auctioneer. [No imprint.] Pp. 7 + [1], with cover.

LEES, JOHN. The Anacreontic Poetry of Germany in the Eighteenth Century, its Relation to French and Classical Poetry. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1911. Pp. viii. + 118 + [2].

LESLIE, JOHN. The Shrine of the Leathern Sphere. Aberdeen: W. Jolly and Sons. Pp. 41.

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER, & CO., LTD. Catalogue of Important Sale of Granite Merchants' Stock, Loose Plant and Working Tools, Finished Monuments and Rough Granite, etc., on 21st and 22nd November, 1911, and following days.

... will sell by public auction ... within the yard, 121 Constitution Street, Aberdeen, belonging to Alexander Macdonald and Co., Ltd. (in liquidation). John W. Reid, auctioneer. [No imprint.] Pp. 56, with cover.

MACKAY, WILLIAM. Life in Inverness in the sixteenth century. Illustrated. Being the introduction to the "Records of Inverness," Volume I., printed for the New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, and reprinted for private circulation. Aberdeen: 'Their Majesties' Printers, 1911. Pp. 59 + [1].

MACKAY, WILLIAM, AND BOYD, HERBERT CAMERON. Records of Inverness. Volume I. Burgh Court Books: 1556-86. Illustrated. Aberdeen: printed for the New Spalding Club, 1911. Pp. cvii. + 308 + [4] + plan.

MCKENDRICK, JOHN GRAY. Second Statement Regarding the Harbour. Prepared by the Provost for the ratepayers of the Burgh of Stonehaven, September, 1911. Stonehaven: Jane M. Warkie, printer, Evan Street. Pp. 13 + [1], with cover bearing title.

MCKENDRICK, JOHN GRAY. Statement Regarding the Harbour. Prepared by the Provost for the ratepayers of the Burgh of Stonehaven, January, 1911. Stonehaven: Jane M. Warkie, printer, Evan Street. Pp. 20, with cover bearing title.

MACKENZIE, R. J. Catalogue of Superior Antique and Modern Household Furnishings, to be sold within the Queen's Auction Halls, 120 Union Street, Aberdeen, on Thursday, 21st September, 1911. [No imprint.] Pp. 11 + [1], with cover bearing title.

MACLEAN, MISS. Catalogue of Superior Household Furniture, Pictures, and other Effects, which belonged to the late Miss MacLean, to be sold by auction at 3 Queen's Gardens, Aberdeen, on Monday, 23rd October, 1911. John Milne, Auctioneer. Aberdeen: printed at The Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street. Pp. 11 + [1], with cover.

MASONIC TEMPLE. Report of the Proceedings on the Occasion of the Consecration of the Masonic Temple for Aberdeen City Province, 1911. Illustrated. Aberdeen—reprinted from the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" of Monday, 9th January, 1911. Pp. 15.

MILNE, JOHN, LL.D. Aberdeen: Topographical, Antiquarian, and Historical Papers on the City of Aberdeen. Aberdeen: "Aberdeen Journal" Office, 1911. Pp. viii. + 409.

MILNE, JOHN, AUCTIONEER. Catalogue of an Interesting Collection of Books, to be sold by auction within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons [on] 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th January, 1911. [No imprint.] Pp. 29 + [3].

MILNE, JOHN. Catalogue of an Interesting Collection of Books, to be sold by auction within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, on 13th, 14th, and 15th November, 1911. [No imprint.] Pp. 22 + [2].

MILNE, JOHN. Catalogue of Antique Furniture, China, and other Effects, to be sold at Midmar Castle, Aberdeenshire, on Saturday, 3rd June, 1911. Aberdeen: printed at The Central Press (John Milne), 61 Belmont Street. Pp. 6 + [2], with cover.

MILNE, JOHN. Catalogue of Antique Furniture, Sheffield Plate, Old China, Brass Ornaments, etc., to be sold by auction, within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, on Monday, 10th April, 1911. [No imprint.] Pp. 8 + [2], with cover.

MILNE, JOHN. Catalogue of Oil Paintings, Water Colours, Engravings, etc., to be sold by auction, within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, on Friday, 29th September, 1911. Aberdeen: Printed at The Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street. Pp. 7 + [1], with cover.

MILNE, JOHN. Catalogue of Old China, Crystal, Sheffield Plate, etc., to be sold by auction, within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, on Friday, 28th April, 1911. [No imprint.] Pp. 8 + [2] + cover.

MILNE JOHN. Catalogue of Old China, Crystal, Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, Furniture, to be sold by auction, within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, on Tuesday, 27th June, 1911. Aberdeen: Printed at The Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street. Pp. 13 + [1], with cover.

MILNE, JOHN. Catalogue of Superior Furniture, Silver, Electro-Plate, China, Crystal, Pictures, and Household Furnishings, to be sold by auction, at 11 Albion Terrace, Aberdeen, on 29th and 30th June and 1st July, 1911. Aberdeen: printed at The Central Press (John Milne), 61 Belmont Street. Pp. 26 + [2], with cover.

MUNRO, ALEX. M. Catalogue of an Interesting Collection of Books which belonged to the late Mr A. M. Munro, City Chamberlain, Aberdeen, to be sold by auction, within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, on 18th, 19th, and 20th December, 1911. John Milne, auctioneer. Aberdeen: printed at The Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street. Pp. 27 + [1], with cover.

NICOLL, THOMAS P. A Lay for the Times, and other verses. Second edition, revised. Aberdeen: W. Jolly and Sons, Albany Press, 1911. Pp. 8.

NORDRACH-ON-DEE, BANCHORY, N.B. Library Catalogue. Aberdeen: W. Jolly and Sons. Pp. 72.

NORTH UNITED FREE CHURCH, ABERDEEN. Brotherhood of Social Service. Ordination of the Rev. Frank Seegal, B.Sc. (President of the Brotherhood), as Missionary to Manchuria by the United Free Church Presbytery of Aberdeen, 19th March, 1911. Aberdeen: Thomson and Duncan, printers. Pp. [4].

[OGILVIE, JOSEPH.] Memories of Turriff Parish School in the Fifties. By an Old Master. Reprinted from the Turriff School Magazine of January and April. Aberdeen: printed by W. Jolly and Sons, Albany Press, 1911. Pp. 11 + [1], with cover bearing title.

OGILVIE, THOMAS WHITE. Poems, with Portrait, and other illustrations. Collected and edited by Donald Sinclair. Aberdeen: William Smith and Sons, The Bon-Accord Press, 1911. Pp. xix. + [3] + 106 + [2].

OGSTON, JAMES. Lits Frao Cruden Bay. One portrait. Peterhead: printed by A. R. McFarlane, Peterhead, Ltd., The Sentinel Press. Pp. [2] + 100 + [2].

PETERCULTER UNITED FREE CHURCH. Quotations. Portrait. Aberdeen: William Smith and Sons, 1911. Pp. 158 + [2].

REE, STEPHEN. Parish Ministers of the Presbytery of Aberlour. Reprinted from "Banffshire Herald," Keith. Pp. 32.

REE, STEPHEN. Parish Ministers of the Presbytery of Strathbogie. Reprinted from "Banffshire Herald," Keith. Pp. 55 + [1].

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Illustrated. Aberdeen: Royal Insurance Buildings, 1911. Pp. 20 + cover.

ST PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH BAZAAR, IN THE MUSIC HALL, PETERHEAD, Friday and Saturday, 1st and 2nd September, 1911. [Bazaar Book.] Peterhead: printed by P. Scrogie, "Buchan Observer" Works, 1911. Pp. 60 + cover.

SCOTT, WILLIAM. Catalogue of an Interesting Collection of Books which belonged to the late Mr William Scott, Sydney Cottage, Bieldside. To be sold by auction, within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, 6th, 7th, and 8th February. John Milne, auctioneer. [No imprint.] Pp. 24 + [2].

SHIRREFFS, CHARLES. Individuality and Christian Decision: Appeal to Young Men and Women. Aberdeen: A. and R. Milne, 229 Union Street; John Murray, 408 Union Street; James G. Bieset, 85 Broad Street, 1911. Pp. 118.

SMITH, LESLIE, & SON. Catalogue of Working Plant, Cranes, Engine, with Boiler, Building Materials, etc., etc., which belonged to the late firm of Messrs Leslie Smith and Son, Builders. To be sold by auction, at 77 Skene Square, Aberdeen, on Saturday, 4th March, 1911. John Milne, auctioneer. Aberdeen: printed at The Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street. Pp. 8 + [2].

STARK, REV. JAMES. The Distinctive Witness of Congregationalism. Paper read at the Autumnal Conference of the Congregational Church of Scotland, in Perth, 4th October, 1911. Aberdeen: printed at the Rosemount Press. Pp. 18 + [2], with cover bearing title.

[STARK, REV. JAMES.] The Rev. W. M. Macpherson, D.D., of Monymusk: An Appreciation. Aberdeen: printed at the Rosemount Press, September, 1911. Pp. 8 + cover.

SUTHERLAND, JOHN S. Memorabilia in Verse of Albion Street Congregational Church Saturday Evening Gospel Tea Meetings. Being the closing addresses by John S. Sutherland, chairman, sessions 1909-10, 1910-11. [No imprint.] Pp. 11 + [1].

TAYLOR, GEORGE. Catalogue of an Interesting Collection of Books (being the Library of the late George Taylor, Inspector of Works, and others), to be sold by auction, within the Bon-Accord Auction Saloons, on 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th March, 1911. John Milne, auctioneer. Aberdeen: printed at The Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street. Pp. 26 + 2.

THOMSON, J. ARTHUR; SIMPSON, J. J.; BROWN, R. N. RUDMOSE; SUMMERS, SOPHIA L. M.; CRANE, GEORGE; and RITCHIE, JAMES. Zoological Studies, chiefly on Aleyonarians. Fifth series. Illustrated. Aberdeen: printed for the University, 1911. Pp. [viii.] + 69 + [7] + 40.

THOMSON, J. ARTHUR; SIMPSON, J. J.; AND MACKINNON, DORIS L. Zoological Studies, chiefly on Aleyonarians. Sixth series. Illustrated. Aberdeen: printed for the University, 1911. Pp. [viii.] + 177 + [1]. Forty-one plates, with 22 leaves of explanations.

THOMSON, J. B. Bibliography of Aberdeen and North-Eastern Publications for 1910. Reprinted from "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries. Pp. 8 + cover.

THOMSON, W. STEWART. One Hundred Short Essays on Public Examination Topics. Second series. Second edition. Aberdeen: Lewis Smith and Son, 1911. Pp. 265.

WALKER & Co. Catalogue of Cinematograph Apparatus, Lanterns, Cameras, Photographic Accessories, Terrestrial Globes . . . to be sold by auction, at Walker and Co., 19 Bridge Street, Aberdeen, on Monday, 16th October, 1911, and following days. John Milne, auctioneer. Aberdeen: printed at The Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street. Pp. 6 + [2].

WILSON, ROBERT. George Mathieson, M.A., Schoolmaster of Inverallochy (God's Christ-ian). Aberdeen: printed at the Adelphi Press by Taylor and Henderson, The King's Printers. Pp. 103 + [3].

JAMES B. THOMSON.

Aberdeen Public Library.

How Armies Were Once Recruited.

A striking example of the so-called "good old days" in the matter of recruiting is afforded by the latest volume of the Privy Council Register. In June, 1673, seven militiamen—William Ferguson, sergeant; George Morison, John Peirie, John Cruickshank, James Guthrie, William Kennet, and William Gordon—were imprisoned in the Aberdeen Tolbooth charged with the slaughter of Andrew Keith in Cairnbulg. On June 19, 1673, the Privy Council ordered them to be taken to Edinburgh

for trial (P.C.R., 3rd Series, iv., 62.). They were all found guilty. One was executed, and four of them—Cruikshank, Morison, Peirie, and Gordon—were ordered (March 17, 1674) on the supplication of Lord Marischal to be banished, and delivered to his lordship "for the use of Captain James Hay." On May 7, 1674, they subscribed (by notaries, for none of them could write) a bond never to return. They were delivered to Captain Hay "to serve in the French Wars."

J. M. B.

Rents on Deeside 230 Years Ago.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly entertained the tenantry on the Aboyne estates to a complimentary ball on the night of Friday, 22th November, 1884. In the course of replying to the toast of his health and that of the Marchioness, the Marquis said he had been looking over some old rentals, and, although he had older ones, had selected for comment one which was very carefully made in 1680. Without counting the crofters in the forests of Birse and Morven, who, though numerous, apparently paid no rent, there were in 1680 236 tenants paying rent on the Aboyne estates; in 1824 there were 400. There were (in 1680) 29 tenants in Charlestown, the present village of Aboyne. There were 10 tenants in Gellan, where there are now two. The rent of each was fourscore merks, three shillings, four pennies, one dozen of poultry, three geese, one dozen of eggs, three firlots and a haddish of meal, twelve feet of peats, four bolls of lime. The principal farms were chiefly held by Gordons. Gillanders was the next name most frequent; then McLagan, Simpson, Coutts, Milne, Cromar, Ewan, and Birss frequently occur. The only person of the name of Grant in the rent book was John of that name, a crofter in Charlestown; presumably the clan had not, by that time, begun to raid on Deeside from Speyside. John Grant paid £4 and a boll of bere for a boll's sowing in the Overtown, two dozen of eggs, and "a rub home." There were seven tenants in Ferrar—three Gordons, one Gillanders, two Davidsons, and one Sandison. This last gentleman—probably an ancestor of his friend who had proposed the toast (Mr Francis Sandison, Huntly Arms Hotel; also of Tomnaekist) was not so highly rented as his descendant was. The rent he paid was 15 merks, half a wedder, half a lamb, seven poultry and a half, a capon and a half, one dozen of eggs, six feet of peats, and two bolls of lime.—"Aberdeen Journal," 1st December, 1884.

The "Teuchats' Storm."

What precisely is the "teuchats' storm?" A "London correspondent," writing on March 8, refers—apparently with approval—to the application of the term by Colonel Prain, the Director of Kew Gardens, to "the weather we had a few weeks ago." But is this application quite correct? Jamieson, in his "Scottish Dictionary," defines the "teuchit-storm" as "the gale in the reckoning of the vulgar, conjoined with the arrival of the green plover." It may be necessary, perhaps, in these days of ignorance of the dialect, to state that the "teuchit" ("teuchat" in Aberdeenshire) signifies the lapwing, a bird belonging to the family of plovers and often called the "peewit" from its particular cry. An old Scottish form of the word was "tuquehit," and under "tuquehit storm" Jamieson supplies a further definition—"The designation given to some days of severe weather, which occur in March about the time of the reappearance of the lapwing; viewed as the last storm of the winter season." This definition is virtually adopted in Wright's English Dialect Dictionary, where it is stated that "In Aberdeenshire this term is understood as equivalent to the equinoctial storm, as the tuquehits make their appearance about the time of the vernal equinox." Wright, by the way, as illustrative of the use of "teuchat," quotes a line from Charles Murray's "Hamewith"—"The teuchat cries for her harried eggs." But he might have quoted a more familiar line from "The Whistle"—"He never heard the teuchat when the harrow broke her eggs."

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

271. Fletcher, David (Rev.), M.A., Episcopalian Divine.—Born in Dundee about the beginning of the 17th century, he was the second son of Andrew Fletcher, merchant, and graduated at St Andrews in 1625. Having studied for the Church, he became minister of the second or collegiate charge, St Giles's, Edinburgh, 1635. He is said to have been assaulted and maltreated by the women of Edinburgh for reading the Service Book in 1638, and he was deposed by the Commission of the Assembly for declining the General Assembly at Glasgow in the preceding year, and reading and defending the Service Book. He was restored to his status, however, by the following Assembly, 27th August, 1639. He was admitted to Mithras Parish in 1641, and was a member of the Commissions of Assembly in 1645-47. He was promoted to the Bishopric of Argyle in 1662, but retained the parish in conjunction till his death in 1665, aged about 60. He left funds to build a schoolhouse; nevertheless he is described by a Presbyterian contemporary as "a remarkable workling."

272. Fletcher, John (Sir), Lord-Advocate.—Younger brother of No. 271. He was born in Dundee about 1611. Bred to the bar, he became Lord-Advocate in 1661. I have no further particulars about him or the date of his death.

273-274. Fletcher, Robert (Sir), and Fletcher, Colonel.—Two brothers, natives of Angus, who distinguished themselves in India in the service of the East India Company, in the latter part of the 18th century. They belonged to the family of Balinstraie.

275. Ford, James, M.D., Dramatic Author.—Seems to have been a native of Dundee. He flourished between 1833 and 1843. For notice, see "Dramatic Authors of Scotland," by Ralston Inglis.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1865.

February 16. At F.C. Manse, Old Aberdeen, James Gordon, M.D., Old Aberdeen, to Margaret Gardiner, third daughter of the late David Watson, surgeon, Royal Navy.

April 6. At Barmuckity, Rev. W. R. Bruce, schoolmaster, of Urquhart, to Eliza Gilzean, eldest daughter of John Cruickshank, Esq., Barmuckity.

May 23. At St Andrew's, Aberdeen, Rev. Fortescue L.M. Anderson, B.A., to Charlotte Frances, third daughter of William Fisher, Esq. of Ferryhill House.

June 13. At Aberdeen, Rev. Gavin Lang, minister of Fyvie, to Frances Mary, second daughter of James Corbet, Esq., late H.E.I.C.'s, Bengal Medical Service.

June 7. At Imellan, Rev. Peter N. Mac-kichan, minister of Lochgilphead, to Mary, only daughter of the late Rev. William Donald, minister of Peterhead.

June 15. At Muirfold, Grange, John Allan, Esq., solicitor, Banff, to Catherine, eldest daughter of James Stoddart, Esq., Muirfold.

June 14. At Shorwell, Isle of Wight, Colonel Robert William Disney Leith, of the 106th Light Infantry, second son of the late General Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., of Freefield and Glenkindy, to Mary Charlotte Julia, only child of Sir Henry Percy Gordon of Northcourt, Isle of Wight, and Knockspock, Bart., and Lady Mary Gordon.

July 18. At Aberdeen, Charles Orton, M.D., Newcastle-under-Lyme, to Catherine Crombie, only daughter of the late Rev. William Leslie Turriff.

August 1. At Aberdeen, Rev. Stewart D. F. Salmund, minister, F.C., Barry, and classical examiner, Aberdeen University, to Annie, second daughter of James Laing, Esq.

July 27. At High Barnet, F. G. Forsyth Grant, Esq. of Ecclesgreig, captain 5rd Hussars, to Margaret Catherine, eldest daughter of Colonel Orr, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, and of Bridgeton, St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire.

August 15. At Drunduan, Banchory-Devenick, Patrick Watt, Esq., M.D., Aberdeen, to Annie Mitchell, elder surviving daughter of the late John Duncan, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

August 15. At Old Charlton, Alexander Bur-ness M'Hardy, Esq., Royal Engineers, son of David M'Hardy, Esq., Aberdeen, to Elise Norrie, only daughter of John Anderson, Esq., C.E., Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

August 22. At Pitmedden, John Crombie, jun., Esq., manufacturer, Grandholm, to Annie, second daughter of George Thompson, jun., Esq., shipowner.

August 30. At Aberdeen, Rev. Alexander Wishart, F.C. Forgue, to Agnes, younger daughter of the late Alexander Watt, Esq., Aberdeen.

August 5. At the Manse, Kennethmont, Quintin Johnstone, Esq. of Trolorg, Ayrshire, to Isabella Anna, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Minty, Kennethmont.

September 20. At London, the Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, youngest son of George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen K.G., K.T., to Rachael Emily, eldest daughter of Sir John G. Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.

September 21. At Balgreen, Aberdeen, James Rettie, jeweller, to Margaret, daughter of Robert Maitland, shipowner.

October 3. At Fir Hall, Nairn, the Rev. James Grant, minister of Fordyce, to Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of Angus Cameron, Esq. of Fir Hall.

October 31. At F. C. Manse, Ballater, Andrew Ross, Esq., Parkdargue, Forgue, to Isabella Forbes, elder daughter of the late Rev. William Campbell, of Coull.

November 14. At the Manse, Kennethmont, John Gordon Grant, Esq., M.D., 48th Regiment, son of the late Captain Grant, 72nd Regiment, to Margaret Gordon, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Minty, minister of Kennethmont.

November 30. At Whitehaugh, William James Lumsden, Esq. of Bahmedie, to Wilhelmina Stewart, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh.

December 5. At Port Louis, Mauritius, James Brodie, Esq., merchant, Mauritius, to Margaret Morison, third daughter of Rev. William Paul, D.D., minister of Banchory-Devenick.

December 21. At Aberdeen, Cornelius, third son of George Thompson, jun., Esq. of Pitmedden, to Grace, younger daughter of the late Thomas Frost, Esq., Hull.

December 19. At Edinburgh, John Gordon, Esq. of Cluny, to Emily Eliza Steele, daughter of the late John Robert Pringle, Esq., Madras Civil Service, and granddaughter of Sir John Pringle of Stichel and Newhall, Bart.

Queries.

819. HALL FAMILY.—Wanted, information as to the parentage or descendants of the under-noted?—

Alexander Hall, landed proprietor in Dais, Aberdeenshire, in 1776.

Alexander Hall, at Rosehill, near Aberdeen, in 1807.

Mrs Elizabeth Hall Innes, innkeeper, Inverurie, 1776 to 1780.

HABON.

820. INNES FAMILY.—Can readers oblige with facts or titles of authorities bearing on the following persons or their families?—

Andrew Innes, in Faddonhill, Fyvie, in 1689.

William Innes, farmer, Faddonhill, Fyvie, in 1729 and his wife.

John Innes, N.P., Aberdeen, 1776; burgess of Inverurie, 1780.

Robert Innes, burgess of Inverurie, and bailie there in 1801.

Robert Innes, merchant, Aberdeen, burgess of Inverurie, 1792-97.

Alexander Innes, factor to the Earl of Kinross, 1740-43, or?

Alexander Innes, in Ardtannes, Inverurie, 1753-61.

Alexander Innes, proprietor, variously designed as vintner, brewer, ale keeper, and innkeeper in Inverurie, 1764 to 1773, or?

Robert Innes, merchant in Aberdeen (died 17th February, 1802, aged 58), who married Jannet Allardyce, daughter of James Allardyce, merchant of Inverurie, and Dean of Guild of Aberdeen.

Wanted also copy of Sasine, dated 7th July, 1767, by Alexander Innes, Inverurie, in favour of his spouse Elizabeth Hall and their son Alexander Innes.

HABON.

Answers.

804. "JOHN O' BADENYON."—In referring to "Glenbucket" in the "Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland" I find the following:—"Glenbucket shooting-lodge, 7 miles W.N.W. of Bridge of Bucket, was built in 1840 by the Earl of Fife, on or near the site of the dwelling of 'John o' Badenyon,' the hero of a capital song by the Rev. John Skinner."

A. G.

810. "THE MEARNS."—The name Mearns is supposed to be derived from Mernia, a brother of Kenneth II., who was Mormaer of the district. Kenneth II. flourished between 971 and 995.

Q.

No. 209.—April 19, 1912.

A Treasurc-House in Aberdeen.

In the city of Aberdeen stands a plain, unpretentious dwelling, differing but little from its neighbours externally, but inside, unique, in respect of its large and varied gathering of antiquities and curiosities from all parts of the world. On calling, a cordial welcome is vouchsafed.

Immediately on entering attention is arrested by the strange objects displayed around, the injunction to hang the sword on the wall and the spear in the hall being fully obeyed. Swords of all kinds gleam from the shadows, spears bedecked with hair, murderous looking tomahawks, clubs, etc., show prominently, making the onlooker thankful that the owner is one of the kindest of men. A crocodile, suspended from the ceiling, seems to grin sardonically as if enjoying the humour of the situation. Attention is next arrested by the kindly face of a grandfather clock, with case decorated in Japanese design.

In the dining-room are much fine china, Japanese cabinets, and other objects of a decorative character. An ancient cruise lamp, peer-man, with flint, flourish, tinder box, dip and candle moulds are all worthy of attention.

Patriotic feelings are stirred by the inspection of a splendid case of war medals, each of which had at some time adorned the breast of one of the defenders of the country, either in the Peninsular, Crimean, Indian Mutiny, South African Wars, or in the momentous battle of Waterloo. If these medals could speak what tales of valour, endurance and privation they would unfold! A case of antique watches is also worthy of mention.

Reminiscent of the days of Paisley shawls and silk crinoline dresses is a case of brooches, gleaming with Scotch pebble, amethyst and pearl. Many a fair damsel had cast envious eye on these precious adornments of an age now gone. A carved powder horn, silver shoe buckles, bracket clock, and numerous specimens of natural history have each an interesting record.

The staircase is enlivened by shields and ancient weapons from all parts of the world. Beautifully carved paddles from the South Sea Islands make one marvel at the patience and skill of savages in their production with implements which can only be styled as primitive. A miniature arsenal occupies the landing, and from it the evolution of the present day rifle may be traced from the crossbow, matchlock, flintlock, percussion, and bolt-action gun. Symmetrical Arab rifles, decorated with silver and mother-of-pearl, contrast with the clumsy

blunderbuss. A siege gun, with swivel, used in defence of a northern castle, here finds a peaceful domicile.

The owners' sanctum might have served as the original den of Sir Walter Scott's Jonathan Oldbuck, there being the same heterogeneous wealth of treasures, the same lack of room, and as interesting a collection. Our prehistoric ancestors are represented in their flint arrow and spear heads, as well as stone axes, whorls and beads. Other curios include stamps, coins, medals, tokens, weapons, jewellery, books, pictures, manuscripts, etc. Every conceivable space is utilised to store this veritable museum, brought by adventurous sons of Bon-Accord from all parts of the world, and carefully selected and stored by a working man.

Few in Aberdeen know of this treasure-house, but the citizens of St Mungo hunted it out, recognised its value, and had the recent Historical Exhibition enriched by several of its specimens. Overtures have been submitted for the purchase of a portion, and Aberdeen is apathetic enough to still make no effort to rear a museum despite the fact that the county which has enriched southern and many foreign museums is now almost cleared out of its native treasures. Who will take the lead to remove the reproach?

L. M. H.

The Gordons of Seaton.

James Gordon, of Seaton, Keeper of the Signet, suffered for his loyalty, and about November, 1633, had to go his way "towards England, quhair his maister, the Earll of Stirling, Secrerar of Scotland, was remaining." Mr. Skelton has just found in the Public Record Office an (undated) petition referring to his sufferings (S.P. Dom. Charles I., vol. 66, No. 121):—

To the King's Most Excellent Majestie—

The humble petition of James Gordone,

Sheweth that, whereas your petitioner's father, Keeper off the Sygnett in youre Majestie's Kingdome off Scotland under the Earll of Stirling for his fidelitie to your Majestie's interests had his familie scattered, his estate personall to the value of £4000 sterling lost for obeyinge your Glorious Father's commands contained in his royall Letters of the dait the 29 June, 1639, herewith produced, abandoned his countrey, persevering in loyaltie till called from his many miseries to immortallitie.

Your Majestie's humble petitioner by the example of his father did faithfullie adhere to all your Majestie's commands, never in the least complyinge with your enemies, choosinge a good conscience with affliction rather than a bad one with abundance.

May it therefore please your said Majestie for putting your humble petitioner in ane position off subsisting with his poor familie to grant him the position of being Clerk to

the Propertie Rolls in your Majestie's Exchequer in the Kingdome off Scotland.

The following item also bears on this family:—

1694, February 19.—Bond of Relief by Sir James Stansfeld of Newmilns, and James Gordone of Setoun in favor of Mr Edward Wright, advocate, by which the latter is relieved as cautioner in Bond by William Sterke, advocate, as principal and the said Sir James Stansfeld, James Gordone and Edward Wright as cautioners to Bailie John Hall and Allcumbes, merchant burges of Edinburgh for 1200 merks. Both Bonds dated at Edinburgh, February, 1693 ("Dalrymple Deceets.").

J. M. BULLOCH.

Musical Composers and the Bagpipes.

In an interesting chapter on the bagpipe in the orchestra, in a work by Dr William H. Grattan Flood, issued by the Scott Publishing Company in their Music Story series, we are told that the following composers have at various times introduced the musette or musette form into their works—Jean Baptiste Lully, in his Court ballets, in which King Louis XIV. himself was wont to dance; Bach, in his English suites (Nos. 3 and 6); Handel, in his sixth concerto; Shield, in the ballad opera, "Rosina"; O'Keefe, in "The Poor Soldier"; Dr Arnold in "The Agreeable Surprise"; Francois Adrien Boieldieu, in "La Dame Blanche"; Giacomo Meyerbeer, in his "Dinorah," or "Le Pardon de Ploermel," introduced the Breton Bignou (bagpipe); and Schubert, in his "Rosamunde." This is by no means a complete list, but it shows the musical importance attached to the famous pipes of Scotland. Both Beethoven and Haydn made use of the bass drone.

The bagpipe is not confined to Scotland and Ireland. Among other countries, it has been used in Belgium at religious services where there are no organs. It is on record that at a procession in Brussels, in 1529, for a special feast of the Blessed Virgin, "many wild beasts danced round a cage containing two apes playing on bagpipes." Philip II. was present at this procession, and the whole pageant is described by Juan Christoval Salvete.—"T. P.'s Weekly."

The Jacobite.

Say, did ye hear a curlew calling—

Ye, who were up on the Fells to-night?

Over the muirs, like a low star falling.

Saw ye the gleam of a wandering light,

Fading first, and then shining bright?

For the Prince, with only the hills to house him,

Is out in the murk and the gusty wind,

With the fear of exile or death before him,

And his shattered hopes behind.

All I have loved lie cold at Culloden,

Father and brother, and—dearer still—

'Mid the fading fern and the heath mis-sodden,

Donald sleeps on the dreary hill;

And a sorrow that time can never kill

Scoreches my heart till I weep no longer,

For my tears are dried by its burning heat—

Never again shall I hear his laughter,

Or the sound of his nearing feet!

But he, who is heir of our war-tossed islands

Whose race hath ruled us for years untold,

Wanders by night in his frost-bound High-lands,

Hunted and hungry, and numb with cold.

I would die for him now, as in days of old

My fathers died on the field and scaffold,

Thereby serving their rightful King.

The life which is all I have left to give him

Is a poor and broken thing!

Say, did ye hear a curlew calling?

(The signal-note on the Fells to-night.)

Over the muirs, like a low star falling,

Saw ye a glimmering lantern-light

Where the snow is billowing soft and white?

For the Prince, with only the hills to house him,

And only the steel-blue sky o'erhead,

Is fleeing—the red-coats hard behind him

To take him alive or dead!

D. M. F. B.

—"Glasgow Herald," March 9.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

276. Forbes, David, Minor Poet.—A worthy son of Montrose. In replying to a controversial poem against the Scottish sect known as "The Bereans," which had appeared in 1774 under the title of "Satan," he produced an excellent little brochure called "The Independent Faith Displayed." Mr Forbes has a place in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

277. Forrest, Edwin, Tragedian.—This distinguished actor, who was long the pride of the American stage in the nineteenth century, is said to have been a native of Montrose. I have mislaid my notes regarding his career.

278. Forrester, David (Rev.), M.A.—A native of Dundee, born in 1634, he graduated at St Andrews in 1652, was trained for the Church, and licensed in 1656, and was ordained at Leuder in 1661, having previously disowned the

pretended Commission of the Kirk set up by some brethren, and promised never to own the same. He got a church built in 1673, and was translated to Longforgan in 1684. He died in 1697. He published in 1679 a treatise entitled "The Differences of the Time in three dialogues: the first anent Episcopacy; the second anent the obligation of the Covenants against Episcopacy; the third anent Separation. Intended for the quieting of the minds of the people and settling them in more peace and unity." See Philip's "Parish of Longforgan."

279 Fraser, Ian Mackenzie, D.S.O., Commander in Navy.—Born in Dundee in 1854, he joined the navy in 1868, became lieutenant in 1879, and commander in 1893. He has served in operations on West Coast of Africa, and has been decorated.

290. Fraser, Jane, Mrs Ower, Minor Poet.—Born about 1837 in Dundee. She published in 1862 a volume of poems and songs. She settled in London, and has a place in that interesting collection entitled "Poems by the People," 1863.

281. Fraser, Patrick Allan, H.R.S.A., Artist and Benefactor to Arbroath.—The youngest son of Robert Allan, merchant, Arbroath, he was born there in 1815. He studied the art of painting at Edinburgh and Rome, and attained special excellence in portraiture. Having married the only child of Major John Fraser, of Hospitalfield, he added by Royal licence the name of Fraser to his own name, and assumed the arms of Fraser. After marriage he still continued to paint, though not as a profession, and also devoted his attention to architecture, reconstructing the house of Hospitalfield, and lavishing on it much of his own artistic talent, as well as that of others, including John Hutchison R.S.A. He died on 17th September, 1890, having been long predeceased by his wife, and he bequeathed his estates in Scotland for the establishment of an art school at Hospitalfield. Mr Fraser published in 1857 a lecture on "Some of the Causes which at present retard the moral and intellectual progress of the working classes." He also published a volume in 1861, entitled "An Unpopular View of our Times, being the result of a free inquiry into the existing sources of demoralisation, and the causes that have rendered inefficacious the schemes of our social reformers, lay and clerical."

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1866.

January 2. At Aberdeen, Peter Moir Clark, M.A., Cambridge, to Sarah, second daughter of Alexander Ogston, Esq. of Ardoe.

January 4. At Corgarff, Rev. Charles Forbes M'Hardy, minister of Corgarff, to Jane,

daughter of Mr John Farquharson, farmer, Delachaish.

January 4. At Edinburgh, James M'Hardy, surgeon, Banchory, to Jane Kerr, second surviving daughter of the late Francis Adams, Esq., M.D., LL.D., of Banchory.

January 24. At Aberdeen, George Park M.D., Army Medical Staff, to Christian, younger daughter of the late P. Williamson, Esq. of Craigbank.

February 28. At Fintray, William Tait, paper manufacturer, Inverurie Mills, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Knight, LL.D., Professor of Nat. Philosophy, Marischal College.

April 3. At Fintray House, James J. Todd, Esq., manufacturer, Aberdeen, to Ann, second daughter of William Hogarth, Esq., merchant, Aberdeen.

April 18. At Edinburgh, John Otto Macqueen, S.S.C., Aberdeen, to Mary Abercromby, second daughter of Robert Haldane, Esq. of Cloandean.

June 5. At Glasgow, William Garden, Esq., Braco Park, to Mary Gray, youngest daughter of the late James Hogg, Esq., Ettrick Shepherd.

June 12. At Edinburgh, Rev. Alexander Mackie, LL.D., Rhynie, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Robert Blackie, Esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh.

July 10. At Manse of Rayne, Dr Samuel Davidson, R.N., to Robina, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr Cushny, Rayne.

July 26. At Aberdeen, Oswald Prosser, solicitor, to Clara Jessie, third daughter of the late Alexander Clark, mill manager, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

July 31. At Torrvburn, Kintore, Dr Alexander Rainy of Middlefield, to Agnes Georgina, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sherriffs, H.M.I.A.

August 22. At Aberdeen, John Bulloch, jun., to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Mr Andrew Malcolm, M.A., parochial schoolmaster of Cushnie.

June 6. At Scarborough, Tobago, Ralph Forbes Leith, Esq., M.R.C.S.E. (late of Knock), to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the Hon Hugh Macdougall.

September 5. At Flintham, Notts, Brigadier H B. Lumsden, C.B., commanding Hyderabad contingent, eldest son of Colonel Thomas Lumsden, C.B., of Belhelvie Lodge, to Fanny, daughter of Rev. Charles John Myers, M.A., of Dinningwell, Millom, vicar of Flintham, rector of Ruskington.

September 20. At Muiresk, Alexander Rose Johnston, Esq. of Amoy, to Pauline Annette Malin, only daughter of Alexander Farquhar, Esq., Muiresk.

October 25. At Aberdeen, James Gifford, jun., to Agnes Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Alexander Simpson, minister of Tyrie.

December 6. At Forfar, James Haddon Bower, Esq., Aberdeen, to Susan Potter, daughter of James Anderson, Esq., Forfar.

December 27. At Bervie, Rev. William Barrack, A.M., rector of the Grammar School, Aberdeen, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr Edward Joseph Morris of Malpas, Cheshire.

Queries.

821. LIGERTWOOD FAMILY.—Margaret Gordon, of the Hallhead family, married (1752) Thomas Ligertwood (1718-1834) of the Logierie family. What relation, if any, was the Isabella Gordon, who, on July 31, 1802, granted a discharge to John and Alexander Ligertwood: on November 25, 1802, to Lord Aberdeen's trustees? She was under curators. ("Aberdeen Commissary Court Records.")

J. M. BULLOCH.

822. THOMAS HAY, SHERIFF CLERK, ABERDEEN.—Whom did Hay marry, and when did she die?

G

Answers.

734. SHIRREFS FAMILY.—Colonel Alexander Shirrefs, sometime of Torryburn, Kintore, married 9th April, 1831 (he was then a lieutenant,

ant, 21st Madras, N.I.), at St George's Church, Madras, Mary Agnes Rist. These were the parents of James Francis Gordon Shirrefs (afterwards Shirrefs Gordon).

CONSTANCE SKELTON.

Sudbury Croft,
Harrow.

798. LESLIE CASTLE.—The Castle of New Leslie is not the oldest or first castle built by the Leslie family in the parish. The first castle, which was built on the site of the present castle, now a picturesque ruin, was at least some two hundred years old before New Leslie Castle was built, between 1510 and 1530. There was a third castle built by the Leslie family in the parish at Chapeltown, but no trace of it now remains.

J. H.

807. THE GREWARS.—The parish of Kintoch (now known as Braemar) has been the home of the Grewars for many centuries. Jervise, in his "Epitaphs and Inscriptions" L. p. 218, mentions the death in 1807, of James Gruar in Tomintoun, with the following significant verse upon his tombstone:—

Four hundred years have now wheeled round,
With half a century more;
Since this has been the burying ground,
Belonging to the Gruers.

The "Poll Book" shows that in 1695 there were nine or ten separate families bearing the name—Donald Grewar, tenant under the Earl of Mar, being a man of considerable substance. John Grewar in Achalater and Isobel Farquharson his spouse in Liferent, and Donald Grewar their second son in fee, had a feu charter, dated 28th September, 1632, from John Earl of Mar with consent of John, Lord Erskine, his eldest son. Alexander Grewar, a lineal descendant sold Achalater, in 1777, to James Farquharson of Invercauld.

C.

No. 210.—April 26, 1912.

The Castle of Badenyon.

Relative to the discussion on the ballad "John of Badenyon," and the castle of that name, it may be of interest to mention that eighteen months ago I visited the site of the Castle of Badenyon to ascertain if any remains of the structure were to be seen. It stood at the top of Glenbuchat (or Glenbucket) on the left bank of the stream, about six miles above Bridge of Bucket. The road there crosses the stream—a footbridge—just below the shooting box, Glenbucket Lodge, and passes through the hills to the neighbouring Glen Nocht. Not a vestige of the Castle of Badenyon is to be seen. An aged and very intelligent resident at the clachan took me to a huge mound, adjoining the few houses, and stated that this was the site of the castle, and that she remembered when she was a girl seeing some of the foundations above ground. The stones were gradually taken away (the usual discreditable story) for ordinary purposes, and the soil and grass had covered up the remains. The mound has the appearance of being the site of such a building, and some day, when excavated, may show the plan of the Castle of Badenyon.

G. M. FRASER.

Public Library, Aberdeen.

Sculptured Stone at Strathmartine.

To the Curiosities section of the "Strand Magazine" for April Mr W. T. Ramsay, 12 Malcolm Street, Dundee, furnished an account (accompanied by an illustration) of a sculptured stone locally called the "Martine" or "Dragon's Stane," which is supposed to mark the spot where, in ancient days, a fierce fight took place between a young man named Martin and a dragon, the latter being killed in the struggle.

The scene of the encounter (says Mr Ramsay) is located about six miles north of Dundee, near to the base of the Sidlaw Hills, and in the parish of Mains and Strathmartine. The legend is most interesting, and is as follows:—A farmer in the district, who was blessed with nine lovely daughters, one day sent one of them to a neighbouring well to fetch him a draught of water. As she did not return, another was sent to learn the cause of the delay. Neither of them returning, daughter after daughter was sent, until the whole nine had been despatched. The father, becoming alarmed at the non-return of his daughters,



SCULPTURED STONE AT STRATHMARTINE.

then set off himself to learn the cause of their delay. On arriving at the spot, he was horrified at the spectacle which met his gaze. His nine daughters lay dead at the well and a large dragon was throwing its slimy folds around them. The reptile, on seeing the father, hissed loudly, and would have made short work of him also had he not saved himself by flight. He, however, aroused the whole neighbourhood, and the people turned out in a state of great fright. A young man, the sweetheart of one of the dead girls, boldly attacked the dragon, which took to flight, hotly pursued by the gallant youth. The dragon wriggled its way towards the hills, and was ultimately overtaken by the youth in a field near the Sidlaws, where he killed it outright. It is said that during the pursuit Martin was followed by a crowd of people, who in their excitement shouted simultaneously to him to "Strike, Martine!" "Man, Strike!" The place where the incident occurred has been known ever since as Strickmartin, now converted into Strathmartine. The figures sculptured on the stone are said to represent Martin in the act of combat with the reptile.

This legend is associated with that of St Donevald and his nine daughters, which is linked to the Nine Maidens Well of Glamis, situated within the park of Glamis Castle. The latter tradition is thus narrated in Jervise's "Memorials of Angus and Mearns" (Garnack's edition, 1885, ii., 117):—

In early times, about the beginning of the

eighteenth century, the Glen of Ogilvy is said to have been the residence of St Donevald and his nine daughters. These were canonised as the "Nine Maidens," and many churches throughout Scotland were inscribed to them; of these was the church of Strathmartin, near Dundee—a fact which, together with the figure of a serpent upon a stone in the locality, doubtless gave rise to the often-repeated fable of the "Nine Maidens of Pitompan" being devoured by a serpent at the Nine Maidens Well in that parish. The tradition is to the effect that St Donevald's daughters lived in the Glen of Ogilvy "as in a hermitage," labouring the ground with their own hands, and eating but once a day, and then but barley bread and water." Their father died here, and after that they received a lodging and oratory, and some lands at Abernethy, from Garnard, King of the Picts. "They were visited there by King Eugen VIII. of Scotland, who made them large presents; and, dying there, they were buried at the foot of a large oak, which was much frequented by pilgrims till the Reformation."

The passages quoted are taken from the account of the parish of Tough in the Spalding Club's volume of "Collections on the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff" (pp. 595-6), the church at Tough being dedicated to the Nine Maidens. (See also "Nine Maidens' Well," by John Milne, LL.D., in "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries," iii., 248).

The Glen of Ogilvy version of the legend is given in D. H. Edwards's "Around the Ancient City" (Brechin, 1895), and appended to it are the following verses—

THE NINE MAIDENS.

Barbaric darkness shadowing o'er,
Among the Picts in days of yore,
St Donevald, devoid of lore,
Lived in the Glen of Ogilvy.

Beside the forest's mantling shade,
His daughters nine a temple made,
To shelter rude his aged head
Within the Glen of Ogilvy.

Charred wood-burned ashes formed the floor,
The trunks of pines around the door
Supporting walls of branches hoar,
Turf-roofed in Glen of Ogilvy.

Poor barley bread and water clear,
And that but once a day, I fear,
Was all their fare from year to year,
Within the Glen of Ogilvy.

A chapel built they rude at Glamis,
From whence, like sound of waving palms,
Arose on high the voice of psalms,
Near by the Glen of Ogilvy.

The hermit dead, they left the Glen,
E'er shunning dread the haunts of men,
In oratory sacred then,
Far from the Glen of Ogilvy:

On Abernethy's holy ground,
From whence their fame spread soon around,
Although no more their songs resound
In their loved Glen of Ogilvy.

Nine maidens fair in life were they,
Nine maidens fair in death's last fray,
Nine maidens fair in fame away,
The maids of Glen of Ogilvy.

And to their grave from every land,
Come many a sorrowing pilgrim band,
The oak to kiss whose branches grand
Wave o'er the maids of Ogilvy.

An Aberdeenshire Laird as D.L. for Somerset.

Mr Charles Van Noorden, the well-known print dealer and Dickens enthusiast, has just given me the original commission appointing James Adam Gordon, laird of Knockeslock, a deputy lieutenant for Somerset. Gordon (born April 16, 1791; died on March 4, 1854) married Emma Katherine, daughter of Vice-Admiral Wolley. He had a good deal of property in England. The commission in question runs:—

"The most Honourable Thomas Thynne, Marquess of Bath, Viscount Weymouth, Baron Thynne of Weymouth, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset and of and in all boroughs, liberties, places incorporated and privileged and other places whatsoever within the said county and the limits and precincts of the same.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

"Know ye that the said Marquis by the virtue and pursuance of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the forty-second year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third entitled 'An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Militia in England and for augmenting the Militia and all other Laws relating thereto,' hath constituted and appointed and by these presents doth constitute and appoint James Adam Gordon, Esquire, to be one of his Deputy Lieutenants for and in the County of Somerset and the Borough, Liberties and places aforesaid, to act, do and perform all and every the Acts, matters and things which by the said Act of Parliament or any other Law or Laws now in force are, or ought to be done and performed by a Deputy Lieutenant within the said County and the Boroughs, Liberties and places aforesaid, or either of them.

"The said James Adam Gordon, having delivered to the Clerk of the Peace of the said County a description in writing, containing his qualification of a Deputy Lieutenant, namely, That he is seized or possessed of a Freehold Estate in Manors, Messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate and being within the parish of Portbury, Portishod, Tickenham, Wraxall, Clapton in Gordano and Easton in

Gordano, otherwise Saint George, within the County of Somerset, of the clear yearly value of above one thousand pounds; and the name of the said James Adam Gordon having been already presented to and approved of by His Majesty, given under the hand and seal of the said Marquess the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

[Signed] "BATH."

It is strange that this document should have left the family archives.

J. M. BULLOCH.

The Innes Tragedy.

Such is the name that has been sometimes given to one of the most remarkable incidents in the local history of Aberdeen. John Innes, laird of that Ilk, having no children, devised his lands to his nearest heir and cousin, Innes of Cromy, without retaining possession during his own lifetime. He was soon led to repent his generosity; and, by the persuasion of a kinsman, Innes of Innermarky, he formed the resolution of regaining his estates, by assassinating their holder. An opportunity of executing this purpose soon offered itself. The illness of his son, a boy of sixteen, then studying at King's College, called Cromy into Aberdeen, where he took up his residence with the sick youth, in the house of Martin Howeson, in the Broadgate. Innes and Innermarky, having gathered a band of their followers, repaired to the city, and at midnight of the 12th April, 1590, surrounded the lodging. The outer gate of the court was found open, but the doors of the mansion were securely fastened, and might not be forced without alarming the neighbourhood. They gained access to their victim by a skilful device. The feuds between the Gordons and the Forbesses at that time raged with violence, and aware that Cromy was a partizan of the house of Huntly, they raised the gathering words of the family, "Help! a Gordon! a Gordon!" as if a conflict had suddenly arisen. Awakened by these shouts, the unfortunate gentleman, says an old narrative, "started from his bed, took his sword in his hand, and, opening a back door that led to the court below, stepped down three or four steps, and cried to know what was the matter. Innermarky, who by his word knew him, and by his whitt shirt discerned him perfectly, cocks his gun and shoots him through the body in an instant. As many as could get about him fell upon him, and butchered him barbarously. Innermarky perceiving, in the meantime, that Innes stood by, as either relenting or terrified, held the bloody dagger to his throat that he had newly

taken out of the murdered body, swearing dreadfully that he would sever him the same way if he did not as he did; and so compelled him to draw his dagger, and stab it up to the hilts in the body of his nearest relation, and the bravest that bore his name. After his example all who wher ther behoved to do the lyke, that all might be alyke guilty; yea, John Innes, afterwards Coxtoune, being a youth than at school, was rysed out of his bedd, and compelled by Innermarky to stab a dagger into the dead body, that the more might be under the same condemnation; a very crafty cruelty." The murderers then began to search for the son of their victim; but escaping by a neglected postern, the lad fled through the garden, and found shelter in a neighbouring house. Innermarky took the dead man's signet ring, and instantly dispatched it to his wife, commanding her by that token to deliver to its bearer the chest which contained the assignation to the estates. The lady, though not without some mistrust, complied with the request; and the messenger was riding away, when, alarmed by his suspicious and irresolute conduct, Innes of Cotts, then a youth, suddenly leapt on the horse, behind the false envoy, declaring his determination to accompany him. "The servant drew his durk, to ridd him of the youth's trouble, which the other wrung out of his hands and downright killed him with it, and brought back the box with the writts. And as the lady is in a confusione for quhat had fallen out, ther comes ane of the servants from Aberdeen, who gave ane account of the slaughter." Innes, soon afterwards, by the strong hand, repossessed himself of his estates, which by a new deed of settlement he conveyed to Innermarky. Meanwhile, the young laird of Cromy had found protection in the family of the Lord Elphinstone, whose daughter he married, gaining by the alliance the power to revenge his father's death and to recover his inheritance. At the head of a considerable force, he laid waste his enemies' possessions with fire and sword, and succeeded in capturing Innes, whose life, on certain conditions, he consented to spare. Innermarky fled to the mountains, where he lay concealed for some time, until, wearied of that precarious

"A similar accident took place at the slaughter of "The bonny Earl of Murray," at Donnybristle in 1592. Gordon of Buckie, pointing his dagger at Huntly's breast, swore "By heaven, my Lord, you shall be as deep in as I," and his chief with an irresolute hand struck his dagger into the face of the dying Earl, who, even in death, vain of his extraordinary beauty, said with his last breath, "You have spoiled a better face than your ain." James Innes of Innermarky, who was present at this affair and slew the Sheriff of Moray, was beheaded on 18th July, 1595. (Birrel's Diary, p. 34. Historie of James the Sext, p. 347-8. Edinb. 1825.) He was probably the successor of the person mentioned in the text; his name is not counted in the genealogy of the family. (Douglas' Baronage, p. 78.)

mode of existence, he ventured to take up his abode in the house of Edinglassy, a retreat of difficult and dangerous access. Here, in September, 1584; he was surprised by young Crony, "that retiring place of his being first entered by that Alexander Innes, who killed the servant that came with the false token, and who all his life was called Craig-in-peril, for venturing upon Innermarky, then desperate, and whose cruelty he helped to repay in its own coin; for there was no mercy for him, slain he was, and his hear head cut off, and taken by the widow of him whom he had slain and carried to Edinburgh, and casten at the King's feet; a thing too masculine to be commended in a woman." The sobriquet of Craig-in-Peril will remind the reader of a similar nickname in the fiction of Redgauntlet; nor is this the only instance in which the inventions of the great novelist may be traced to the pages of the industrious Pennant.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

282. Fyfe, John, M.A. (Prof.).—A native of Carmyllie, where he was born in the third decade of the 19th century, he graduated at Aberdeen in 1848, and was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy to his Alma Mater in 1876. He was also for some time registrar, librarian, and secretary to the University Court and the General Council. He was succeeded in the Moral Philosophy Chair by Professor Sorley in 1894.

283. Fyfe, John H., Journalist.—A native of Kirriemuir, where he was born in 1810. For notes of his career, see Reid's "Regality of Kirriemuir." He died in 1854.

284. Fyfe, William Wallace, Journalist.—A native of Dundee, where he was born 28th March, 1816, and dedicated his life to journalism, beginning his career on the "Dundee Advertiser," and serving also on "The War-der." He was editor of the "North British Agriculturist," and also of the "Nottingham Guardian." He died 1867.

285. Fyfe, William B. C., Artist.—A native of Dundee, where he was born in 1836. I have mislaid my notes on this artist; but he died in 1882.

286. Fleming, Mina, Astronomer. — This learned lady was for some time one of the staff of the Harvard College Observatory, in the United States of America. Before emigrating to the States, Miss Fleming, who was a native of Dundee, and a woman of large scientific attainments, was educated in her native town, and taught in a school there for five years. But for upwards of ten years later she engaged in examining the photographs, com-

putations, and reductions of the astronomical work in the observatory with which she was connected, and by a careful study of these she has discovered twenty-one new variable stars, a larger number than has ever been found by any man. Under her a corps of trained women assistants was established to carry on similar observations in the observatory. She died in 1911.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1867.

January 3. At Aberdeen, Edwin Muir, C.E., late of Manchester, to Williamina, daughter of the late Rev. William Smith, parochial school-master, Chapel of Garioch.

January 3. At Fintray House, Lieutenant-Colonel Elgee, R.A., to Margaret, youngest daughter of William Hogarth, Esq.

January 7. At Glasgow, Alexander George Pirie, Esq., Stoneywood, to Barbara Hill, eldest daughter of David Watson, Esq.

January 15. At Aberdeen, Rev. John Black, H.M. inspector of schools, to Anne Doverkie Forbes, only daughter of Rev. William D. Strahan, headmaster, Gordon's Hospital.

January 24. At Aberdeen, Rev. R. W. Muckersy, Aberdeen, to Margaret Glenny, eldest surviving daughter of the late Arthur Thomson, Esq., banker, Aberdeen.

January 31. At Huntly, R. A. P. Grant, Esq., assistant surgeon, 43rd Light Infantry, to Jeanne Frances, only daughter of Rev. William Duguid, D.D., minister of Glass.

February 13. At Manse of Kildrumny, Rev. William Paull, minister of Tullynesse and Forbes, to Mary Charlotte, daughter of the late George Stephen, Esq., Buchrumb.

April 16. At Arndoul House, Rev. William Macvicar, minister of Ordiquhill, to Penelope, third daughter of the late Rev. Lewis William Forbes, D.D., minister of Boharm.

April 23. At Rossett, Donbighshire, George Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., accountant, Edinburgh, to Susan Helena, elder daughter of Robert Oliphant, Esq., Rosie, Perthshire.

May 11. At Stuttgart, Count Augustus Dillen, captain in the 11th Imperial Royal Regiment of Hulus, to Albinia Alicia Georgina, only daughter of George J. R. Gordon, younger of Ellon, H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wurtemberg.

May 22. At Silverhill, Aberdeen, Mr William Alexander, of the "Aberdeen Free Press," to Ann, younger daughter of the late Captain Robert Allan.

June 7. At Sheriffston, St Andrews, Lhatbryd, James Black, Esq., of the "Elgin Courant," to Elizabeth Gaudie, third daughter of William Rose, Esq., farmer, Sheriffston.

June 26. At Aberdeen, Dr James Rust, Kynaton, Yorkshire, to Julia Milne, eldest daughter of the late William Gibson, Esq. of Kimmundy, Skene.

June 26. At Banchory House, Robert Lumsden, banker, Aberdeen, to Amelia Grant, only surviving child of the late Major-General William Farquhar, Madras Engineers.

July 23. At St Andrew's, Aberdeen, Robert Harvey Burnett, Esq., London, to Mary, second daughter of Alexander Harvey, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Aberdeen.

July 29. At Aberdeen, Archibald Gillies, editor, "Aberdeen Herald," to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Alexander Meston, Viewmount Cottage.

July 25. At the Chapel of the Earl of Morton, Dalnaboy Park, Rev. John Woodward, Incumbent of St Mary's, Montrose, to Jane Gordon, second daughter of John Stuart, Esq. of H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, and of Newmills House, Currie, Edinburgh.

August 15. At Edinburgh, W. B. Craigie, H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, youngest son of the late W. B. Craigie, Esq. of Linton, to Ella, third daughter of Major General Stewart, H.M.'s Indian Army.

July 15. At Allahabad, Alexander Lindsay, 1st Bengal Cavalry, younger son of the late Rev. Robert Lindsay, LL.D., minister of Towie, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Kenneth M'IVER, Esq.

August 27. At Manar, Maxwell W. Hyslop, captain 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, son of Colonel Hyslop of Louis, Kirkcudbrightshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Harry Lumsden, Esq., younger of Auchindoir.

September 19. At Bridgend, Longside, Rev. James Taylor, Cookney, to Mary Whyte, third daughter of Dr Lawrence, Bridgend.

Sept. 25. At Stoke Newington, Alexander Ogston, M.D., Aberdeen, to Mary Jane, the younger daughter of the late James Hargrave Esq., C.F., in H.H.B.C.S.

October 1. At Glasgow, Rev. John Galloway, A.M., Free Church Kintore, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr James Knight, Dundee.

October 22. Rev. William Arthur Ranken, incumbent of St Luke's Cumminestown, to Louise Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Hutchison Esq., of Peterhead.

November 27. At Aberdeen, F. G. Sherlock, captain, 72nd Highlanders, to Edith Shaw, youngest daughter of Colonel T. Lumsden, C.B., of Belhelvie Lodge, Aberdeenshire.

December 17. At Greenock, Rev. Alexander Anderson, Old Aberdeen, to Marian Farrie, daughter of the late Claud Marshall, Esq., and widow of Rev. Robert Nesbit, Bonnlav.

December 24. At Edinburgh, Rev. William Paul, D.D., minister of Banchory-Devenick, to Margaret Smith, second daughter of the late Rev. William Smith, minister of Bower, Caithness.

Queries.

823. THE GORDON SETTER.—A very curious statement is made in the article on dogs in the new edition of "The Encyclopedia of Sport." The article, which was originally written by Rawdon B. Lee, and has been reviewed by Walter Baxendale, states, "The Gordon, as its name implies, is black and tan." What is there in "Gordon" that "implies" black and tan?

J. M. BULLOCH.

824. DR WALTER C. SMITH.—Interest in Dr Smith and in the excellent note on him by "Q.," impels me to ask if "Q." or other reader has knowledge of a poem written by Dr Smith on a laird of Cobairdy and his housekeeper playing chess or draughts every evening for a great number of years and finally being married, I think. I forget where I read it, but should much like to meet it again, as also to know the connection between Dr Smith and Cobairdy or his family. Cobairdy is an estate in the parish of Forguc, near Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

QUIZNUNCLE.

Answers.

813. FORMARTINE CASTLE.—This is the building better known as the Castle of Gight, the ruins of which stand on the brink of a rocky eminence overlooking the Braes of Gight. The Braes and the Castle are situated in the parish of Fyvie, the river Ythan separating them from the Braes of Haddo, or the Braes of Formartine, as they are sometimes called. Dr Pratt, in his "Buchan," complained of Sir Andrew

Leith Hay designating the Castle "The Tower of Formartine," very properly saying—"As it is within the district of Buchan, and separated by the Ythan from the district of Formartine, we regret to see this inappropriate appellation applied to it. 'Gight' comes sanctioned to us by many interesting associations, from which it ought never to be divorced." The Castle is said to have been built by the second laird of Gight, Sir George Gordon, who succeeded to the estate in 1513 ("Castles of Aberdeenshire"). When it became ruinous is difficult to say. The interior of it was greatly destroyed by the Covenanters in 1644, but the Castle was occupied by Lord Haddo, son of the Earl of Aberdeen,

who purchased the estate from Lord Byron's mother, the last "Gordon of Gight," in 1787. Lord Haddo was killed by a fall from his horse on "the green of Gight" in 1791; and probably the Castle then ceased to be used as a residence and became a ruin.

Q.

817. MISS CHRISTIAN BURNETT.—This lady (third daughter of Alexander Burnett of Kemnay, and his wife, Christian, daughter of John Leslie, Professor of Greek in Aberdeen University) was born 17th October, 1789, and died 9th May, 1874.

A. B.

No. 211.—May 3, 1912.

Maps of Aberdeenshire.

An interesting account of certain Aberdeenshire roads and their delineation on maps was given by Mr G. Bennett Mitchell, architect, Aberdeen, in his evidence as a witness (March 26) in the litigation in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court which has come to be known as the Tarland right-of-way case—an action by Sir Alexander M'Robert of Douneside to have the public interdicted from using a road on Douneside which it is contended forms part of an old and at one time much-used hill road from Tarland to Cushnie over the hill of Pressendye. According to Mr Mitchell's evidence, there were very few roads in Scotland prior to 1724; General Wade's roads were commenced in 1725, and carried on with very little interval till 1814. The fullest development was about 1784, when Lieutenant-General Alexander Mackay, then commanding the Forces in North Britain, reported that the roads extended altogether to about 1100 miles. General Wade was in reality responsible for a very small share, only about 245 miles of the roads, but he was their originator, and to him has been awarded the credit of having contrived the system. Maps showing roads in Scotland began to be produced towards the end of the 18th century, and were all made more or less for military purposes.

Mr Mitchell's statement was directed in the main, of course, to roads in the Tarland district and to plans bearing on the question in dispute, but many of his observations were of a general interest. He referred, for instance, to Taylor and Skinner's survey maps of the roads of North Britain or Scotland, published in 1776 by authority of Parliament, and dedicated to His Grace John Duke of Argyll, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North Britain. This is a book of road maps, the plates in which are published, not as one map, but each road is delineated separately. On plate 55 the road from Charlestown of Aboyne to Corgarff is shown, and the direction indicated by a north point. This road is part of a main road running in connection with the great south roads, branching off the Deeside road at Aboyne, passing through the village of Tarland, passing Culdach, thence crossing the hills lying immediately at the back of Tarland, and coming out on the Donside road about half a mile from the farm known as Rippachie. There are various branch roads leading from this road to Towie, etc. The road after joining the Donside road goes by the south bank of the Don until it reaches a point about 20 miles from Aboyne, when it crosses to the north side and thence to Tomintoul and Fort-George. This road forms

part of the great military roads leading into the centre of the Highlands and joining the road from Perthshire by Spital of Glenshee, near Corgarff. From Tarland this road is the road which crosses Cushnie Hill and connects directly with the Donside road. The road is mentioned in the Old Statistical Account of Scotland, published by Sir John Sinclair in 1793.

A plan of the north of Scotland, coming as far south as Aberdeenshire, surveyed between 1806 and 1810, and prepared by James Robertson, was published in 1822. This plan is dedicated "To General the Most Noble the Marquis of Huntly, Baron Gordon, G.C.B., etc., and Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire." There are various references showing the county and parish boundaries, freedom of cities, parish churches, manors or schoolhouses, proprietors' houses, with name of farm-houses, etc., turnpike or military roads, cross-roads, and foot-paths. A road is shown coming out of Tarland going towards the Davochs and Donside on the same line as shown on Taylor and Skinner's book.

A plan of the county of Aberdeen appeared in Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, one of the standard works on the county geography of Scotland, published in 1826, and re-issued in 1832; and a small scale map of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff was published by J. Lothian, 41 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, in 1830. A map of Scotland, drawn chiefly from the topographical surveys of Mr John Ainslie, from those of the late General Roy, etc., shows the great and cross-roads and the distances between the towns. This map shows by coloured lines the great roads, by plain lines the cross-roads, and is dedicated to George Chalmers, Esq., F.R.S. and A.S., by William Faden. According to this map one of the great roads starts from the village of Aboyne, and after leaving the Deeside Road, passes Coull, and goes through Tarland, crosses the Cushnie hills, passing Culdach, and coming out near the farm of Rippachie on the South Donside Road. This road corresponds with the position of the road shown on Taylor and Skinner's map of 1776, Robertson's map of 1822, Thomson's map, 1826, and Lothian's map, 1830. It joins the other great military road coming from Perthshire by Glenshee and Crathie, and they go on by Tomintoul to Inverness. The scale of the map is very small, and the branch roads are not shown. The map was published in 1840, and is a revision of Thomson's map, which is brought up to date.

The Aberdeenshire volume of the New Statistical Account of Scotland, published by William Blackwood and Son, Edinburgh, 1843, contains a plan of the county of Aberdeen engraved in steel by W. H. Lizars, and although drawn to a small scale of about 8½ miles to the inch, it is a remarkably clear map. It shows both the road which passes to the north of Migvie, crossing the hills, and coming out on the Donside Road, and also a branch road going towards Towie and across the Cushnie Hills. Both these

roads are shown joining the South Donside Road, and continuing westward, connecting with the Strathdon Road leading on towards Inverness. According to the account of Tarland furnished by the parish minister—"A detached part of the parish of Tarland lies in Strathdon, a distance of twelve miles from the parochial church of Tarland. This part of the parish of Tarland is bounded on the south by the river Don, and is three or four miles in extent and about two miles in breadth. It consists of two or three hills and glens, said to have been appropriated as pasture grounds in the Forest of Mar for the accommodation and benefit of the Earl of Mar's vassals, who were proprietors of ground in Cromar, and especially in the parish of Tarland, holding of his lordship as superior."

Johnston's County Map of Aberdeenshire was produced between 1845 and 1850—probably nearer 1845. It shows all the roads. The main road from Aboyne and the road from Dinnet leading to Tarland are clearly indicated, and the road leading from Tarland through by Loch Davan is also shown. The Ordnance Survey map, prepared in 1868, engraved in 1869, and published on January 31, 1870, was the original issue of the Ordnance Survey. A revised issue was published in 1900.

The "Legend" Regarding Balvenie Castle.

I came the other day on a newspaper cutting, the substance of which may well be reproduced in "Notes and Queries." It is a letter in the "Elgin Courier" by the late Mr William Cramond, LL.D., Cullon, dated 2nd December, 1891, demolishing a "wild legend" regarding Balvenie Castle, which had appeared in that paper some days before. The "legend" was, in fact, the one related by George MacDonald in "Robert Falconer," referring to "the auld hoose o' Bogbonnie" which figures in that novel. "Bogbonnie" stands for the new House or Castle of Balvenie, Dufftown, which the novelist described as "a house without a history, save the story of its no history; and the story MacDonald told in this fashion—

"The new castle was built by James, second Earl of Fife, as jointure house for the young Countess. A lover, to whom she had turned a deaf ear, had left the country, begging ere he went her acceptance of a lovely Italian greyhound. She was weak enough to receive the animal. Her husband died the same year, and before the end of it the dog went mad and bit her. According to the awful custom of the time, they smothered her between two feather-

beds, just as the house of Bogbonnie was ready to receive her furniture and become her future dwelling. No one has ever occupied it."

Dr Cramond demolished every item of this fine story. The new Castle of Balvenie, he pointed out, was built in 1724-5 by William Duff of Braco, who, upwards of thirty years after its erection, became the first Earl Fife. It was not built as a jointure house for a "young Countess," because Braco's first wife died in 1721; and though it might be correct to say that it was built as a jointure house for his second wife, she did not become Countess till 1759, when she was 53 years old, and did not become a widow till 1763. Dr Cramond thought the novelist might be excused for introducing the story of the "lovely Italian greyhound," but no excuse could be found for such a statement as that "according to the awful custom of the time, they smothered her between two feather-beds." "How any sane person," he wrote, "can believe that such a custom existed in Scotland at all in the present or the last century altogether passes my comprehension."

The statement that no one had ever occupied the house was equally erroneous. There is every reason to believe that it was occupied for a considerable time after its erection, as Duff House was not built till about 1746; and it was certainly occupied by the second Earl Fife, Dr Cramond having in his possession several autograph letters, written both by the Earl and his Countess, dated from Balvenie Castle. [Colonel Leslie of Kininvie subsequently wrote to the "Elgin Courier," saying he had several private letters from the first Earl of Fife to his great-great-grandfather, dated from the new House of Balvenie.] The "legend," Dr Cramond went on to say, could not apply to the second Earl Fife, because he and his Countess separated shortly after their marriage in 1759, and she resided afterwards in Edinburgh, continuing to receive an annuity from the Fife estates till her death. That the "husband" died the same year as the "Countess" can apply neither to the first nor the second Earl Fife.

Dr Cramond added a post-script saying that, according to a statement in "Notes and Queries" (London) some forty years before—the truth of which he did not vouch for—Mrs Duff, wife of Colonel Duff, died in 1805 of hydrophobia, induced by the bite of a favourite Newfoundland dog, a report being widely spread that she had to be smothered. Colonel Duff was at the time resident in Edinburgh, in command of his regiment; he became the 4th Earl Fife.

I may add that in an edition of "Robert Falconer" I have, published about 1900, the first sentence of the passage quoted has been altered to read—"It [the house] had been built for the jointure-house of a young countess, whose husband was an old man." The "new house" of Balvenie is now used as a store in connection with an adjacent distillery.

Northern Antiquarian Discoveries.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on 8th April accounts of several recent antiquarian discoveries of an important character were submitted.

In the first paper, Mr J. Graham Callander gave an account of the discovery of two beaker urns in a stone cist at Mains of Leslie, parish of Pretnay, Aberdeenshire. The site, was near the summit of a slight eminence in a field called the Hawk Hill. Other two cists had been previously found there, each containing an unburnt burial, with a beaker urn. The third cist differed from the other two, inasmuch as it had the remarkable feature of containing two beaker urns, placed in opposite diagonal corners of the grave. Interments of a single body with two beaker urns are on record in England, but are rare in Scotland, only four cases being known, all in Aberdeenshire. This site is evidently a small Bronze Age cemetery, and more discoveries may be anticipated.

In the second paper, Mr D. Hay Fleming, LL.D., described and exhibited a heraldic button, a "pirlic pig," and a beggar's badge, found at St Andrews.

In the third paper, Mr A. D. Cumming described the Castle of Lochindorb, in Moray, and its peculiar history. It is situated on an island of about an acre in extent in the Loch of the same name. The island shows evidence of being, at least, partly, artificial. The earliest appearance of the castle in history is as a stronghold of the Comyns. After alluding to the more notable incidents in the subsequent history of the castle, its siege by Sir Andrew Moray, Regent of Scotland, and its relief by Edward III. in 1335, he traced its possession by the Wolf of Badenoch and his son, and subsequently by the Douglasses, to its demolition by the Thane of Cawdor at the command of James II. in 1456.

The fourth paper, by Mr F. C. Eccles, was a description, with a rubbing and photograph, of a sculptured grave-slab at the Parish Church of Birse, Aberdeenshire.

A remarkable collection of flint arrow heads and other implements consisting of upwards of sixty specimens gathered from the farm of Overhowden, was exhibited by Mr James Sharp, Carcant, Heriot, Midlothian.

The Gordons in Shields.

Now that the trawling industry has brought so many associations between Aberdeen and the Tyne, it is interesting to recall that many people named Gordon have been at one time or another connected with Shields. The fact is recorded in the two volumes of transcript of Tynemouth Registers which have recently been issued by Mr W. A. E. Hill. I have arranged these names alphabetically:—

Mr Gordon, Shields, married Anne —; buried January 6, 1715.

Dorothy Gordon, widow, Shields, was buried July 11, 1732.

James Gordon, Shields ("poor") had Solomon, baptised October 26, 1704.

James Gordon, "of the Lyme Kells," had Thomason, baptised October 8, 1706.

Jane Gordon, Shields, married Jacob Harrison October 26, 1713.

James Gordon, Shields, had Anne, baptised August 9, 1724. Anne, daughter of James Gordon, Shields, was buried August 14, 1724.

James Gordon, Shields, had Alice, baptised May 1, 1726.

James Gordon, Shields, a poor man, buried March 27, 1727.

John Gordon married Elizabeth Smith, October 3, 1724.

Jane Gordon, shopkeeper, Shields, condemned to transportation for alleged theft, petitioned Lord Selkirk against the sentence, 1730 (S.P. Dom., Entry Books, Vol. 257, p. 55: petition printed in full in the "Banffshire Reporter," Part 57, March 13, 1912). She was married, but her husband's name is not given. She had been tried at the Newcastle Assizes.

Mary Gordon married John Clark, November 3, 1719.

Robert Gordon married Jane Wagh, March 30, 1719.

Robert Gordon, Shields had James, baptised April 8, 1720.

Robert Gordon, Shields, had a son, George, buried September 9, 1722.

Robert Gordon, Shields, had a son, James, buried August 26, 1723.

Robert Gordon, Shields, was married to Dorothy —, who was buried June 28, 1723.

Robert Gordon, Shields, had

Anne, baptised October 15, 1724.

Mary, baptised February 23, 1725.

William, baptised September 24, 1727.

Robert Gordon married Ann Young June 17, 1725.

Thomas Gordon, Shields, had John baptised December 3, 1717.

Thomas Gordon, Shields, had a daughter, Margaret, buried October 28, 1722.

Thomas Gordon, Shields, had a daughter, Howard, buried March 6, 1721.

Thomas Gordon, Shields, had Margaret, baptised October 28, 1722.

Mr Thomas Gordon, Shields, married Jane —, who was buried September 10, 1730.

Thomas Gordon, Shields, was buried November 8, 1731.

William Gordon, North Shields, had

Mary, baptised November 3, 1662.

Anne, baptised August 21, 1664. Anne, daughter of William Gordon, Shields, died November 12, 1664.

William Gordon, Shields, married Mary - - , who died October 1, 1665.

William Gordon, Shields, mariner, died December 8, 1665.

William Gordon, Shields, had

Robert, baptised July 8, 1686

John, baptised October 23, 1688.

William Gordon married at South Shields Dorothy Wood, August 11, 1635. A Dorothy Gordon, widow, was buried July 11, 1732.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

287. Galletly, John, Journalist.—A native of Dundee. Born in 1792, he succeeded Robert Stephen Rentoul as editor of the "Dundee Advertiser" in 1825, and retained that post till 1832. The events, local and national, which occurred while he was in control of the paper were of a stirring and important character, and Mr Galletly took an active and prominent share in them all. He was especially identified with the movements which preceded and led up to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. Following the example of Birmingham, a political union was formed in Dundee, Mr George Kinloch, Mr Saunders, Mr Christie, of the Eastern Bank, and other influential reformers taking the lead, Mr Galletly acting as secretary and treasurer. His political principles were of the Benthamite school, and as he was a man of powerful understanding, and had a keen sympathy with the masses and an intense hatred of injustice, his conduct of the "Advertiser" was distinguished by courage and public spirit. Retiring from the editorial chair in 1832, he died in 1839.

233. Gardiner, William, Botanist and Poet.—Born in Dundee in 1809, he died in 1852. He was author of "The Flora of Forfarshire," 1848, and other botanical works. He issued many poems. See "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

229. Gardiner, William, Botanist and Poet.—Father of the foregoing, No. 233. He published in 1815 and 1818 two small collections of "Poems and Songs." He is the author of the popular song, "Scotland's Hills for Me."

290. Gellatly, William, Minor Poet.—Born in Kettins in 1792. A Wright to his trade, he emigrated to America, but returned and settled in Comar-Angus. Always addicted to the muse, he wrote much verse, and blossomed in the Poet's Corner of many periodicals. He died in 1863. He has a place in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

291. Geddes, James Young, Minor Poet.—Born in 1850 in Dundee, he has been long settled in Alyth as a tailor and clothier, where he is one of the local baillies. He has published three volumes of verse—"The New Jerusalem," "The Spectre Clock," and "In the Valhalla."

292. Gibb, Robert, R.S.A., Artist.—A native

of Dundee. He studied art and contributed to the Royal Institution Exhibitions from 1822 to 1830. One of the original Royal Scottish Academicians chosen in 1829, he contributed to the Royal Scottish Academy from 1829 to 1834. He died in 1837. See "Dictionary of Nat. Biography."

293. Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, Scottish Soldier.—He flourished in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, and is said to have defeated the English in 1124. He married Finella, sister of the Thane of Mearns, by whom he had a son Gillibride, the second Earl of Angus, properly so called instead of Maormar, the previous titular designation of his ancestral rank. He fought in the Battle of the Standard, under David I., in 1138. Earl Gillibride was one of the twenty barons who were given up to Henry as hostages to obtain the release of William the Lion in 1174. He died 1180.

294. Gillies, Adam, Lord Gillies, Scottish Judge.—Youngest son of Robert, of Little Keithock. Born 29th April, 1766, in Brechin. Educated for the law, he passed as advocate 1787, was appointed Sheriff-Depute of Kincardine 1806. Though known as a Whig politician, he was promoted to the bench in succession to Lord Newton 1811, and followed Lord Craig as a Lord of Justiciary 1812, becoming also Lord Commissioner of the Jury Court instead of Lord Meadowbank in 1816. He resigned his seat as Lord of Justiciary on being made Judge of Exchequer in Scotland 1837. He died 24th December, 1842.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1868.

January 7. At Aberdeen, John Fyfe, Esq., Kemnay, to Barbara, only daughter of the late Mr William Stevenson, Kemnay.

January 21. At Aberdeen, John Gordon, Esq. of Craigmyle, to Lizzie Harrison, second surviving daughter of the late Captain Robert Jamieson, of Aberdeen.

February 13. At Paddington, Captain Stephen Lowther Crofton, R.N., H.M.S., Cumberland, to Agnes, only child of the late Sir John Reid of Barra and of Elm Grove, Cheshire.

March 26. At Edinburgh, James Ferguson, Esq., Monkwood, to Clara, daughter of the late Sir William Bacon Johnston of that Ilk, and Hilton, Bart.

April 21. At Aberdeen, Rev. John Keith, F.C. Carnylie, to Maggie, second surviving daughter of William Routledge, Esq., manufacturer.

May 10. At Nottingham, Robert Ostlere, Esq., Halifax, to Mary, third daughter of Dr Coutts, Golden Square, Aberdeen.

May 14. At Torquay, John George Laing, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, etc., to Margaret, daughter of the late Alexander Macdonald, Esq., of Aberdeen.

June 16. At London, Major E. W. Lyons, Bombay Staff Corps, to Margaret Gurney, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Abercromby, Esq. of Glassaugh, and sister of R. W. Duff, Esq., M.P.

June 30. At Manse of Banchory-Devenick, Sylvester Reid, Esq., lieutenant, 11th Regiment, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Rev. William Paul, D.D., minister of Banchory-Devenick.

June 2. At Jubbulpore, Central China, Archibald Young Leslie, younger of Kininvie, H.M.'s 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Alice, third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Cantley, late Bengal Cavalry.

July 8. At Schoolhouse, Echt, Rev. John Scott, of Canelon, to Elizabeth Fowler, second daughter of Mr William Malcolm, schoolmaster of Echt.

August 1. At Speldhurst Church, Edward Redhead, Esq., Mus. Bac. (Oxon), Tunbridge-wells, to Helen M. Rickart Hepburn, widow of the late R. W. Rickart Hepburn, Esq. of Rickarton, Kincardineshire, and second daughter of the late Lieut-Col. J. J. Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh.

September 22. At Stonehaven, William B. Ferguson, Esq., Secretary, G.N. of S. Railway, to Helen Louisa, eldest surviving daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq.

September 24. At Brae of Coynach, James Ferguson, Esq., Springbank Terrace, Aberdeen, to Annie Farquharon, youngest daughter of the late Charles Macpherson, Minister of Tomintoul.

October 15. At 1 Mackie Place, Rev. Donald Mackay, F.C., Echt, to Isabella, younger daughter of the late Rev. William Boyd, of Crimond.

October 19. At Manse of Boharm, Rev. Alexander Murdoch, Minister of Boharm, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Stewart, Old Rayne.

November 18. At Elgin, Alexander Grigor Allan, Esq., Procurator-Fiscal for Elginshire, to Mary Miller, eldest daughter of James Johnston, Esq., Newmill, Elgin.

December 8. At the Manse, Kincardine O'Neil, Alexander Dalziel Keith, M.D. and C.M., Aboyne, to Agnes Fordyce, third daughter of the Rev. George Cook, D.D.

December 2. At Cairnbrogie, Mr James B. Manson, Kilblean, to Jeanie Allison, eldest daughter of George Marr, Esq., Cairnbrogie.

December 15. At Schoolhouse, Fordyce, Rev. Robert G. Forrest, Minister of Macduff, to Margaret, second daughter of Rev. George Stephen.

Queries.

825. GRAND STREET CHURCH, NEW YORK.—Can any reader oblige me with the name of the minister of this church in the year 1847?

M. H. M.

826. "DREAM."—The following "Dream" is said to have remained unprinted till now. It is but a fragment of which some reader may be able to supply the remainder and name of author—

As I cam' o'er the Cairnamount,
And 'by the steen o' Clochnaben,
My heart gaed mony a weary dunt,
'To be in sicht o' hame again.

For twenty years besooth the line,
Had changed me muckle for the waur.
An' I had missed the gowden mine,
That temptet me to stray sae faur.

Bit wha can drie the wint o' Gowd,
Wha sees again the Glen o' Dye?
Or wha lat hope an' joy be cowed,
When he the flowe o' Feugh can spy?

The Garrol Hill wis dreech to clim',
The corbies flew wi' eerie croak.
An' gloamin' gathered unco grin,
Wi' gloomy shadows o'er Kerloack.

I stitert till I tint my sheen,
An' well I wat they werna' fine.
I tint mysel' or a' wis deen,
An' syne I'd naething mair ti tyne.

An' when the cocks began to caw,
I wauken't wi' an unco sough,
An' fan 'at I had dreamt it a',
A bitlie frae the Brig o' Feugh.

QUIZUNCLE

Answers.

317. MISS CHRISTIAN BURNETT.—This lady died on 9th May, 1874, aged 84.

Q.

322. THOMAS HAY, SHERIFF CLERK, ABERDEEN.—Jean King wife of Mr Thomas Hay, Sheriff Clerk, was interred in St Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen, on 24th December, 1735.

H.

No. 212.—May 10, 1912.

The Aberdeen Stage Coaches.

The following list of mail and stage coaches leaving Aberdeen in the days prior to railways is given in "Smith's Pocket Guide to the City of Aberdeen and its Environs," published by Lewis Smith in 1836:—

FOR EDINBURGH.

"The Defiance," by Forfar, Perth, and Queensferry, at 6 a.m.—from 62 Union Street.

"The Mail," at a quarter before 3 p.m.—from 61 Union Street.

"The Royal Union," by Forfar and Dundee, at a quarter before 9 p.m.—from 41 Queen Street.

FOR PERTH.

"The New Times," by Arbroath and Dundee, at 7 a.m.—from 61 Union Street.

FOR BRECHIN.

"The Braes of Fordoun," at a quarter before 4 p.m.—from 25 Union Street.

FOR MONTROSE.

"The Swift," at a quarter before 4 p.m.—from 61 Union Street and 42 St Nicholas Street.

FOR INVERNESS.

"The North Defiance," at 6 a.m.—from 61 Union Street.

"The Mail," by Huntly, at 7 a.m.—from 61 Union Street.

FOR HUNTLY.

"The Tallyho," by Inver, at 3 p.m.—from 61 Union Street.

FOR INVERURY.

"The Banks of Don," at 4 p.m.—from 61 Union Street.

"The Highland Lass," at half-past 4 p.m.—from Adelphi Court, Union Street.

FOR STRATHIDON.

"The Lord Forbes," at 3 p.m.—from 22 Schoolhill.

FOR TARLAND.

"The Telegraph," every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a quarter from 12—from 42 St Nicholas Street.

FOR NEW DEER.

"The Braes of Mormond," by Tarves, at 4 p.m.—from 5 Castle Street.

FOR OLD DEER.

"The Banks of Ythan," by Ellon, at 3 p.m.—from 65 North Street.

FOR PETERHEAD.

"The Mail," at 8 a.m.—from 61 Union Street.
"The Defiance," at 3 p.m.—from 61 Union Street.

FOR BANFF.

"The Earl of Fife," at 7 a.m.—from 62 Union Street.

FOR BALLATER.

"The Mail," at 7 a.m.—from 61 Union Street.
"The Royal Highlander," at 9 a.m.—from 61 Union Street.

FOR BANCHORY.

"The Banks of Dee," at half-past 4 p.m.—from 61 Union Street.

The mail coaches and several of the stage coaches, it will be seen, left from 61 Union Street. This was the office of Messrs Knox and Machray, mail contractors, Mr Isaac Machray also conducting the Royal Hotel, which was No. 63 (No. 62 in the above list is perhaps a misprint). There was also a coach office at 54 Union Street. No. 25 Union Street was the Union Hotel, kept by James Morrison. There seems to have been a Union Inn as well, at 42 St Nicholas Street, kept by James Shirreffs, who was also a coach contractor. The New Inn is somewhat disguised as 5 Castle Street: it was kept by John Grant. The Cross in Castle Street was at this time a coach office. No. 41 Queen Street was (William) Melvin's Hotel. The Highland Lass presumably left from (John) McHardy's Inn, 10 Adelphi. No. 22 Schoolhill is given as the place of departure of the Lord Forbes, but it should be 8 Schoolhill, (Thomas) Cruickshank's Inn. No. 65 North Street was (George) Leys' Inn. Most of these places are still easily identifiable. The premises of the Royal Hotel are now occupied by Messrs John Falconer and Co., drapers. The North of Scotland Bank stands on the site of the New Inn. The Union Hotel was in existence forty years ago; and 41 Queen Street remained a hotel several years later. McHardy's Inn is now the Adelphi Hotel, but other hostleries named have been effaced.

The above list of mail and stage coaches is not complete. In the Aberdeen Directory for 1836-7, in addition to the mail coaches to Edinburgh, Inverness, Peterhead, and Ballater, mention is made of mail gigs, which, leaving Cruickshank's Inn at 6.45 a.m., arrived at Banff at 1 p.m. and at Alford at 11 a.m., and of a mail gig which, leaving Jaffray's (a stabler), 18 North Street, at 6.30 a.m., and, proceeding by Udny and Tarves, arrived at Methlic at 10.30. The Directory enumerates the following other stage coaches—

The Royal Union, to Edinburgh, by Forfar and Dundee, through Fife, leaves Melvin's

Hotel, 41 Queen Street, and the Coach Office, Cross, Castle Street, every evening (Saturday excepted) at 9 o'clock, and arrives at Edinburgh next day at 1 o'clock p.m.

Lewes of Fyvie, to Fyvie and Turriff, leaves the Coach Offices, 54 and 61 Union Street, every lawful day at half-past 3 p.m.

The Earl of Erroll Coach, between Aberdeen and Birnas (Birness) Toll, leaves Birnas Toll at 6 o'clock a.m. every lawful day, and arrives at Gray's, 18 Frederick Street, at 9 o'clock a.m. Starts at half-past 2 o'clock p.m., and arrives at Birnas Toll at half-past 5 o'clock same evening.

The Directory of the previous year (1835-36) specifies other stage coaches, presumably withdrawn in 1836--The Earl of Aboyne (to Ballater, and also to Braemar in summer); Rob Roy (to Ballater, by Echt, Midmar, and Tarland); Earl of Aberdeen (to New Deer, by Uduy, Tarves, Methlic and Strichen); Banks of Bogie (to Rhynie); and Perseverance (to Huntly). Mention is also made of a stage coach travelling from Peterhead to Fraserburgh and from Fraserburgh to Peterhead on alternate days.

The Borrowed Days.

In supplement of the statement regarding the "borrowed" or "borrowing" days of March which appeared in No. 207--April 5, we may quote the following by the meteorological correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald" (April 13)--

The authorities are not agreed as to the date when March exercised his permission to borrow. But as the legend arose long before the new style was introduced in 1752, it is reasonable to suppose that the borrowing days came at or about the beginning of April, old style; that is a few days before the middle of April, new style. And it is certain that in the majority of years there is usually a decrease of warmth for a few days at that time, and the decrease of warmth comes along with north or north-east winds of some force.

This year the decrease of warmth since April 8 has been very evident in all parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in Scotland, while in Northern Europe there has been very severe frost. It was only three degrees above zero at Haparanda on Tuesday (April 9), and the vineyards in France are stated to have sustained serious injury through the untimely frost. Now, however, the cold snap appears to have spent itself, for the time. But it will return. For the cold snap at or a little before the middle of May is often more severe than the cold snap of April. May 11, 12, and 13 are known in France and some parts of Germany as the Festival of the Ice Saints. But if the borrowing days and the Festival of the Ice Saints bring unseasonable cold, then generally comes soon after they are past a period, longer or shorter of genial spring warmth.

The Gordons of Gight.

A series of very interesting discharges to the "Rt. Honble" George Gordon of Gight were registered at Aberdeen on December 14, 1609, and are recorded in the Sheriff Court Records as follows (Old Series, Book I., folios 48-53). I am indebted for the reference to them to Dr David Littlejohn, whose work in calendaring the records of his office has gone far beyond what he has already given to us through the New Spalding Club:--

Patrick Gordon, brother german to the Rt. Honble. George Gordounne of Gight.

Robert Gordounne, lawful son of the late William Gordounne of Gight, with consent of John Gordounne of Ardlogie, Adam Gordon of Drumdelgie, Patrick Gordon his brother german, and George Keyth of Glak, his curators.

John Gordon of Ardlogie.

Alexander Gordon, with consent of John Gordon of Ardlogie and the others as above, his curators.

Adam Gordone (—).

Agnes Gordon (—).

Joane Gordon, with William Ogilvie, lawful son of Walter Ogilvie of Kemprye (?) as cautioner (January 12, 1610).

Adam Gordon, fiar of Glenbuchat, also granted (on February 15, 1610) a discharge in favour of George Gordon of Gight (500 marks due by the late William Gordon of Gight to the late Christian Gordon, wife of the said Adam).

Renunciation of Mr Robert Maitland of Auchencreeff in favour of the Rt. Honble. George Gordon of Gight, May 6, 1611; and another by Mr Robert Maitland, of Monlette, on May 16, 1611.

Discharge, January 18, 1612, George Gordon of Gight and John Allan of Tounstone, in favour of David Torrie, some time at Mill of Bachelquhynauchie.

J. M. BULLOCH.

George Moir, LL.D., Sheriff of Stirlingshire.

In "Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd series, vol. 3, p. 150, Mr J. F. George contributed in his usual fine literary style an article on the distinguished Sheriff of Stirlingshire. While giving the Sheriff's father's name, he has not told us that his father was twice married. This information is drawn from a fine old table-stone which I stumbled across in the graveyard of St Clement's, at Footdee, Aberdeen. The inscription is as follows:--In memory of Ann Rose, spouse of George Moir, Vintner, "Old Ship," Aberdeen, who died 29th April, 1792, aged 38 years. Also George and Isobel, their infant children, also Mary Baxter, from Wigton, in Cumberland, second spouse to the said George Moir, who died 13th of March, 1797, aged about 44 years. Likewise the said George Moir, died 27th May, 1813, aged 63 years. Also

of his daughter, Jane Moir, widow of William Maxwell Shaw, sometime teacher of music in Aberdeen, who died 24th February, 1850, aged 72 years. This tribute to the memory of a most amiable and affectionate sister is inscribed by her sorrowing brothers George and Robert Moir.

Mr William Maxwell Shaw was appointed precentor of the West Parish Church, after competitive trial, 13th December, 1797. For about eight years he "took up the line" in the West Parish Church and then left for America, where at Boston, in July, 1805—the year in which he resigned office—he died. He is known to local lithographers as the editor of a collection of church tunes, published about 1800. There were thirty-one tunes in the work, and of these—no less than six were composed by himself.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

295. Gillies, Colin, Business Man, Provost of Brechin.—An energetic but unsuccessful speculator, whose failure brought ruin on many. He was a brother of No. 294. Born at Brechin about 1751. I have no note of his death.

296. Gillies, John, LL.D., F.R.S., F.A.S., Historiographer for Scotland.—Elder brother of No. 294. Born in Brechin 18th January, 1747. He was educated at Glasgow University, where he acquired a great love for Greek literature, and taught the Greek class there, while under 20 years of age. Having removed to London, he travelled on the Continent with various young members of the Hopetoun family. Mr Gillies returned to England in 1784, when he resumed his literary labour, and took his degree of LL.D. He had previously published a translation of the Orations of Isocrates and Lyrias. In 1786 appeared his "History of Ancient Greece," which immediately became popular and reached a second edition. In 1792 he married, and in 1793 succeeded Dr Robertson as Historiographer to the King. He also published a translation of Aristotle's "Ethics and Politics," as well as of his "Rhetoric," and was author of "A View of the Reign of Frederick II. of Prussia," with a parallel between that Prince and Philip II. of Macedon. He also wrote "A History of the World" from the reign of Alexander to that of Augustus. He died in 1836.

297-298. Gillies, Margaret; Gillies, Mary.—Two female descendants of this family. The one a miniature painter and the other a journalist. Both were friends of Mary Howitt. Margaret was alive in 1879.

299. Gillies, Robert Pearce.—Prolific but unsuccessful litterateur. Of the Brechin family of that name. Son of 300, said to have been born in Brechin in 1788. He studied for the bar, and passed as advocate, became a friend of Sir

Walter Scott, of Wordsworth, and most of the literary men of the time. From his own confession in "Memoirs of a Literary Veteran," 3 vols., 1851, it appears that he ran through or otherwise lost his fortune, neglected his advantages, and lost his friends. Even after this he had many chances. "Blackwood's Magazine" was open to his contributions. He received £200 for a novel. He opened a new vein in translating German stories into English. He was the first editor of the "Foreign Quarterly Review." He translated some of Oehlenschläger's works, and introduced the subject of Danish and Swedish literature to the British people. Yet at his death in 1858 he had sunk into oblivion. His works are "Varia" and "Childe Alarique," poems; "Recollections of Sir W. Scott," 1827, "Sir Henry Longueville," a novel. In Wilson's works he figures as Kemperhausen.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1869.

January 5. At Peterhead, Alexander H. Yule, Esq., late of Japan, to Susan, daughter of William Alexander, Esq. of Whitehill, Provost of Peterhead.

January 5. At Old Aberdeen, Rev. Alexander McLean, minister of Strachan, to Patricia Collins, daughter of John Grant Dawson, advocate, in Aberdeen.

January 19. At Bath, Alexander P. Hogarth, Esq., Aberdeen, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Bannerman, Esq., Aberdeen.

February 2. At Crathes Castle, George John Pitt Taylor, Esq., of the 78th Highlanders, to Elizabeth Bannerman, only daughter of Sir James Horn Burnett of Leys, Bart.

February 18. At Easton, Elgin, James Grant, Esq., of Glen-Grant, to Robina Rose, daughter of the late James Mellis, Esq., solicitor, Elgin.

March 4. At Aberdeen, Rev. John F. M. Cook, minister of Roshen, to Susan Annie, fifth daughter of the late John Crombie, Esq.

March 11. At Titcheneal, Alexander Tharburn, Esq., solicitor, Keith, to Eliza T. Wilson, daughter of the late John Wilson, Esq., Titcheneal.

April 13. At Aberdeen, James W. F. Smith, M.D., Aberdeen, to Barbara Sangster, daughter of Alexander Sharp Shand of Templeland.

April 15. At Aberdeen, James Hunter, chemist, to Jessie Ann, second daughter of Hugh Ross, merchant, Aberdeen.

May 18. At Park House, Drumoak, George Forbes, Esq., Captain 78th Highlanders, eldest son of John Forbes, Esq. of Haddo, to Annie, second daughter of Alexander John Kinloch, Esq. of Park.

May 18. At Wester Coull, Tarland, Rev. James Mackenzie, Aboyne, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Harry Ross, Esq., Wester Coull.

June 2. At Hillside House, Portlithel, Henry Tod, jun., Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, to Margaret, second daughter of Robert Walker, Esq.

June 10. At the British Embassy, Brussels, Frederick De L. Morisen, the Royal Regiment, to Jessie Forbes, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Newton.

August 11. At London, John Gray Chalmers, Esq., "Aberdeen Journal," to Joanna Margaret, widow of Rev. Alexander Allan, Newmachar.

October 19. At St Drostan's, Deer, Alexander Edward M'Rae, Esq., M.B., C.M., Fettercairn, to Johanna Skinner, fourth daughter of Rev. Arthur Ranken, M.A.

October 12. At Culdrain, Rev. John Watt, minister of Strathdon, to Sophia Margaret, daughter of the late Major-General John Gordon, R.A.

December 2. At Tolquhon, John Robertson Young, solicitor, Dundee, to Catherine, third daughter of the late Alexander Garden, Esq.

December 2. At Tolquhon, Arthur Stewart, Ballaterach, to Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Garden, Esq.

Queries.

827. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, LL.D., THE EMINENT ANTIQUARY.—Whom, and when, did Mr Robertson marry?

B.

828. CAIRD FAMILY.—Janet Caird, born 1825, lived in Montrose, and married David Gibson, tailor. Her brother was William, 1770-1864, stonemason, of Pitnamoon; married twice, one wife being Bettie Watson, of Drumlithie. The father of Janet and William was James. He came from Glenbervie and lived in Pitnamoon, Fordoun. Query dates. This James's father's christian name is thought to have been James or George. What was his name, names of his brothers and sisters, whom did he marry? Whom did his son, James, marry?

C.

829. "BEAUTIES OF BRITISH POETRY."—Who was the author?

M. H. M.

Answers.

810. THE MEARNS.—The various forms in which the above word is spelled in old documents, as given by the late Dr W. F. Skene in his edition of "The Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, Etc." (1867) are Mearns, Merns, Moerne, Meiernys. In the "Description of Scotland," a MS. which is given as of date 665 A.D. the two neighbour counties Angus and Mearns are given as "Enegus et Moerne."

In the "Chronicle of the Picts and Scots," a MS. of date 751 A.D., we read of a "Malpedro Maccolm Comite de Merns."

In the "Cronicon Elegiacum," a MS. dated 770, we read of a certain king "Hic erat coisus Memensibus."

In the "Chronicle of the Picts and Scots," date 780 A.D., we read a French form of the foregoing statement—Thus "qi" furt tue de Malpedro Mac Loern, Comit del Meiernys.

In the "Chronicles of the Scots," date 548 A.D. the incident in Latin reads—"Interfectus est A. Malpedir Mac Loren Comite de Moerne."

Lastly in the "Pictish Chronicle," date 970-95, a MS., on which Dr Skene mainly relies, we read the same story thus told—"Et occidit Viri na Moerne Malcolain in Fodresach, id est in Claidcom."

If, therefore, the above dates as given by Dr Skene are correct, it is plain that the name "The Mearns" cannot be derived from the name of a man who flourished between 971 and 993.

Dr Skene, I may add, has a different theory of the origin of this name. He says in his Preface to the Chronicles, from which the above extracts have been taken—"The other province was that of Magheirein, corrupted into Mearns, and the "Viri na Moerne," or Men of the Mearns, appear likewise as a distinctive people. Their stronghold was Dunnother, the old name of Dunnottar, on the bold headland on which the ruined castle of Dunnottar now stands.

He says in another portion of the same preface—"Fetteresso is in the district of the Mearns, known to the Irish by the name of Magheirein, or the plain of Circin." And in the Annals of Tighernoe, date 688 A.D., we read of a battle "in terra Circin." Probably Dr Skene, who was himself "a man of the Mearns," is right, therefore, in his conjecture.

W. B. R. W.

Dollar.

817. MISS CHRISTIAN BURNETT.—Miss Burnett, who lived latterly in Don Street (not Chanoury), Old Aberdeen, died on May 9, 1874, in her 85th year.

A. B. S.

824. DR. WALTER C. SMITH.—The following is probably the poem to which "Quiznuncle" refers:—

COBAIRDY.

An old Scotch house, only one room wide,
But four storeys high, with "a turnpike stair,"
That corkscrewed up a round tower on its side,
With the outhouses, made three parts of a square;
A quaint coat-of-arms o'er the big-nailed door
Had roughly been carved on a red sand stone.
And the gate to the square, which the same arms bore,
Was arched overhead with a whale's jaw-bone.

The laird was a squat, little, hard-featured man,
Something deaf in the hearing, and bowed in the legs,
Careful to waste nought, and get all he can.
For his oats and his bere, and his butter and eggs;
His mother lived with him in the kitchen there,
For the parlour was draughtily, and the dining-room grim.
With no sort of comfort, the laird would declare,
From portraits of old lairds that glowered down at him.

For some of them had red coats, and whips in their hand,
Some, gay powdered heads and lace-ruffles fine,
And the red coats and ruffles meant acres of land.
The laird could not think of and cheerfully dine;
Yet the "Madams" were worse, with their head-tires and frills
And satins, every yard of which had cost him dear;
For the clothing of their backs they had stript half his hills,
And they were not like his mother for all their fine gear.

Rarely in the parlour, then, Cobairdy would sit,
And never in the dining-room, for that made him glum
To think how his forbears, men of little wit,
Had parted with his acres for all time to come;
Racing and dressing and rattling at the dice,
To rob him of half his bonny green hills,
Drinking and card-playing, and dabbling in vice,
Till there was little left him but wadgets and bills.

So each night by the big kitchen fire he was seen,

Where an oil-cruise and rushwick bleared through the reek,
He and his mother, with a draught-board between,

Playing a long game would last near a week;
'Twas a saving of fire, and a saving of light
And twice as much comfort, and half as much care;

And as for the game, if he lost in a night
A penny to his mother, it was neither here nor there.

And day after day, with the sickle or the flail,
Or the harrow or the plough he would toil,
and not tire;

And night after night his mother would not fail
To set forth the draught-board beside the peat-fire;

Only on the Sundays, when they came from the kirk,

And saw to the kye, and their fodder and their drink,

For the draughts they had "Boston" to read in the mirk,

And maybe o'er its pages would just get a wink.

Few were their words as they sat there alone,
With the "lass" at her wheel, for no idleness was there;

And five and forty years now had thus come and gone,
And the gear was aye growing, but the laird had grizzly hair;

Then his old mother sickened in the fall of the year
When most she was needed as the long nights came,

And before the oak leaves were yellow all and sere
He laid her in the kirkyard with the rest of his name.

He laid her in the kirkyard, and turned round his head,
With a lump in his throat and a tear in his eye,

And thanked us for the honour we had shewn to the dead,
And also he was glad that the day had been dry;

Could his mother but have known, the house had been right
His friends to receive as they surely ought to be,

And a proud woman she would have been that night
To witness the respect of such a good company.

Then he took off his hat, and took from its crown
A yard of red cotton, and bowed to us low,
Cried Geel to the cart horse, and then sat him down
Just where the coffin lay a little while ago;

And home came the poor laird, and went to
the byre,
And patted down Crummie, his old mother's
pet,
And stared at her hens, and her ducks in the
mire,
And vowed they should live, though they
brought him in debt.

What could he do then? He tried for a time
"The Fourfold State" of the children of
men;
Good were the words, and the doctrine was
prime,
But it was a week day, and who could read
then?
Not one good thought got he into his mind
Of all that the good man tried hard to say,
And the more that he read, the more he grew
blind,
And oh but his old heart was "dowie and
wae."

At last, looking round to "the lass" at her
wheel,
"Jeanie," he said, "will ye bring your stool
near?"

My mother's awa, but I think she would feel
Better pleased if I went on as when she was
here.

I've tried hard to read, but instead of the book,
I see her old face, Jeanie, there where she sat.
And how, when she gave me a check, she would
look—

And we had not half finished the game we
were at."

So the laird and his Jeanie sat down by the fire,
With the cruse and the rush-wick to light up
their play;

And she played her game well both in kitchen
and byre,

For Crummie grew sleek and Cobairly grew
gay.

And now she's the "leddy," as braw as the
best,

And sits in the parlour, and dines in the hall,
And her picture is hung by the laird's, with the
rest

Of the red coats and farthingales high on
the wall.

WALTER C. SMITH.

—From "North Country Folk."

Q

No. 213.—May 17, 1912.

The Improving of Aberdeenshire Roads.

By order of the Sheriff depute, Justices of Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the County of Aberdeen, met at Aberdeen, the 3rd day of May, 1770 years.

Whereas on the 30th of Aprile last it was represented to the Sheriff, Justices of Peace, and Commissioners of Supply, that the Highways and Bridges of the County are pestered and rendered extremely inconvenient by sundry Nuisances and Incroachments committed on the same to the great distress of the County and the Lieges, particularly by laying down Dung on the same or in the Ditches on the side thereof; Secondly, by leaving Carts, Carriages, Utensils of Husbandry, and timber on the same; Thirdly, by piling up Magazines of Stones, or leaving the Rubbish of Buildings on the same; Fourthly, by throwing stones from the adjacent fields, upon the Roads; Fifthly, by making Bridges of Turf and other materials across the Ditches, by which the Run of Water is stopt, and the Highway thereby destroyed; Sixthly, by defacing and breaking down the Parapet Walls or Ledgates of Bridges; And lastly, by the want of Head-riggs and ploughing up or crossing the Roads with the plough, and thereby ruining and destroying the same. This representation having been taken under consideration, the Sheriff, Justices of Peace, and Commissioners of Supply Resolved to prevent these Nuisances and Inconveniencies for the future, and to order all Offenders whatsoever to be prosecute in terms of law. But in respect that many of the people might have been misled through inadvertency or Ignorance, it is ordered that public Intimation in the usual manner from the Printers Desk and in the Aberdeen Journal shall be made certifying to the lieges that all and each of the above Nuisances are prohibited and discharged by sundry Acts of Parliament. As also that wherever these Nuisances are done to the Highways it is declared by Act of Parliament that it shall be held to be done by the Tenants or Labourers of the Lands next adjacent thereto, who are liable to the penalties inflicted by sd Acts of Parliament. It is therefore desired that the said Tenants or Labourers of the land for their own security in time coming as well as for the conveniency and advantage of the publick, will not commit any of the above Wrongs or Nuisances, and will prevent others from committing the same upon the Roads Ditches thereof and Bridges upon

their respective Farms and possessions, and all such Nuisances which presently may be ordered to be removed on or before the Second of July next with certification that thereafter they will be held and deemed Recent Nuisances to be tried and punished in manner hereafter directed.

And that offenders may be discovered and prosecuted in terms of Law the Justices of Peace and Commissioners of Supply in their severall and respective districts are hereby ordered and required in terms of the Statute Anno Quinto Georgii primi to give particular and express instructions to the Overseer or Overseers to be appointed by them in every parish or parishes to make a return to the District meeting in writing of all Nuisances and Incroachments committed on the Highways Ditches particularly sett furth in the above Representation, and of the proprietor's or the Tenants or Labourers of the land next adjacent thereto.

And on such return being made the district meeting are hereby ordered and required further with to order the offenders to be prosecuted at the Instance of the Overseer, Before the Sheriff or any two of the Justices of the Peace, or Commissioners of Supply of their Division or District, and on conviction to Fine them according to the degree of the offence or otherwise to punish them in terms of Law. . . .

The Last Wolf in Scotland.

The story of the last wolf in Scotland (writes a correspondent of the "Spectator," April 13) is thus told in the notes to a volume of poems (long out of print, I should say) by two brothers, John Sobieski and Charles Edward Stuart, who claimed descent from the fated House of Stuart—

The last wolf was killed by MacQueen of Pall-a-Chrocaim, who died in the year 1767, and was the most celebrated "carnach" of the Finchern for an unknown period. Of a gigantic stature, six feet seven inches in height, he was equally remarkable for his strength, courage, and celebrity as a deerstalker. . . . One winter's day about 1743 he received a message from the Laird of MacIntosh that a large "black beast," supposed to be a wolf, had appeared in the glens, and the day before killed two children. A Tainchel, or gathering, to drive the county was called to meet at a tryst above Bignathas, where MacQueen was invited to attend with his dogs. Pall-a-Chrocaim informed himself of the place where the children had been killed—the last tracks of the wolf and the conjectures of his haunt—and promised his assistance. In the morning the Tainchel had long assembled and MacIntosh waited with impatience, but MacQueen did not arrive. At last he appeared, and MacIntosh received him with an irritable expression of disappointment. "What was the hurry?" said Pall-a-Chrocaim. MacIntosh gave an indignant retort, and all present made some impatient reply. MacQueen lifted his plaid, and drew the black.

bloody head of the wolf from under his arm. "There it is for ye!" said he, and tossed it on the ground in the midst of the surprised circle. MacIntosh expressed great joy and admiration, "and gave him the land called Sean-achan for meat to his dogs."—(*"Days of the Deer Forest."* Blackwood and Son, 1843.)

The Gordons of Aberdour, Auchlunies, Cairnbulg, etc.

Our correspondent, Mr Robert Murdoch-Lawrance, Aberdeen, has had reprinted in pamphlet form the "*Fraserburgh Herald and Northern Counties' Advertiser*" his article on the above subject, consisting of extracts (1788-1884) from the Registers of St Peter's Episcopal Church, Fraserburgh. These extracts are accurate in detail, and cannot but prove of interest and value to all genealogists.

A birth list (1666-93) of Gordons who were Quakers, as found in the Aberdeen monthly meeting record of that body is subjoined.

Aberdeen Working Men's Natural History and Scientific Society.

The Transactions of the above Society for the season 1910-11, which have recently been published, form a record of highly creditable work. Subjects have been dealt with of the most varied and interesting character, among which may be cited—"Wild Flowers." Exhibition of Microscopes and Specimens. Anonymous Papers and Scientific Queries. "The Yellowstone Park." "A Microscopic Medley." "Micro-organisms." "Influence of Heredity on the Social Organism." "Dyce Standing Stones." "Bovine Tuberculosis." "Permanence of Ocean Basins." "Sepulchral Stone Circles." "Archibald Simpson, architect, and the making of Aberdeen." "Grass Seed Mixtures." The front-piece consists of a portrait of Mr Alexander Benzie, one of the oldest and most respected members, and who is well known as a diligent collector of antiquarian objects. The society deserves congratulation on the good work it is accomplishing, and it is certainly worthy of a large accession of membership.

"Not Worth a Rap."

The origin of "rap" in such phrases as "He's not worth a rap," "I don't care a rap," is derived, according to Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," from a base halfpenny called a rap, intrinsically worth about half a farthing, which was issued for the nonce in Ireland in 1721 because small coin was then very scarce. There was also a coin in Switzerland called a "rappe," worth the seventh of a penny.

According to the same authority, the common phrase "Not worth a damn" should be in reality "Not worth a dan," the latter form originating from "dam," an Indian coin, equal to the 25th part of a paisa.

"Iota," very often used to indicate insignificance, is derived from the name of the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, the letter "i," which in certain cases is indicated by a sort of dot under another letter; hence, too, "jot," a softened form of the word.

The Gordons in Boulogne.

At this moment there is living in the Boulevard Mariette, Boulogne, an old lady of Banffshire origin, Miss Mary Georgina Gordon, sister of the late Mr Pamphure Gordon, the famous stockbroker. She went there about 1869 with her father Harry George Gordon, banker, who died at 32 Rue Prince Albert, there, on June 7, 1883, aged 81.

Many Gordons have preceded them in Boulogne either as merchants or exiles. Several of these are mentioned in a very useful book on Boulogne, "*Inventaire Sommaire des Archives Communales Antérieures à 1790*," by D. Haiguere and E. Desailles, published in Boulogne in 1884 (4to, pp. 538).

These books and similar antiquarian works on France (in French) suggest a fruitful field for some of our new historical scholars and linguists at the University, for they are full of interesting items which have come to light since Burton wrote "*The Scot Abroad*." Why should not scholars from Scotland make a study of these books (to say nothing of MS. archives), just as French scholars are now making a study of our authors (M. Huchon has written the best book on Crabbe extant)? I make this suggestion for a summer holiday task.

I have arranged the Gordons who were connected with Boulogne alphabetically, for the sake of easy reference. The list is by no means complete, but it may serve as an index for others to take up the task.

"Le sieur Gordon" (no initial) was on the list of those who in 1722 contributed to scavenger-work in the High and Low Town. He was down for £2. Here is the record as it stands:—1722. Rôle des boues de la haute et de la basse ville—rue de l'Ecu: Nicolas Pellet 15 sous; le sieur Gordon, anglais, 2 livres."—Haiguere's "*Inventaire*," p. 38, No. 731. I have no idea who he was.

Gordon, kept a coffee shop at Boulogne. On December 21, 1752, young Olyphant of Gask was to drink a health there "to our Prince and all his friends" ("Jacobite Lairds of Gask").

Alexander Gordon is down in the parish register of Saint Nicolas (1723-4) as present at a marriage on April 29 between "Guillaume Hodshon, gentilhomme anglais et damoiselle Winfred Compton, catholique anglaise." The others mentioned are the chevalier de Paterson, Patrick Smith, cossais; Robert Hamilton and

Charles Smith, of the same nation (Haignere's "Inventaire," p. 314, No. 2033).

Alexander Gordon, merchant, Boulogne, served heir-general to his father William, banker, Paris, September 11, 1729. He was formerly an officer in Orkney's Regiment, but seems to have lost his commission owing to his Jacobite views. He figures a good deal in the Stuart Papers (Hist. MSS. Com.), and was dealt with at length by J. M. Bulloch in the "Banffshire Advertiser," Buckie, April 25, 1912.

Alexander Gordon, brother of Robert Gordon of Hallhead, and merchant in Boulogne, died October, 1746 (will confirmed, June 14, 1750). His widow Katherine Kinloch died November 5, 1750 (will confirmed, September 25, 1750). They had an only son Robert, died in Edinburgh, May, 1753 (will confirmed, October 3, 1759).

Georges Gordon was mixed up in a criminal affair in 1727.—"Affaires criminelles. Information faite contre Edouard, maitre du cafe anglais, et contre les sieurs Georges Gordon, Jacques Leonard, and Richard Galbaran," accused of having together premeditated the assassination of Francois Francia, native of Amsterdam, merchant, established at Boulogne (Haignere's "Inventaire," p. 200, No. 1497).

Harry George Gordon, the father of Harry Pamure Gordon, the stockbroker, died at Boulogne, where his daughter still resides, on June 7, 1833. He was a son of the Rev. Abercromby Gordon, Banff, and brother of the Rev. Abercromby Lockhart Gordon, Aberdeen. He and his son Pamure were dealt with minutely by J. M. Bulloch in the "Banffshire Herald," Keith, September 30, November 25, and December 3, 1911.

John Gordon of Glenbucket, the famous Jacobite, died at Boulogne in exile, June 16, 1750, aged 77.

Robert Gordon, "Scots gentleman," probably of the Hallhead family, gives evidence, with others, in the case of Richard Gwyn, a Welshman, who is accused of having beaten (donner des coups de baton) his servant Etienne Brisson (Haignere's "Inventaire," p. 204, No. 1526).

Thomas Gordon, Irishman, 23 years, occurs among the burials in the register of the parish of Saint-Joseph. He was buried on April 11, 1736 (Haignere's "Inventaire," p. 278, No. 1861).

William Gordon (Jacobite) banker, Paris, formerly of Campvere, Holland, and latterly of Boulogne and Edinburgh, died in France, February, 1727. His will was signed in Edinburgh, July 25, 1721, George Gordon of Arradoul being a witness. He married Elizabeth Scott, and had a son Alexander, served his heir, 1729, and a daughter Elizabeth. An enormous number of references to William occur in Jacobite literature, but they tell us nothing about his origin, which I have not been able to discover.

Then away back in 1567-8, a M. de Gordon, the well-known Governor of Calais, was presented with "quatre quennes (probably

the old word for hogshead) de vin," when he arrived at Boulogne on the business of the King. This item occurs in the accounts of one of the sheriffs, Philippes d'Erigny.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

300. Gillies, Thomas, M.D.—This gentleman, who was father of the previous litterateur and brother of Nos. 295 and 296, was educated for the medical profession, and practised that profession with great success in India. Returning to Scotland with a fortune, he became proprietor of the well-known estate of Hawthornden, a property which his son did not long retain.

301. Gladstones, Alexander, D.D., Episcopal Divine.—He was the son of No. 302, George Gladstones, Archbishop of St Andrews, and was born in 1583. Educated for the Church at Oxford, he was in 1612 appointed Archdeacon and first minister of St Andrews, although, it is said, he had entered on the study of theology only three years before. So late as 1612 his father had continued to act as first minister, though he was at the same time the titular Archbishop of the Diocese. In 1612, however, the archdeaconry was severed from the archbishopric, and the young divine took his father's place. He was one of the prelate divines at the Perth Assembly in 1618 who, in reply to Scot of Cupar and Henderson of Leuchars, argued in support of the innovation in public worship introduced by that Assembly. In particular, when urged to declare whether he required the gesture of kneeling from all intending communicants as an expression of reverence to the elements, he is said to have replied, to the indignation of the Presbyterian party and even to the displeasure of many of his own party, "Not as to the elements, but as to holy signs." The Presbyterian party, who were temporarily crushed at this Assembly, seem all ways to have regarded the St Andrews divine with suspicion: and it is brought as a charge against him by writers of that party that in 1615, the year in which his father died, the conduct of young Gladstones brought on him a sharp reproof from Archbishop Spettiswede, who, it is alleged, found it necessary to advise him "to follow his calling and behave himself with greater gravity," and not to be "a company-bearer with common folks in drinking." He continued, however, Archdeacon of St Andrews till the overthrow of Prelacy in 1633, when he was deposed by the Presbytery of St Andrews. Against this decision he protested in vain. He died in 1641. He was probably born while his father was minister of Arbroath.

302. Gladstones or Gladstones, George, Archbishop of St Andrews, Episcopal Divine.—Born in the sixth decade of the six-

teenth century in Dundee, son of Halbert Gladstones, clerk in Dundee, he graduated at St Andrews in 1580. Studying for the Church, he was ordained to the ministry in the parish of St Cyrus about 1585. He seems to have been fond of change, as he was translated in succession to the parishes of Marykirk, Kinneff, and Arbirlot, and finally to St Andrews, 11th July, 1597. It is said that the transference of the Arbirlot minister to the University town was part of the political and ecclesiastical revolution which King James and his advisers were at that time striving to effect. Edinburgh and St Andrews were the strongholds of Presbyterianism at that day. It was there that the invincibles of the ministry were chiefly found. John Durie, Walter Balconquhal, and Robert Bruce were dealt with first of all in Edinburgh, and then to quell the stubborn Presbyterians of St Andrews David Black, the outspoken minister of St Andrews, was silenced and removed, and George Gladstones was appointed in his place, while at the same time Melville was deprived of the Rectorship of the University. The choice of Gladstones for this important charge was due, it is said, to the belief that his presence in the University town would help to balance the influences of Melville. In 1600 the parson of St Andrews was raised to a bishopric, and became titular Bishop of Caithness, while in 1606 he was promoted to the See of St Andrews, and became Primate of the Scottish Church. He died in 1615.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1870.

January 3. At St James's, Piccadilly, London, Alexander Vans Best, M.D., F.R.C.S., late surgeon in the Bengal Army, to Louisa, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Matheson, Bengal Staff Corps.

January 25. At All Saints', Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Laird of Strathmartine, to Ellen, widow of Captain Henry Corbett Lee, of the Madras Army.

February 2. At Aberdeen, Robert Collie Gray, S.S.C., to Martha, second daughter of William Esplin, Esq., formerly general manager, Scottish North-Eastern Railway Company.

February 24. At Aberdeen, George Findlay, M.A., M.D., Aberdeen, to Mary, daughter of Peter Crombie, Esq., jeweller, Aberdeen.

March 1. At St Giles's Church, Pontefract, Henry Muscroft, Esq., of 1st West York Rifles, to Elizabeth Sinclair, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Bisset, D.D., of Bourtie.

March 29. At Manse of Kildrumny, William A. Alexander, Esq., yr. of Springhill,

only son of Provost Alexander, Peterhead, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late George Stephen, Esq., Buchrumb, Mortlach.

April 5. At Stoneywood House, Captain Hogarth, 43rd Light Infantry, to Mary, only daughter of Francis Pirie, Esq.

April 1. At Millseat Cottage, King-Edward, Mr David Duncan, of the Presidency College, Madras, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Morison, Millseat.

April 19. At Mid Street, Keith, the Rev. James M'Lauchlan, minister of Rathven, to Elsie Ann, second daughter of George Kynoch, Esq., Keith.

June 2. At St Michael's, Paddington, London, Robert Webber Monro, Esq., son of the late John Boscawen Monro, Esq., of the Middle Temple, to Frances Mary, second daughter of Duncan Davidson, Esq. of Tillychelly, late Bombay Civil Service.

June 23. At Cults House, the Rev. James Cameron, M.A., Glenbarvie, to Mary, second daughter of George Gibb Shirra Gibb of Cults.

July 12. At Aberdeen, Cornelius Thompson, Esq., to Agnes Marion, eldest daughter of the late William Williamson, Esq. of Breadalbane, Victoria.

July 7. At Linhead, David Gill, younger of Blairyth, to Isabella Sara, second daughter of John Black, Esq.

July 26. At St George's, Meiklefolla, Alexander Morison Gordon, Esq. of Newton, to Margaret Elizabeth Crawford, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. G. Crawford, Royal Bombay Engineers.

July 27. At Roeslyn Chapel, George Skene, advocate, to Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Tytler, Esq. of Woodhouselee.

August 18. At Goval, the Rev. John G. Niven, of St John's Church, Leith, to Helen Forbes; and at the same time and place William Littlejohn, banker, Stonehaven, to Annabella Forbes, daughters of James Crombie, manufacturer, Grandholm.

August 17. At Ythan Lodge, the Rev. James E. Duguid, F.C., Newmachar, to Ann, daughter of Alexander Mitchell, Esq. of Kin-craig.

August 31. At Corstorphine, David Leith, of John Leith and Sons, Aberdeen, to Louisa Arnaud, daughter of the late George Macdonald, Drumbblade, Huntly.

October 13. At St Mary's Church, Haggerstone, London, George Anderson, North of Scotland Bank, Peterhead, to Mary, youngest daughter of Alexander Anderson, Esq., corn merchant, London.

October 27. At Trinity Chapel, Elgin, Alexander Henderson, Chalmers, W.S., yr. of Monkshill, to Meylia Jessie, eldest daughter of Patrick Sinclair Laing, Esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Braemarston, Elgin.

Queries.

830. THE PEEL, LUMPHANAN.—What is the oldest reference to the Peel?

R. R.

831. THE REIDS OF BARRA.—A Reid of the Barra family was implicated in the Rebellion. What is known regarding him?

GARIOCH.

Answers.

820. INNES FAMILY.—Regarding the missing Sasine to which "Ilabon" refers, the register of sasines for the county of Aberdeen of the date stated should be consulted.

H.

823. CAIRD FAMILY.—There are errors in "C.'s" query. William Caird, stonemason, Pitnamoon, could not possibly have been brother to Janet Caird, who lived in Montreco and married David Gibson. There is a difference of 55 years in dates of their birth. "C." should have the Birth, Marriage, and Burial Registers of Fordoun and neighbouring parishes searched. They ought to furnish many details.

A.

No. 214.—May 24, 1912.

A Quaker Wedding in Old Aberdeen in 1737.

The "Scottish Historical Review" of October, 1907, published the following interesting extract from the Diet Book of the Aberdeen Sheriff Court, communicated by Mr David Littlejohn, LL.D., Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeen-shire:—

At Aberdeen the Twenty ninth day of December 1737 and thirty seven years In presence of William Forbes Esquire Sheriff depute of Aberdeen

The said day Compeared James Gray Gardner and Merchant in Old Aberdeen Also Barbara Bannerman lawfull Daughter to the decessed George Bannerman in Baldevinia and represented that they had agreed some time ago to enter together into the Bond of Marriage and that in order to execute their said purpose orderly and decently they had applied in the usuall manner to both the Ministers of the parish of Old Machar within which both partys have resided more than year and da and doe prently reside for Proclamation of Banns as the custom is and as the law direct But that they were Refused that privilege by the said Ministers for no other Reason Except that one of the partys vizt the said James Gray was Quaker by profession whereas the other was protestant And to vcrify their said Representation They produced a Proxyl writte on Stamped paper Signed by both partys before witnesses to Patrick Milne Writer in Aberdeen dated the tennth of December instant Authorizing him to repair thether next Sabbath day to the parish Church of Old Machar and at the usual time to make publick intimation in the usuall form of their said purpose of marriage And Also authorizing the said Patrick Milne to doe so on the two next succeeding Sabbaths Whereof the Tenor follows 2 And also produced a written Instrument of requisition under the hand of Andrew Cassie Nottar Publick of the same date with the forsaidd Proxyl Bearing the said Patrick Milne as Pror. forsaidd to have Gone to the personall presence of the forsaidd two Ministers of Old Machar and to have required them to cause their Procentors Proclaim the above parties in the ordinary way and manner concluding that if that was refused the saids Partys might not be deemed Transgressors of the law or of Good order if the next best method they could

think of was taken for their being proclaimed and that the said Patrick Milne as pror. forsaidd conform to the powers Granted to him by the said Prorie. would proclaim them himself in presence of a Nottar Publick and witnesses in case they were Refused Which desire the Ministers refused for the causes sett furth in the Instrument itself Whereof the Tenor follows 2 And Sicklike produced an Instrument under the hand of the said Andrew Cassie Nottar publick bearing the sd. Patrick Milne to have past to the Cathedrall Church of Old Machar upon the Eliventh Eighteenth and twenty fifth days of December instant Being Sabbaths or Lords days Respectively & successively after others and there in presence of the said Andrew Cassie & witnesses mentioned in the said Proxyl and Congregation convened for the time betwixt the Ringing of the second & last Bell That he the said Patrick Milne as Pror. forsaidd did proclaim the Bands or purpose of Marriage of the said James Gray & Barbara Bannerman after the due and legall manner as the said Instrument Bears Whereof the Tenor follows 2 And Sicklike produced an Instrument of Requisition under the hand of the said Andrew Cassie Nottar Publick Bearing the said James Gray and Barbara Bannerman To have passed to the personall presence of Both the saids Ministers of Old Aberdeen upon the twenty sixth day of December instant and there to have represented that seeing they the Ministers had refused to cause proclaim their Bands of Marriage after the ordinary way and that the said Patrick Milne as Pror. for them and as having their Commission for that effect had the three successive Sabbaths or Lords days preceeding duly and lawfully proclaimed the said James Gray and Barbara Bannerman their Bands of Marriage after the legall & ordinary way In presence of the Congregation Convened for the Time Therefore they required the saids Ministers to Marry them in the due and ordinary manner Which they refused to doe for the reasons sett furth in the above mentioned Instrument of which the Tenor follows 2 And farther the said James Gray & Barbara Bannerman craved that seeing they intended no Disrespect to the established legall order anent Marriage the Sherriff would be pleased to receive the above mentioned Instruments and vouchers and appoint them to be lodged with the Clerk and cause to be recorded this present application made by them to the Sherriff And that he the said James Gray and she the said Barbara Bannerman might be from this time Repute and hereafter considered as married persons and the said Barbara Bannerman declared judicially she could not write.

(Signed) William Forbes.

(Signed) James Gray.

Thereafter the Sherriff Interrogate the said James Gray upon his Parents being alive and if they consented to his present design Answered by him that they were both dead And he was further Interrogate if there was any Blood relation or nearness in consanguinity betwixt him and the said Barbara Bannerman Which

1 Procuratory.

2 Neither the Procuratory nor the Notarial Instruments were copied into the Diet Book of Court.

he judicially declared there was not And Sick-like the said Barbara Bannerman was interrogate upon the above Questions and gave the same Answers Except that her Mother was yet alive and gave her consent to her marrying the said James Gray And they both declared themselves to be above the Age of Twenty one years

(Signed) William Forbes.

The Sheriff having considered the foregoing Representation & desire made by the said James Gray & Barbara Bannerman to him and there appearing no objection from any Person to their present Intended Purpose of marrying together and living hereafter as becomes married persons Therefor the Sherriff for himself considers them the said James Gray and Barbara Bannerman to be married persons and Recommends to all whom it may concern to consider and look upon them as such hereafter and ordains the severall papers above deduced to be lodged in the Clerks hands and Extracts thereof and of this present judicial Act to be Given out to both partys as demanded Whereupon the saids Partys took Instruments

(Signed) William Forbes.

Scotsmen Interred at Geelong.

Our correspondent "Alba" lectured on "Burns and his Critics," on 25th January last, to a large and appreciative audience, at Geelong, Victoria, Australia. Having a few hours to spare on the following day, he explored the old cemetery, and among the graves which attracted his deep interest was that of Dr Alexander Thomson, an Aberdonian, the founder of the township, who died 1st January, 1866, aged 76. "Aberdeen Street" was probably named in honour of the doctor's birthplace.

A large monument commemorates the Hon. Francis Ormond, founder of the Working Men's College, who was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, 23rd November, 1827, and died at Pau, France, 5th May, 1889, his remains being conveyed to Geelong, and interred there on 7th September following. "Alba" adds, "I saw this excellent gentleman once in the Trades Hall, prior to his departure for Europe. I was surprised to find, according to the stone, that he was a native of Aberdeen. The citizens of Bon-Accord do not know this. Arbroath has been mentioned as his birth-place, but the Geelong tomb is decisive on this point.

The most pretentious monument is that to the Rev. John Geddie, D.D., a missionary in Western Polynesia, at Anaityeum, for many years. It is a tall, tapering shaft of stone, somewhat ornately fluted at top. Born at Banff, Scotland, 9th April, 1815; died at Geelong on 14th December, 1872. First (in 1839) to plant Christianity on those islands.

The Shah at Invercauld.

Sir Henry Lucy, in the course of the reminiscences he is now publishing in the "Cornhill Magazine" under the title of "Sixty Years in the Wilderness," has the following in the April number respecting the visit of the Shah of Persia (Nassr-ed-Din) to this country in the summer of 1889—

Among the country houses honoured by a visit was Invercauld. [Sir] Algernon Berthwick [afterwards Lord Glenelg] was rather boastful of the exceptional success of the entertainment, which he attributed to a simple device of his own conception. It was nothing more than to provide his guests with an unlimited quantity of weak tea. The difficulty of getting tea according to their taste had, Bothwick told me, been one of the most distressing incidents in an otherwise enjoyable trip. The Persians are accustomed to have a weak decoction of tea within reach throughout the day. In English country houses and at Buckingham Palace they observed that their hostess and her guests took tea at or about the inexorable hour of five o'clock in the afternoon, and took it strong. If the Shah or any of his suite rang and asked for tea at earlier or later hours there was a certain sense of commotion, and when at last the beverage was produced it was hatefully strong. At Invercauld the watchful care of the host provided weak tea ever on tap, and the happiest results ensued.

The Gordon Tartan.

The following poem was quoted in the "Evening Express," 27th April, 1903. The lines, it transpired afterwards, were written by Mr James Chapman, detective officer, Partick

My heart aye warms whene'er I see
The tartan waving o'er the knee;
And, tho' I'm fond o' a' the rest,
I like the Gordon tartan best.

The tartan o' the Gordon clan
Is that which best becomes a man;
I wore it on my nither's knee,
I'll wear it till the day I dee.

And when beneath the turf I'm laid,
Oh! wrap me in my tartan plaid,
The tartan I ha'e lo'ed sae long,
The plaid I wore when young and strong.

Its kindly yellow to the een
It braks like sunlight thro' the green,
And mingles wi' the black and blue
Its bonny streak o' warmer hue.

Our fathers on the wild hillside,
Wragt in their plaids, could safely hide;
McDonald 'mang the heather bloom,
And Gordon 'neath the bonny broom.

I may be wrang, I cauna' tell,
 But ilka aye can please himsel';
 O' a' the tartans, nor' or west,
 I like the Gordon tartan best.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

303. Glas or Glass, Alexander, Poet.—Son of the parish minister of Tealing, who is remembered as the founder of the Glasite Sect. Born in the Tealing Manse, he died young, leaving a poem entitled "The Tay" unfinished, which has been so much admired that it has been twice republished, in 1790 and again in 1810.

304. Glas or Glass, George, Captain.—Brother of No. 303. Born Tealing Manse 1725. An enterprising but rather unfortunate mariner, he was educated for the medical profession, and made several voyages to the West Indies in that capacity, but settled as captain of a British merchant vessel trading to the Brazil. He was seized by the Spaniards while attempting to form a settlement on the African coast, and kept a prisoner for about a year. Having been liberated through the interference of the British Consul, he returned to England with his family in 1765, but during the voyage they were seized by mutineers off the coast of Ireland, Glas himself being stabbed and his wife and daughter thrown overboard. The mutineers were executed October, 1765. He published in 1764 "The History of the Discovery and Conquest of the Canary Islands," with an inquiry into the origin of the ancient inhabitants.

305. Glass, Corporal, "Governor" of Tristan da Cunha.—A native of Montrose or its neighbourhood, who, while serving in the British Army, was employed in 1817 with a company of Artillery for the purpose of keeping a watch on Napoleon, at that time resident on St Helena. The island of Tristan da Cunha is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean. It is very rugged and precipitous, and rises towards the centre to the height of 7640 feet in the form of a conical mountain. On the death of Napoleon in 1821 the soldiers were withdrawn; but Corporal Glass, with a few comrades and some whaling men, continued to reside on the island, and became founders of the community at present resident there. The colony flourished, and in 1829 numbered 27 souls, while in 1873 there were 80 with 600 cattle and 600 sheep. In 1887 there were 97 persons in all, the population being kept almost stationary by migration to the Cape. It is the practice of this primitive com-

munity for the oldest inhabitant to act as Governor. In a volume printed in Dundee in 1843 bearing the title "Nine Years in Van Diemen's Land," comprising an account of its discovery, possession, settlement, progress, value of land, herds, stocks, etc., the author, Mr J. Syme, gives an account of a visit paid to Tristan da Cunha. The writer sailed from Liverpool 13th September, 1836, and arrived at Hobart Town on the 13th January, 1837. He states that no land was sighted with the exception of Tristan da Cunha in latitude about 36 degrees south and longitude 10 degrees west, and that a landing was made to secure fresh provisions. Ten passengers landed, carrying with them Martini double-barrelled guns and other deadly weapons, intended to be used in killing all animals on the island which were not under the protection of the potent and long-celebrated Governor Glass. That worthy Scot received the party with all possible kindness, and provided them with a good fire and plenty to eat in the shape of fowls, eggs, butter, etc. After describing the features of the visit, the author proceeds—"As before alluded to, a person of the name of Glass, from the town or neighbourhood of Montrose, is designated Governor of the island. His exaltation, however, to this assumed or conferred dignity is far from being to him an unalloyed satisfaction. His position is far from being a bed of ease; it is often a source of great anxiety to him. There are some turbulent individuals under his charge of whom it may, without exaggeration, be alleged that they have expatriated themselves for their country's good. Several of Glass's daughters are married to the more active and resolute of his subjects; but though his authority is thus somewhat confirmed, there are frequent murmurs and not a little discontent, which renders Glass's governorship anything but agreeable to himself, or even free from peril from the malcontents over whom he has hitherto without challenge so long presided. Having been the first who took up his abode on this isolated island, he has hitherto succeeded in preventing any outbreak among his motley and irritable subjects. In conversation, Governor Glass expressed a strong desire to revisit Scotland, and hinted that his unsatisfactory and anxious situation was a strong inducement to him to retire from the government of those who, he apprehended, were ready, if not desirous, to supplant him in his authority. By his impartial and prudent administration of the affairs of his puny colony, the writer, however, considered that the Scottish governor might be considered safe from any danger of supersession, especially as with the support of his progeny then on the island, along with the adhesion of his other well-disposed subjects, it seemed unlikely that either his supremacy could be challenged or his person endangered by any rebellious attempt to overthrow his power.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1871.

February 9. At St Columba's, Lonmay, William Fraser Cordner, of Cortes, to Margaret Farquharson, eldest daughter of Rev. H. Busfield, M.A., of St Columba, Lonmay.

February 16. At Aberdeen, William Barron, Esq., captain, H.M. Bengal Staff Corps, to Isabella, younger daughter of the late Rev. Professor Macpherson, D.D., of the University of Aberdeen.

February 21. At St Paul's, London, Robert W. Duff, Esq., of Fetteresso, M.P., to Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir William Scott, Bart. of Ancrum.

April 13. At the Presbyterian Church, Kilkenny, Robert W. Stewart, Esq., M.D., Glasslough, County Monaghan to Helen Anne, youngest daughter of the late William Simpson, Esq. of Glenlythan.

April (?) At St Peter's, Eaton Square, London, Colonel F. Mackenzie Fraser of Inverallochy and Castle Fraser, to the Lady Blanche Drummond, eldest daughter of the Earl of Perth and Melfort.

May 11. At the Parish Church of St Clement, Danes, Caroline, eldest daughter of George Rose Innes, Esq., solicitor, London, to John Cran, Esq., M.D., Turriff.

May 18. At Shannaburn, George Woodford Rouse, Esq., London, to Minnie, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

August 9. The Rev. William Forbes Leith, M.A., Oxon, vicar of Wattisham, second son of the late Colonel Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, to Marianne Louisa, second daughter of W. Harvey, Esq., Wattisham Hall, Suffolk.

August 29. At the Schoolhouse, Skene, James Mearns, M.A., Schoolmaster of Kinellar to Maggie, youngest daughter of Alexander Youngson, Esq., Roseheart.

October 3. At St James's, Piccadilly, London, Major General P. K. McGregor Skinner, C.B., to Emily Forbes, youngest daughter of the late James William Grant, Esq. of Elchies, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

October 12. At Hay Lodge, Nairn, the Rev. James Simpson, Free Church, Monquhitter, to Annie, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. William Barclay, Auldearn.

October 19. At Woodland House, Pitfodels, Robert Collie, of Messrs J. and G. Collie, advocates, Aberdeen, to Wilhelmina Leslie, eldest daughter of Thomas Baird, Esq. of Woodland.

October 19. At Paris, Lieutenant Alexander J. Leith (now Lord Leith of Fyvie), Royal Navy, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Leith of Blackford, Aberdeenshire, to Marie Louise, daughter of D. A. January, Esq., of St Louis, U.S.

October 26. At St James's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gordon, retired list of H.M. Madras Army, to George

Hogarth, third daughter of the late George Forbes, Esq. of Springhill.

November 21. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Charles Forbes Buchan, D.D., minister of Fordeun, to Jane, younger daughter of the late John Paterson, Esq.

December 12. At St Martin's, East Woodhay, Hants, James Douglas Walker, of Blairton, Aberdeenshire, to Susan M. youngest daughter of John Forster of Malverleys, Hants, Eng.

Queries.

832. CAPTAIN WILLIAM GORDON, RUSSIAN NAVY.—He entered the Russian Navy in 1764 as lieutenant, and died in 1763. Grant ("Scottish Soldiers of Fortune," 1890 edition, p. 36) calls him "of Cowbardy." He was apparently a son of James Gordon of Cobairdy, whom Temple ("Thanage of Fermartyn," 224) credits with two sons only, Ernest and James, the latter of whom was baptised on May 12, 1742, by Rev. Alexander Lunan, Episcopal minister of Blairdaff. Can any reader give me the baptismal date of this William? Did Temple make a mistake in calling William "James"?

J. M. BULLOCH.

833. BUMPSHIRE.—The Royal Archivist at the Hague tells me that Donald Gordon who was an ensign in Baron van Nyvenheim's Regiment in the Dutch Army, 1794 was born "in Bumpshire," in 1769. Is this Banffshire?

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

812. REV. JAMES PATERSON, MIDMAR.—Rev. James Paterson, minister of the United Secession Church, Midmar, died at Aberdeen, 8th March, 1838, in his 62nd year. He married, 20th December, 1803, Isabella, daughter of William Gordon, merchant, Aberdeen. She died at Ballater, 24th September, 1865. They had several sons, and Jane, the last surviving daughter, married Samuel Power Johnston, merchant, New Brighton.

Y.

814. DUNDARG CASTLE.—Important finds have recently been discovered here. If "Old Aberdour Native" is really interested in the matter he should write direct to Mr Dingwall Fordyce, Brucklay Castle, Brucklay.

R. R.

P. G. is requested to send his full name and address.

Ed

No. 215.—May 31, 1912.

Banchory House.

The April issue of "The Scottish Field" has a finely illustrated article on Banchory House, the seat of Sir David Stewart. From it we extract the following:—

The present Banchory House was erected in 1839-40, on the site of an older edifice which bore the date 1621. It has been added to and much improved by Sir David Stewart, who brings refined, artistic taste to bear on everything in which he is interested. To the right of the entrance hall is the large double drawing-room, which, with the communicating library at the east end, furnished in oak, relieved by an array of statuary, occupies the entire width of the house. Its chaste furnishings, set off by tiers of choice plants rising high against each wall, have a particularly pleasing effect. From a projecting wing access is secured to the Italian garden, which for many months of the year presents a varied mass of colour. Here also is the entrance to the billiard room, the walls of which are covered with canvas painted by Thomas Bunting, with subjects portraying Old Torry, the Victoria Bridge which spans the Dee at Aberdeen, the Aberdeen Railway Station, and the prominent woods of Banchory estate. Off the billiard room is a conservatory which enhances the effect of the Italian garden referred to. Three of the bedrooms are named after distinguished guests—"The Prince Consort's Room," "The Dr Chalmers Room," and "The Lorne Room," which last was occupied (after a reconstruction of the house) for the first time by the present Duke of Argyll, when, as Marquis of Lorne, he went to stay with Sir David Stewart.

Banchory estate has a somewhat interesting history. The property originally formed a barony granted by King Alexander II. to Lord Durward. He having forfeited it, the barony passed to the king, who gave it to the Abbey of Arbroath. From the Abbey it was rented for many years by the Meldrums of Fyvie. In the sixteenth century a branch of the Gardyne family was in possession. Here was born Beatrice Gardyne, who, as maid of honour of Queen Mary, became celebrated for her personal beauty and skill as a harpist. Miss Strickland relates how the fair Beatrice won the Queen's harp as a prize in a competition in which Michelet, Rizzio, and other famous competitors took part. The harp is now in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh. The last of the Gardynes added, through purchase, the Kirktown of Banchory, which marched with the barony on the west.

He built, on the old site, the house of 1621 referred to. But Queen Mary's troubles and the civil wars had been hard on the Gardynes, who were ultimately obliged to sell both the barony and the Kirktown. The purchaser was William Forbes of Monymusk, and other owners followed in rapid succession.

In 1743 Banchory, including Kirktown, was acquired by Alexander Thomson, advocate, Aberdeen. About the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Thomsons bought the lands of Leggart, which, at the Den of Leggart, marched with the barony on the east. They thereby extended the estate, which, at the Bridge of Dee, now marches with the city of Aberdeen. The last of the Thomson proprietors was also an Alexander Thomson, an energetic promoter of the Free Church denomination. In 1843 he was visited by Dr Chalmers, who preached to an assemblage of many thousands on the lawn. In 1859 Mr Thomson entertained the Prince Consort when President of the British Association, which met that year in Aberdeen. The Prince's visit to Banchory House is commemorated by a monument. Mr Thomson bequeathed to the funds of the Free Church College, in Aberdeen, about £16,000, along with the valuable library and museum which he had formed at Banchory House. The collection included a watch said to have been given by Queen Mary to John Knox in her endeavour to conciliate him.

In 1872, Banchory was purchased by Mr John Stewart, at whose death, in 1887, it fell to his eldest son, now Sir David Stewart.

Symbolism of Local Sculptured Stones.

Twenty-five years ago a pamphlet was published by T. and T. Clark on the symbolism of the sculptured stones of Eastern Scotland. It was written by Mr R. C. Ellison of Dunston Hill, Durham, a fellow of the Archaeological Society of Scotland, and contains suggestions which are vital to the present day. He contends that the stones indicated represent an ecclesiastical system of monograms and decorative characters and condescends on the interpretation of a number of the symbols. He says:—"In a philological aspect the Newton inscription is of singular interest, being in all likelihood the earliest monument, next to that of Ruthwell, of the Saxon epoch in Scotland. It exhibits certain marked peculiarities of orthography identical with those which distinguish Early Scottish from Early English, and, therefore, showing that this national orthography had its origin in the Sæto-Saxon, and was not first developed in after times.

It is composed, moreover, in graceful alliterative versification and in half rhyme, so that to the philological inquirer few remnants of former times can be more worthy of study. It is a notification that a threnody or chant of

sorrow is inscribed in the Gaelic tongue on the same stone, and this we recognise in the mysterious chain of writing in Ogham, which winds its course upon part of the lower surface below the Saxon inscription and thence proceeds up the whole edge or margin on one side.

The information conveyed by the Sæto-Saxon lines is to this effect:—

That to Aella (or Aetta)
His grand-daughters carve
A lamentation on stone—
This Gaelic wail-cry.

The inscription at St Vigean's informs us in four short lines that it is a family monument emplaced to the memory of an honoured kith-man.

A patient examination of the more richly carved stones will establish the fact that they include or contain in various places alphabetic characters more or less disguised by ingenious and fanciful ornamentations, and only needing to be coloured in order to become perfect examples of what are called illuminated letters. At one time such colouring may have been really present consisting of pigments that have yielded to the dampness of our climate. Besides the ideas expressed by a word in alphabetic letters, other ideas seem to be set forth sometimes by a sort of word-painting like a Rebus. These, again, point to the Saxon tongue. The selection and arrangement of the monograms vary, whilst the meaning of each was significant, and conventionally understood by the people as well as the clergy.

The very common symbol like two buttons joined by a band is read by Mr Ellison as an omega with I.I.I.S. interwoven where the Z-like sign as of Aaron's rod is superadded. The semi-circle and triangle, etc., are supposed to represent attributes of the Deity, while the animal figures may typify such mammals as are spoken of in holy writ. Mr Ellison's paper has much to commend it, and although penned so long ago is by no means superseded by better interpretations. The adding of several letters or figures to bring out the same idea is not unlikely when we take into account the probable date of these ancient sculptures. The moderation of the writer's claims is additional recommendation.

M.

"The Wearin' of the Green" at Balmoral.

An interesting extract from his diary is given by Sir Henry Lucy in his monthly instalment of "Sixty Years in the Wilderness," in the May number of the "Cornhill Magazine"—

December 31, 1889.—The following story is going the round of the press: 'A young Irish lady was on a visit to Windsor Castle, and the Queen asked her to sing some simple songs. She sang 'The Wearin' of the Green' with

great pathos. The Queen said 'Thank you, dear,' and burst into tears."

The story is true except in most of its details. I happen to know the lady, who related to me the incident shortly after its occurrence. She is not an Irish girl, having been born in Kent, and from her girlhood resided in London. She was not on a visit to Windsor Castle, but was the guest of the Algernon Borthwicks at their well-known house in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. The young lady, accompanying her hostess on an afternoon visit to Balmoral was asked to sing, and adventured upon "The Wearin' of the Green." When she finished, the Queen said through her tears, "Why, when I love the Irish so much, do they hate me so relentlessly?"

The Castle of Badenyon.

Referring to the interesting notes on the Castle of Badenyon by Mr G. M. Fraser, librarian, Aberdeen, in No. 210—April 26—Mr William Gauld, Glasgow, has sent Mr Fraser a letter on the subject from which the following is extracted:—

I last visited the place about 1898-99; at that time a few pieces of sandstone remained of the old ruin. They were standing against the wall of one of the octtar houses adjoining. Looking down from the raised ground said to be the site of the castle, on a small haugh at the foot of the mound, traces of a moat formation could be clearly seen, the deeper green of the moat bottom showing round the whole square. I took this to be an older evidence of occupation than the castle, or having some connection with it.

Laing in his "Donean Tourist" mentions that the castle was surrounded by a deep fosse, but this could not have been on the raised ground, as it could not be fed, and, further, would have leaked, while on the lower ground a moat could be fed from the water of Bucket adjoining. I do not think that the castle could have been a very large building in that sparsely-populated district, and the church records show that the parish was an exceptionally poor one.

The picture of "John o' Badenyon" by Skinner does not suggest that the original dwelt at the "back o' beyond," and it would be applicable to any gentleman of means and leisure of his time.

Might I suggest that John Skinner, being at one time located at Monymusk, would have heard the traditions of the district, and later when he wrote the song, selected the title as being a good mouth-filling and rhyming one? I have heard scraps of an old ballad in the Upper Donside district of similar rhythm, the hero being one of the old Lairds of Edin-glasse.

Modern Progress and Its Drawbacks.

Everything has got closed up. The planet has shrunk, and a considerable number of persons are perpetually going round it, and a vast new industry is employed in carrying them about it and from point to point. Every part of the country in the same way has been closed up, so that in the south of England it is not easy to find an open natural space. Even the moors and mountains are fenced round so that the visitor must keep to the high roads. He is content to do so if he can only be whirled along them in motors. When I was a boy the moors and mountains, glens and lakes, were open and virgin, as Nature made them, as if they were in Canada or Colorado. It is true that a vast increase of travelling enables millions to see something of foreign lands, and even of their own, which a century ago was restricted to a small number of the wealthy and leisured class. But against this must be set the enormous growth of cities, which makes city life a thing wholly different from, and far less natural and pleasant than what city life was in my own boyhood. London ceases to be a city, and becomes a province covered with houses. The Thames, the Tyne, the Clyde, and the Mersey are no longer rivers, but turbid and fuliginous dockyards. The beauty of the Midlands, and of Lancashire and parts of Yorkshire, is engulfed in a pall of soot. And from Richmond to the Nore our silver Thames has become an infernal factory rather than a river. One cannot enjoy the charm of a fine sea-coast because millions are struggling to do the same thing at the same time. It is an excellent thing that they should do so. But the enormous numbers who have to be fed with the two fishes and five leaves to be found in our small island leaves most of them unfed. The miracle does not come off now.

It is certain that not only is the volume of everything grown so as to make fresh difficulties to life, but the racing pace at which everything is carried out greatly increases the strain on the nerves. Ours is essentially the electric age. The one thing sought everywhere is rapidity of movement. To race round the globe in a month or two, to race along lovely countries as fast as an express train, to motor 100 miles in a day, and to fly a mile in a minute—to achieve "records"—these are counted now as the ends of perfect enjoyment. It is a laughable paradox to pretend that this raising the means of locomotion to the "n"-th power increases our means of knowledge and the range of what we can see. To be whirled along a beautiful landscape is not to see it, any more than passing along the galleries of the Louvre on a bicycle would be studying art. An American globe-trotter going round the world bragged that he had given "seven hours to the Eternal City." We are happy now that in our new motors in seventy minutes we exhaust the beauties of the valley of the Thames or the Wye, of Ullswater or the Lake of Como.

Of course I agree with all reasonable persons that the vast development of industry, the marvellous inventions, discoveries, and resources of the nineteenth century, which the twentieth century seems about to surpass, are of incalculable boon to humanity, and have to be multiplied, used, and popularised in every way. The wonders of anaesthetics, of sanitary science, the glorious reduction of the statistics of disease and of the death-rate, the hardly less beneficial reduction in the birth-rate, and also of the suffering from malady or accident, the extension of the highest opportunities of modern civilisation to the humblest and the poorest, so that neither low birth, nor poverty, nor obscurity are bars to a competent man becoming statesman, artist, poet, or millionaire—all these new gifts of time and all the other glories of progress vaunted by a thousand pens, are so real that it would be blasphemy toward humanity to decry them.

But I say that these vast achievements of modern progress must be taken as subject to two classes of reduction and counter detriment. In the first place, the increase of our appliances and resources by its very volume, variety, and intensity, brings in new embarrassments and complications which at times threaten to undo all the boon they confer. . . . In the second place, the weakening of all the ancient moral and spiritual forces able to discipline and organise great changes in material and social existence, has left the ground open to the craving for enjoyment and the power of wealth. In its thirst after new excitement and diversions, our age rushes after novel pleasures with a reckless indifference to all that is being destroyed and mutilated in the race for the end. Powers unimagined of old—the power to transform the face of our earth, power to race across continents, across oceans and polar ice, or through the bowels of the everlasting Alps, the power to bring the fruits and produce of the antipodes to every market, the power to communicate thought, the power to pass almost at will through the air—this has suddenly come upon a century which had no preparation for it, or expectation of it, and was wholly unable to extemporise any adequate means of reducing it to order or of mitigating its inevitable evils. But both classes of evils are remediable and within our control. Were it not so, humanity might count on going from bad to worse, and ending not in progress but in regression. The same energy, the genius, the audacity which has made our marvellous achievements are quite adequate to remedy the evils they bring with them, when these moral and intellectual gifts of men are duly summoned and welcomed. The age of novelties is quite able to invent the blessed novelty of bringing social order and material organisation out of unlicensed freedom. The task of the twentieth century is to discipline the chaotic activity of the nineteenth century.—"Autobiographic Memoirs," by Frederic Harrison (Macmillan and Co., 1911).

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

306. Gleg or Glegg, James, Scottish Scholar and Latin Poet.—A native of Dundee. He flourished in the 17th century. A Regent in St Andrews University, he resigned his position there for the Rectorship of the Grammar School of Dundee. His Latin poems are highly commended by Dr Small.

307. Gleig, Thomas, M.D., Professor at St Andrews.—I have a note about this Scottish scholar to the effect that he was born in Dundee about 1620, but I partly suspect that this may be lapsus calami, and that he may be the same as No. 306.

308. Glendye, John, Rev., Episcopal Divine.—A native of Brechin. He seems to have become Dean of Cashel, in Ireland, about 1690.

309. Goldman, Peter, Latin Poet and Merchant.—A native of Dundee. Dr Small says of his Latin poems that they are inferior to no modern production. He contributed to the "Muses' Welcome" on the occasion of James VI. of Scotland's return to visit his native country in 1617. Mr Goldman was a Scottish merchant.

310. William Goldman, M.P., Public Man.—A native of Dundee, born about 1562. For note of his public services, see Foster's "Members of Parliament." He died in 1613.

311. Gordon, Alexander, D.L., Forfarshire, Public Man and Manufacturer.—Born 1823, son of a linen manufacturer, Montrose, he was educated at the academy of his native town. He became a successful manufacturer himself and the proprietor of the Burnside Works, Arbroath. Taking an interest in public affairs, he unsuccessfully contested the Montrose Burghs as a Liberal in 1835, being defeated by Mr J. S. Will, also a Liberal. For several years Mr Gordon was chairman of the Arbroath School Board. He bought Ashludie, Forfarshire, in 1864, and erected a handsome mansion on the estate, while he also had the adjacent grounds finely laid out. The estate has since been sold to Sir James Henry Ramsay of Bamff. Mr Gordon was made D.L. of Forfarshire in 1905, and was also Vice-Convener of the county.—(Bulloch's "Gordons in Forfarshire.")

312. Gordon, Andrew, Physicist.—In most books of reference this distinguished savant is claimed as a native of Forfarshire. The "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography," for example, says that he was a scion of the ducal house of Gordon, and was born on the 15th June, 1712, at a village named Cofforach, in Forfarshire. As, however, Mr Bulloch, in "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries," iii., 294, states definitely that the birthplace of Gordon was Cuffurach, in Banffshire, not Cofforach,

in Forfarshire, properly speaking the name of Andrew Gordon should have no place in this list. However, as in addition to the particulars noted by Mr Bulloch in his notice of this author and experimenter, the following particulars, not mentioned by him, are stated in the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography," I have ventured to keep his name on the list, and to add here the few facts underlined:—(1) Gordon removed to Germany in his thirteenth year, and became a student at Ratisbon; (2) in 1732 he entered the Convent of Regensburg as a monk of the Benedictine order. The chief achievements of his interesting life as a scientist are detailed in "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries," iii., 294-5.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1872.

January 4. At All Saints' Church, Nottingham, Sidney Field, Esq., Parkhill House, Aberdeen, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Hollins, Esq., Nottingham.

January 11. At Burnside House, Brockville, C.W., Archibald Malloch, M.D., Hamilton, C.W., to Helen Milne, younger daughter of Dr Ogston, Aberdeen.

January 30. At Aberdeen, George Cowie, assistant inspector of the Union Bank of Australia, to Frances, younger daughter of the late Rev. James Peter, of Leslie.

February 1. At St Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, George Leslie Thomson, wine merchant, to Elizabeth Hay, youngest daughter of James Will, M.D.

February 1. At Aberdeen, Edward Nicolls Carlless, M.B., C.M., Devizes, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Ogston, Esq. of Ardoe.

March 12. At Agra, India, Lionel Dixon Spencer, M.D., Bengal Medical Staff, youngest son of the late William Spencer, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Elizabeth Gordon Lamond, eldest daughter of Alexander Harvey, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Aberdeen.

March 14. At Aberdeen, Andrew Wilson Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to Margaret Elizabeth, only daughter of Charles Davidson, Aberdeen.

March 28. At Manse of Tough, Charles Forbes of Matala, Ceylon, to Margaret Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Milne.

April 10. At Edinburgh, J. P. B. Robertson, Esq., advocate, Edinburgh, to Philadelphia, daughter of William N. Fraser, Esq. of Terra veen.

April 25. At Ferryhill, Aberdeen, the Rev. William Alexander Macallan, Norwich, to Isabella, second daughter of James Abernethy, C.E.

June 4. At Aberdeen, James Davidson, shipowner, Aberdeen, to Rebecca Duthie third daughter of the late William Campbell, shipmaster, Aberdeen.

June 5. At St Paul's Chapel, Aberdeen. Alfred Edward Watts, Esq., Leicester, to Mary Anne, third daughter of the late Sir William Bacon Johnston, Bart. of that ilk, and of Hilton, and sister of the present baronet.

June 19. At Rastrick Church, Farquhar, youngest son of the late William Forbes-Robertson, Esq. of Hazlehead, Aberdeenshire, to Laura Ann, only daughter of the late C. H. Macaulay, Esq. of Woodhouse, Rastrick, York-shire.

June 26. At Sydenham Church, Lieutenant A. R. Gordon, R.N., second son of the late P. L. Gordon, Esq. of Craigmyle, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Melville Parker, Esq. of Knoyle, near Cooksville.

August 14. At Aberdeen, Alexander Davidson, Esq., coal merchant and shipowner, to Jessie Elizabeth, only daughter of William Rait, Esq., teacher, Aberdeen.

August 6. At London, William N. Forbes of Dunnottar and Netherley, to Emily York, daughter of the late Joseph Henry Moore, Esq., Lieutenant, R.N.

August 23. At Park, Aberdeenshire, George M. Paul, W.S., Edinburgh, to Mary third daughter of Alexander John Kinloch, Esq. of Park.

September 4. At Trinity Church, Edinburgh. John Charles Ogilvie Will, M.D., Aberdeen, to Christina, only surviving daughter of the late William Thomson, Esq., solicitor, factor to Sir James Colquhoun of that ilk and Luss, Bart.

October 10. At 5 Crown Terrace, Aberdeen, the Rev. J. S. Candlish, Professor of Theology, Free Church College, Glasgow, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. R. Simpson, D.D., Free Church, Kintore.

December 11. At Lochgilphead Manse, the Rev. James Donald minister of Keith-hall and Kinkell to Isabella Christina, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dugald Mackichan, minister of Daviot and Dunlichity, Inverness-shire.

Queries.

834. REV. DR CHARLES GIBBON, LONMAY.—Who were his parents?

G.

835. FRANCIS GORDON'S OIL PAINTINGS.—Who succeeded to the oil paintings which belonged to Francis Gordon of Kincardine and Craig?

R.

836. ALEXANDER CROMBIE OF PHESDO AND THORNTON.—Who succeeded to Mr Crombie's movable property?

R.

Answers.

815. JOHN GORDON, BAILLIE, ABERDEEN.—Replying to Mr Bulloch's query, I have it that John Gordon, baillie, Aberdeen, 1723-30, was buried in St Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen, 7th October, 1731, and that his son John was buried in the same grave on 4th October, 1732.

G.

830. THE PEEL, LUMPHANAN.—For a good account of The Peel, see M'Connachie's "Deeside," 1895 edition, pp. 65-66.

A.

No. 216.—June 7, 1912.

How Begging Was Restrained in 1751.

The following order by the Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire gives a good idea of the drastic measures which were adopted after the Rebellion to put down vagrancy:—

May 8th, 1751.

Charles Forbes Sherriff Substitute of Aberdeen By virtue of the power to him committed by sundry good and laudable Acts of Parliament Hereby orders and Appoints That Whereas the whole poor belonging to this Shire who are lawfully entitled to a maintenance are from and after the fifth day of June next to be maintained in their houses by the Parishes to which they belong and not permitted to beg within their own Parish or any where else upon any pretence whatsoever, That Therefore all sturdy beggars, vagabonds and vagrant beggars whatsoever (blind and lame not excepted) Depart from and leave this Shire betwixt and the fifth day of June next With Certification that in case they do not, they will be apprehended and imprisoned in the tolbooth and prison nearest to the place where they are so apprehended, whether at Castleton of Braemar, Curgarff, Huntly, Turriff, Peterhead, Ellon, or Old Melkruim, fed with bread and water and punished as the Law directs.

(Signed) CHARLES FORBES.

The Don.

Far from his native hills, the Don.

With dark and turbid wave,
Seeks the wild Northern Ocean; there
He softly sinks in mute despair,

There finds a watery grave.
The rolling billows of the deep
Enfold him in his last long sleep;
Spread their cold arms above his breast,
And soothe him in his final rest.

Remote his rocky cradle lies,

Half hid by moss and fern;
His infant steps delight to rove
Through many a pasture, many a grove,
By many a trickling burn.

His eyes behold Heaven's vault of blue,
Reflecting its celestial hue,
As on he hurries night and day,
Past shady glen and mountain gray.

Soft rippling as he glides along

To music of the breeze,
In silvery accents, many a name
By Celtic bards attuned to fame.

And through embowering trees
Fancy beholds the broad claymore,
The field of battle drenched with gore;
Where chiefs and nobles bravely fell,
To gain the cause they loved so well.

Of red Harlaw his waters chant,
And darker grows their hue,
When of that bloody fight they tell—
Of those who in the conflict fell,
The valiant, wise, and true.

Of many a flower of chivalry,
Brave Irvine from the banks of Dee,
Of Fraser, Gordon, Keith, and Hay,
Who perished in that fatal fray.

Alas! they cry, there too was slain
The gude Lord Ogilvy,
Of Angus Sheriff Principal;
'Twas sad the most beloved should fall
Of the nobility,
With other chiefs of high descent,
Their country's pride and ornament.
This tale the weeping Don reveals,
Then slowly to the ocean steals.

Nor pauses he to bid adieu
To the fair land he leaves,
But speeds along his destined course
Without a signal of remorse,
To shew the world he grieves
The green waves bound his steps to meet,
And cast their treasures at his feet;
The Black Dog's bark, the billow's swell,
United toll his passing bell.

DOROTHEA OGILVY.

—From "Doron-Poems," by Dorothea and Donald Ogilvy. Aberdeen, 1865.

Jeannie Gordon's Well.

This famous well is on the farm of Stonehouse, and supplies the Rathen Parish Manse, and is being now utilised to supply the school and schoolhouse. It is understood (says my correspondent) to be named after the Jeannie Gordon of the following epitaph—"Sacred to the memory of William Gordon, who lived at Kirk-town of Rathen and died 10th of June, 1812, in the 84th year of his age, and of his wife, Janet Gall, who died 6th April, 1812, aged 82 years. Jean Gordon, who erected the stone, died 16th February, 1841, aged 74. This stone is erected by their only daughter, Jean Gordon, in filial regard to her most affectionate Father and Mother."

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Something Like a Marriage Announcement!

The following is copied from the Marriage Announcements inserted in the "Aberdeen Constitutional" of 20th January, 1843:—

On Monday week, the 9th, at Perth, Mr David Troup, the well-known and highly-respected Coachman of the Defiance, running betwixt Aberdeen and Edinburgh, who, on that day, led to the hymeneal altar Miss Wallace of Perth, sister of Mr Patrick Wallace, Contractor for providing and minding her Majesty's Mail Coaches. Mr Troup has been nearly fourteen years on the Defiance, working daily (Sundays excepted) seventy-one miles, and, during that period, has not been an hour off duty, on the score of indisposition, or, indeed, any other cause—a remarkable instance of vigour of constitution, caused by sobriety and temperance. We understand Miss Wallace has a handsome fortune of her own, which, with what Mr Troup has acquired by his steadiness and honourable conduct, will keep the wheels of their coach well-greased through life; but Mr Troup has no intention of resigning the ribbons. We sincerely wish them long life and happiness, in which, we are sure, we will be joined by the public generally.

The Medici Coat of Arms.

This coat of arms was referred to in the query and answers in Vol. III., relating to the use of three brass (or golden) balls as a sign by pawnbrokers, the three balls having been taken from the shield of the Medici family, who became great bankers and money-lenders. In this connection (writes a correspondent) it may be of some interest to reproduce a passage from Roscoe's translation of "The Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini"—

Thus some time passed till the Medici family was restored. The Cardinal de Medici, who was afterwards Pope Leo X. [1513-22], immediately upon his recall showed the utmost kindness to my father. While the family was in exile, the balls were removed from the coat of arms in the front of their palace, and the citizens had caused to be painted in their place the figure of a red cross, which was the arms of the republic [of Florence]. But at the sudden return of the Medicean princes the red cross was effaced, and upon the said escutcheon were again painted the red balls, and the golden field was replaced with the most beautiful decorations. My father, who had rather a turn for poetry, with somewhat of a prophetic vein—doubtless a divine gift—when the new arms were shown him, wrote the following four lines—

These arms, so long interr'd from human sight
Beneath the image bland of Holy Cross,
Renew their glorious ensigns' proud emboss,
And wait but Peter's sacred mantle bright.

This epigram was read throughout the whole of Florence. A few days after died Pope Julius the second, and the Cardinal de Medici, afterwards known as the magnanimous and liberal Leo X., having repaired to Rome, was elected Pope, contrary to the general opinion: my father, having sent him the four verses which contained so happy an augury, was invited by him to repair to that capital, which would have been greatly to his advantage, but he did not choose to leave Florence.

Gray Family.

The following notes are but brief genealogical outlines of the old baronial family of Gray:—

I. Sir Hugh de Gray of Broxmouth. He left a son and heir—Sir Hugh de Gray.

II. Sir Hugh de Gray of Broxmouth. Issue—Sir Andrew.

III. Sir Andrew de Gray of Broxmouth and Longforgan. Married Ada Gifford. Issue—Sir David, Thomas.

IV. Sir David de Gray of Broxmouth and Longforgan. Issue—Sir John.

V. Sir John de Gray of Broxmouth and Longforgan. Issue—John, who died before his father s.p., Sir Patrick.

VI. Sir Patrick Gray of Broxmouth and Longforgan. Margaret, his wife. Issue—Sir Andrew, Alexander, Patrick, George, Margaret, Marion, Elizabeth. The eldest daughter, Margaret, married Sir William Hay of Eberly, Marion, Lindsay of Crawford, Elizabeth, Andrew Moncur of that ilk.

VII. Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis and Broxmouth. Died in 1438. Issue by Janet Mortimer of Foulis, his first wife—Andrew first Lord Gray, Thomas, Janet, Elizabeth, Mrs John Ross of Kinfauns, Mrs Hering of Glaselune, Mrs William Auchterlony of Kelly, Mrs David Annand of Melgund, Mrs (or Dame Patrick) McClellan of Bomby, Mrs Parker. Janet, the eldest daughter, married Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Menle of Pannure. Issue by Elizabeth Buchanan, his second wife—Andrew of Baledgarno, Patrick, William, John, Margaret. Andrew of Baledgarno married Christian Boyd. Margaret, his sister, espoused two husbands:—(1) William Murray of Tullibardine, (2) George Clephane of Carlogie, in Fife.

VIII. Andrew Gray of Foulis (first Lord Gray). He died in 1469. In an instrument under the subscription of Robert Schort, notary, we are informed that one Number of Barons of Fyffe and be Inquyst. That of one Contract past betwix Dominum Andream Gray, Dominum de Foulis; one the one part, and Sir Jhone Veyms one the other part, anent the Marriage of my Lord Gray's Son with the Laird of Veyms's Daughter, etc., 6 Martiz. 1432. Andrew Gray of Foulis was created by King James the II. in 1439 a Lord

of Parliament on succeeding his father (at his death in 1438), which title was confirmed in his favour by Royal Charter, dated 1st October, 1440 (*Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge*, London, 1862, p. 837; *Stuart's Fowles*, p. 97). But the ancient dignity (unsupported by a resignation and regrant) was given precedence of the year 1445 after that of Lord Saltoun, of the Ranking of the Nobility of Scotland, 5th March, 1606, under the salvo of the claim of precedence. His wife, as above referred to, was Elizabeth Wemyss of Wemyss and Inchmartine. Issue—Patrick, Master of Gray Andrew of Cluny, ancestor of the families of Gray of Skibo and of Schives, David, Margaret, Christian, Margaret, the eldest daughter, married Robert, first Lord Lyle of Dalhail, Christian, James Crichton of Strathurd.

P. G.

(To be Continued.)

Scottish Life in Modern Novels.

In Galt we have represented the realistic side of Scottish village life. In the "Annals of the Parish" we have a lifelike picture of Scotland in the transition stage, the beginning of the new industrial period. The rise of the new era, with its influence on the sentiments, imagination, and feelings of the people, is given in a few masterly strokes, which, while clearly realistic, have none of the forbidding realism of Zola. It is astonishing that Galt has had no real successor. He created a new school, and everything seemed favourable to the new departure. Instead of Scottish novelists utilising the common people, they have shown a preference in dealing with certain select classes of the community. Susan Ferrier, for example, took for her sphere the higher middle-class element. Sharply tinged with the feudalism of the law and with marvellous power, she put them under the microscope. Mrs Oliphant, though different in spirit and method, followed much the same plan.

Coming nearer our own time we find the ecclesiastical and religious side of life powerfully attracting our novelists. George MacDonald was the novelist of the reaction against Calvinism, and naturally his limitation of aim limited his influence. J. M. Barrie and Ian MacLaren have left us remarkable portraits, antique specimens of Scottish Dissenting life, but these are snapshots, not elaborately finished pictures. The "Kailyard school," profiting by the interest which Barrie created, wove their

plots so completely round ecclesiastical subjects that it seemed as if Scottish life was bounded on the one side by ordination dinners, and on the other by church soirees. This school had not in it the roots of permanence. It represented a temporary yearning in the public mind for an ideal element in Scottish fiction. Weary of the realism of life, as revealed in the newspaper press, the public readily snatched at anything which leads the mind into the region of the poetic and the sentimental.

Mr J. M. Barrie began idealising certain phases of Scottish ecclesiastical and religious life, and by his inimitable genius the popularity of the new school was secured. But abiding popularity cannot possibly be predicted of the "Kailyard school." In truth, the task they undertook was begun long years before by a writer of greater genius—George MacDonald—whose shoe-latchet the Kailyarders are not worthy to unloose. There is more hope of the Celtic revival as evidenced by a writer like Neil Munro, whose insight into the Highland character, and sympathy with the weird mysticism of the Celt, give to his writings a depth and reality which his predecessor, William Black, did not possess. A reaction against the sentimentalism of the Kailyarders was soon to come, and it came with the publication of "The House with the Green Shutters," a book of terrific power, in which rural life, character and manners are depicted with a fierce gloominess that remind the reader of Zola. Not only was the novel very defective from the side of art, but in addition the author neglected to use the opportunity which came to his hand—"The Intellectual Development of Scotland," by Hector Macpherson.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

313. Gordon, John, Inventor.—Mr Bulloch, in writing of this enterprising son of Angus, tells us he was born 1843 in Dundee and that after being trained as a mechanical engineer he went to London, where he is now established in association with the well-known firm of Kent, High Holborn. Mr Gordon's first invention goes back to 1870, when he patented some new yarn machinery. This was the first fruits of a plenteous harvest, as Mr Gordon has now over a hundred patents standing in his name. He has produced anemometers, glazed tiles, valves, and a great many other patents. One of his most recent efforts is a governor for marine

engines patented in connection with Charles Andrews and Thomas Jackson. He is remembered by many not interested in engineering on account of the historic experiments made by him in 1882 to test the effect of oil in calming a troubled sea. His portrait appeared in the "British Journal of Commerce," 1888.

314. Gordon, John Taylor, Mayor of Leeds.—A native of Kirriemuir, born in 1854, he early went south and prospered as a brewer in Leeds, and having entered the Town Council, he served his adopted town as Mayor. See Reid's "Regality of Kirriemuir" and Bulloch's "The Gordons in Forfarshire."

315. Gordon, Joseph, Minor Poet.—He was author of "Poetical Trifles by an Obscure and Nameless Bard on the Braes of Angus." James and Halket, says Mr Bulloch, have identified the obscure and nameless bard as the above John Gordon. His poetical productions seem to have been limited to a small duodecimo volume published 1825, pp. 108. Gordon was butler to the Earl of Airlie, "a weel-faured man wi' bonnie yellow hair." He started a drapery shop in Kirriemuir, and afterwards in Montrose, but ultimately settled at the Cape of Good Hope, where he died.

316. Gordon, William, Minor Poet.—Born 1837 at Bourtie, a frequent contributor to the Forfarshire press of songs and other poetical pieces. In 1897 he was signalman at Glasterlaw Junction. He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

317. Gow, James, Minor Poet.—A native of Dundee, son of a soldier, and born 16th March, 1814, he was bred to the trade of a weaver. Of a literary turn, he contributed much verse to the local press, and became the correspondent and friend of many other poets and litterateurs. He was known and esteemed by William Thoms, William Gardiner, Professor Lawson, James Myles, John Sim, and James Adie, as well as by Messrs Colville, Mitchell, Tough, and Wilson. He published a volume of his selected pieces entitled "Lays of the Loom," which ran through several editions. He died in 1872.

318. Graham —, Abbot of Capuchin Monastery, Boulogne.—This interesting Churchman was a grandson of Colonel Graham, the cousin of Montrose. An officer in the army of James II., having had the misfortune to kill his friend in a duel, he became a monk, and conformed to all the austerities of his order with the greatest rigour. He died the Superior of the convent he had entered. Vide "Statistical Account of Scotland," Vol. X.

319. Graham, Alexander Stuart, Minor Poet.—Born at Scotston, Kinnaird, in 1863, he was bred as a grocer. This trade he has followed successively in Dundee, Edinburgh, and other places. Having written many verses, and figuring frequently in the poet's corner of the local press, his name appears in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1873.

January 7. At Bournemouth, the Rev. G. A. Simpson, son of the late Rev. G. A. Simpson, minister of Tyrie, to Ellen Anne, daughter of the late Robert Bower, Esq., M.D., R.N.

January 16. At Inverurie, Andrew Wallace, M.D., Turriff, to Mary Morrison, and at the same time and place, John Tait, Crichtie, to Jane, the daughters of John Leslie, surgeon, Inverurie.

January 23. At Pitmedden, Udney, David Dyce Brown, M.A., M.D., Aberdeen, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir William Coote Seton of Pitmedden, Bart.

March 21. At Broadford House, John Lang, of Granton Lodge, to Jean Coutts, daughter of David Fraser of Dornoch.

April 26. At London, James Lamond, Deputy Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and of Pithmeur, Aberdeenshire, to Mrs May Ridley, Nat. Prov. Bank of England, South Shields.

May 27. At Aberdeen, Loubime Boissonnet, Esq., of Lyons, to Sarah, fourth daughter of John Stewart, Esq. of Banchory.

June 26. At Aberdeen, Thomas Will Cook, Asloun, Alford, to Mary, only daughter of James Martin, Esq., Aberdeen.

June 25. At Aberdeen, Benjamin Bagshawe, solicitor, Sheffield, to Catherine Roubel, daughter of the late David Gray, M.A., Professor of Nat. Philosophy, Marischal College.

July 8. At Edinburgh, John Lyall Grant, Aberdeen, to Annie, elder daughter of Robert Brander, Esq., Rock House, Lossiemouth.

August 21. At Aberdeen, William Low Henderson, architect, Aberdeen, to Mary Georgina, daughter of Rev. Alex. Whyte, minister of Fettercairn.

September 30. At Wester Clova, Kildrummy, Dougal Christie, A.M., schoolmaster of Kildrummy, to Mary, second surviving daughter of Alexander Cran, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.

October 14. At Berryden House, Aberdeen, Patrick M. Barnett, Esq., C.E., G.N. of S. Railway, to Catherine Elizabeth Alice, younger daughter of the late Rev. R. A. Gray, Aberdeen.

November 25. At Aberdeen, Richard Alexander Dyer Cannon, to Flora, daughter of William Carmie, treasurer, Royal Infirmary.

November 20. At London, W. E. Nicol, Esq. of Ballogie, eldest son of the late J. Dyce Nicol, M.P., to Catherine Nicol Lewis, only child of J. W. Prout, Esq., of Middlesex.

November 5. At Adelaide, Australia, John James Duncan, Esq., M.P., to Jane Morison, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Harvey, Esq., formerly of Tillygreig, Aberdeenshire.

Queries.

837. NAMES OF EDITORS WANTED.—Who edited the following publications in the years stated:—

"Weekly Despatch"—1871-72.

"European Mail"—1868.

"Court Circular"—1863.

Had Professor Blackie anything to do with the first-named paper about the time stated?

PLUMA.

838. J. SMITH, LL.D., EDITOR, "GLASGOW EXAMINER."—I should be glad to learn whether Dr Smith, who was editor of the "Glasgow Examiner" in 1862, etc., was well known in literature excepting as the editor of the journal mentioned.

PLUMA.

839. JOHN CUMING, DEAN OF GUILD, ABERDEEN.—Can any reader oblige me with the date of death of Mr Cuming?

R.

840. ELSPET, OR ELIZABETH, BURNET.—Who was Elspet—sometimes called Elizabeth—Burnet, wife of Alexander Middleton, comptroller of the Customs in Aberdeen? She married in 1705 and died in 1767, and had a brother called John, which is not very distinctive.

M. R.-R.-M'G.-G.

841. WILLIAM GORDON.—Who was "William Gordon in Auchindarron?" He lived there in 1622, and had a wife and family.

M. R.-R.-M'G.-G.

842. ALEXANDER AND WALTER HAY.—Alexander Hay of Arnboth and Walter Hay of Lickliehead were brothers german, living in 1764, and had grown up nephews and nieces, Who was their father?

M. R.-R.-M'G.-G.

Answers.

827. JOSEPH ROBERTSON.—Dr Joseph Robertson, the eminent antiquary, married, 17th July, 1843, Anne Lanham, daughter of Mr John Lanham, formerly of the Wilts and Dorset Bank.

Q

Joseph Robertson, the eminent record scholar, etc., of 61 Buccleuch Street, Glasgow, married on Monday, 17th July 1843, at the Parish Church of St Mary, Lambeth, Surrey, Anne Warne, eldest daughter of John Slade Lanham, late of the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

R.

No. 217.—June 14, 1912.

Northern "Raeburn" Portraits.

Mention was made in No. 194 (January 5) of a portrait of James Byres of Tonley by Sir Henry Raeburn. The Alford laird, however, was not the only person in these northern parts depicted on canvas by the celebrated portrait painter. A sensation was caused at Christie's on May 10 by the sale of a portrait of Mrs Hay (nee Elizabeth Robinson, of Banff), painted by Sir Henry, which fetched the remarkable price of 21,200 guineas (£22,260), Messrs Duveen, the well-known art dealers, being the purchasers. This is not the "record" price for a Raeburn, though some papers mistakenly rushed to that conclusion; but it is the highest price ever paid for a three-quarter length work by the artist. Last year, Messrs Duveen paid 22,300 guineas (£23,415) for Raeburn's "Mrs Robertson Williamson," a whole-length, life-size portrait, which is now the property of Lord Michelham; and this is not only the "record" price for a Raeburn, but the "record" price for a picture sold at auction in Great Britain. The portrait of Mrs Hay, stated vaguely to have been "the property of a gentleman," is not mentioned, curious to relate, in either Sir Walter Armstrong's or Mr James Greig's monograph on Raeburn. The canvas measures 48½ in. by 38½ in., and the lady, in white muslin dress with a pale blue waistband, is seated on a green chair against a background of foliage and landscape. The "Times" said of it—"There can be no doubt that this is one of the most beautiful and attractive portraits ever sold at auction." The companion portrait of the lady's husband, Major-General Andrew Hay, in uniform, fell to Messrs Knoedler at 5000 guineas.

The Major-General was one of the Hays of Mountblairy, in Banffshire, and ultimately succeeded to the estate. He was born in 1762, and entered the army at the age of 17. He was an officer in various regiments, and saw a good deal of service abroad; and in one of the intervals of his active soldiering he raised the Banffshire Fencibles, commanding the regiment from 1798 to 1802. He held an important command during the Peninsular War, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Salamanca, and Vittoria, the passage of the Bidasson, the battles on the Nive, and the investment of Bayonne. A detailed account of his services is given in the Dictionary of National Biography. He was mortally wounded on 14th April, 1814, while commanding the outposts on the occasion of a French sortie from Bayonne. The officers of his battalion erected a monument to him at

St Etienne, Bayonne, which was restored a few years ago; and a monument to his memory was "erected at the public expense" in St Paul's Cathedral, the inscription bearing that the death of the General closed "a military life marked by zeal, prompt decision, and signal intrepidity." General Hay married Elizabeth Robinson in 1784. She was a daughter of Mr William Robinson, a manufacturer in Banff, who was killed in 1771, in the course of a fracas he had with some officers who had been carousing in the "Black Bull" inn—murdered, in fact, in somewhat sensational fashion; the story is told by Mr James Imlach in his "History of Banff." Mrs Hay, who had six children, survived her husband.

The "Banffshire Journal" of May 14 had the following about the Robinson family—

"William Robinson married in 1753 Mary Munro, daughter of William Munro, merchant in Banff, and they had a family of four sons and five daughters. William, the eldest of the family, was a lieutenant in the 23rd Regiment, and was killed in the American War, 15th May, 1781; George was a lawyer, and owned Clairmont, near Edinburgh; James became a surgeon in London; while the youngest son, Alexander, was born two years before the tragic death of his father. Of the daughters, Mary married William Rose, Montecott, factor for the Earl of Fife; Elizabeth, born May 27, 1762, married the laird of Mountblairy, General Hay, who fell in battle; Nancy married Captain Archibald Cumming of Auchry; Jean married Dr Law, Edinburgh; and Ann married Mr Dugall, a London barrister.

"The family of Robinson came originally from Nottingham. About 1753, William Robinson, the father of the lady of the picture, who had been for some years in business in Banff as a linen weaver, assumed as partner in the business of thread manufacturer. Mr Illingworth, of Nottingham, and in 1760 his brother George also became a partner. George Robinson, son of William Robinson, also became a partner, though, as we have seen, he took to law. The business was a very large one, employing about sixty men; the work given out afforded employment for 4000 spinners, while bleaching and other processes in the manufacture of the thread gave employment to others. When the linen manufacture fell off its place was taken by the manufacture of stockings, in which about 560 persons were constantly engaged. The stocking manufacture ceased about 1816. The family took a great share in the public life of Banff, members of it having filled the Provost's chair from 1784 to 1831 with a break of only six years."

At the same sale at which Mrs Hay's portrait was sold the executors of Colonel W. B. R. Hall of Fortrose, Ross-shire, put up two Raeburns to auction—a portrait of Mrs Lucy Davidson, in white dress with deep yellow scarf, and the companion portrait of her husband, Duncan Davidson of Tulloch Castle, Ross-shire. They fetched respectively 3200 guineas and 1350 guineas.

Teresa Mercandotti.

The following query by Mr John Milne, LL.D., Aberdeen, appeared in "Notes and Queries" (London) on May 11—

Teresa Mercandotti.—I wish to know the date of the death of this lady, and where a portrait of her can be seen. There used to be one in Duff House, Banff (in which she was painted with ringlets), and it is said that there is another in the library of the London Corporation, but it cannot be identified now. She was the daughter of an officer in the Spanish Army, and when her father was killed in battle, the third Earl Fife, an officer in the same regiment, undertook to educate her, then a young child. She was trained to be an opera dancer, and on her appearing in the Italian opera in London she was greatly admired by the ladies of the reign of George IV. She eloped with one of them, Mr Hughes Ball Hughes, who was so wealthy that he was called the "Golden Ball." The "Times" of 8th April, 1823, says they were married in the Church of Banff after proclamation of banns, but they had not been six weeks in the parish, and the minister was liable to be punished. Local tradition says that to ensure secrecy the marriage took place on a wooded island in the river Deveron, which is the boundary between Banff and Aberdeen, and that, besides the principals and the officiating minister, there were present only the mother of the bride and Earl Fife. For his services the minister got 100 guineas from the bridegroom. The married couple took up their abode in Paris; and the "Gentleman's Magazine" says that Hughes died at St Germain on 13th March, 1853.

The Gordons in Holland.

The "Gentleman's Magazine" of May, 1795, states that Colonel Jacob Gordon, of the Scots Brigade in Holland, father of Robert Jacob Gordon, who christened the Orange River, was the son of the Burgomaster of Schiedam, deceased from a Scots family. "The time of its settling in Holland is unknown, but it must have been a long time ago." The Burgomaster indicated is apparently Robert Gordon, of whom the Secretary of the Municipality of Schiedam wrote me from Schiedam, September 22, 1906, as follows:—

"As to what you asked, I can tell you that Robert Gordon in May, 1687, through H.H. the Prince of Orange, though he was No. 3 of the proposition, has been nominated to *vroedschap* (member of the town-council) and at the same time to *schepen* (alderman). He was:

Schepen (alderman) in 1687, '88, '90, '91, '94. Ontvanger van den 100-ten penning personeel (Receiver of the personal duty of 1 per cent). Weesmeester (Regent of the orphan-asylum) 1695, '97, '98.

Titulair ambachtsheer van Nieuwland, Kortland en 's-Graveland (titular lord of the manors

Nieuwland, Kortland and 's-Graveland) from 1693 unto his death.

Burgemeester (burgomaster) 1699, 1701, '02, '06; 1717 (to replace a person that abdicated) 1718, '22.

Kerkmeester (church-warden) 1718 unto his death.

Regent van het gasthuys (Regent of the hospital) 1718 unto his death.

Baljuw en Schout (bailiff and sheriff) 1723 unto his death.

"He died 1st May, 1724. His son, Joan Gordon, secretary of the town, presented in the course of that month his testament to the Orphan Chamber. (The short annotation shows that there were children under age.)

"This Joan Gordon was November 15th, 1691, born from the [sic] on January 9th, 1687, between Robert Gordon and Maria van Rya closed marriage and baptized in the French Church on November 20th, 1691."

J. M. BULLOCH.

Aberdeen Publications.

Aberdeen has for a lengthened period been famous for the large number of its publications turned out annually. Lewis and James Smith, 3 M'Combie's Court, advertised on 1st January, 1862, the following of their publications as being on sale at the prices mentioned—

Buchan.—By Rev. J. B. Pratt, M.A., with 14 Steel Engravings and map—cloth, 7s 6d.

Speyside.—By Rev. Dr Longmuir, with 5 Steel Engravings and map—cloth, 3s 6d.

Legends of the Braes o' Mar. "Tales of the times of old, of the deeds of the days of other years."—Ossian. In Brilliant orange cloth, 2s.

Guide to Deeside.—By James Brown with map, and 13 Steel Engravings by Banks—2s 6d.

Guide to Deeside.—With Map and Fancy Cover—1s.

Guide to Donside.—With Map and Fancy Cover—1s.

Dunnottar Castle.—By Rev. Dr Longmuir with View of the Castle—1s.

The New Book of Bon-Accord.—By William Cadenhead, with Map and Fancy Cover—1s.

The Druids.—By Rev. J. B. Pratt, M.A., with Wood Engravings—1s 6d.

Mary Leslie: A Traditional Tale of Aberdeen.—By John Ramsay, A.M. Price 4d.

The Life and Death of Jamie Fleeman, the Laird of Udhny's Fool. Price 6d.

Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess: A Pastoral Tale and Songs. By Alexander Ross, A.M., late schoolmaster, Lochlee. With a Sketch of his Life. Price 6d.

"Ilka Angus and Mearns bairn
Thy tales and songs by heart shall learn."

Scotland's Glory and Her Shame: Being a Brief Historical Account of her Glory by Presbytery, so early brought into our land, and her deep Revolt, etc. Price 6d.

Scenery on the Deeside, on the Route from Aberdeen to Balmoral—consisting of 14 highly

finished Engravings of the principal places of Interest. In Fancy Wrapper, 2s.

Views in Braemar and City of Aberdeen. Price 1s.

Views on Speyside—Gordon Castle, Ballindalloch, Craigellachie Bridge, Castle Grant, Cluny Castle. On Note-paper, 1d each.

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Mill o' Tiftie's Annie—a Waefu' Ballad, as Sung and Sold by Charles Leslie, better known as "Mussel Mould Charlie"—1d.

Highly Finished Wood Engraving—by Corner, Edinburgh, of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank. Price 2d.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

320. Graham, Clementina Stirling of Duntrune, Poetess and Eccentric Scottish Lady of the Old School.—Born in 1782 in Dundee, the daughter of Patrick of Pittendreich, merchant there, she became well known in Scottish literary circles as a gifted, excellent, and delightful old lady, and was often described as the last representative of the genuine Scottish gentlewomen of a former generation. She was the last representative of the Royalist House of Dundee, the line, on the death of Viscount John at Killiecrankie, having been taken up by her ancestor, David of Duntrune. In her later years she was much esteemed for her high qualities, no less than for her remarkable powers of personation. She translated "The Bee Book" from De Galien in 1829, and in 1863 issued to the world her famous "Mystifications," which she dedicated to her friend Mrs Gillies. Liberal in her sentiments, she was much thought of by Jeffrey and the "Edinburgh Review" set, but she possessed the power of attracting friends from the other side, like Scott, who has recorded his admiration for her. She has found

a place in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns," and Dr John Brown, of Edinburgh, has also sung her praises.

321. Graham, James, 1st Marquis of Montrose, Royalist Hero, Statesman, and Poet.—Alleged by some authorities to have been born at Maryton, Old Montrose, in 1612, this remarkable man, of whom the Cardinal de Retz said that alone among moderns he was worthy of a place among the great men recorded in the pages of Plutarch, has his life detailed in full in all works of reference, so I merely record the claim which this county makes on him as one of its most notable sons, and add that he was executed at Edinburgh 21st May, 1650.

322. Graham, John, 1st Viscount Dundee, Royalist Leader and Episcopalian Persecutor of the Covenanters (often still spoken of as "the bloody Claverse"). He was born in 1643, the son of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, near Dundee. The place of his birth is not known, though presumably it would be in the county to which both his father and mother belonged. The career of this remarkable man is of course fully described in all biographical dictionaries, so I merely note the fact that he played a conspicuous part in holding down the stubborn Covenanting rebels of the south-west of Scotland, and that he fell in battle when the Highlanders broke the resistance of the Revolutionary forces at the Battle of Killiecrankie 27th July, 1689. Another noteworthy fact is this, that a life of this Scots General is included in a series of biographies edited by Andrew Lang under the style of "English Worthies." The title of the book is equally remarkable,—it is "Claverhouse" by Mowbray Morris.

323. Graham, John (Rev.), American Divine.—A native of Montrose, born 1794, died 1870. He wrote an autobiography which has been published. I have no further note of him.

324. Gray, Andrew A. M. (Rev.), Presbyterian Divine and Author.—A native of Forfarshire, son of Sir William of Crichton, born 1632, he graduated at St Andrews in 1651, and in 1653 was ordained to the ministry of the High Church, Glasgow. He is described as having been a youth of extraordinary gifts and graces. His works were republished in 1839. The following are the titles of some of them:—"Great and Precious Promises," 1660; "The Mystery of Faith Opened Up," 1670; "The Spiritual Warfare," 1672. He died in 1656.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1874.

January 7. At Invercrann House, Strathdon, George Beauchamp Goro Dennis, only son of the late Rev. Samuel Dennis, M.A., Oxon., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Major-General Forbes, C.B., of Invercrann.

January 8. At the Parish Church, Richmond, Surrey, Duncan Davidson, younger of Inchmarlo, to Flora Frances, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Burdett, of Ancaster House, Richmond.

January 15. At St James's Church, London, Hugh Gordon Lumsden, of Auchindoir, to Maria Magdalene, fifth daughter of Charles Pedro Gordon of Wardhouse and Kildrumny.

March 20. At 29 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, James Dingwall Fordyce, Esq. of Culsh, to Penelope Gordon, second daughter of the late Professor James Miller.

April 9. At the British Embassy, Paris, Rodber William Stapyton, eldest son of Peter Burnet of Elrick, Aberdeenshire, to Ada Maria Wilhelmina, third daughter of Sir Brodrick Hartwell, Bart.

April 25. At St Mary Magdalene's, St Leonard's-on-Sea, Alexander Charles Pirie, Aberdeen, to Annie Alma, only daughter of the late Charles Burgoine.

June 23. At St James's Church, Swansea, Patrick Irvine, solicitor, Peterhead, to Helen Gordon, eldest daughter of Charles Noble, Esq., Northampton House, Swansea.

July 7. At St Matthew's, Paddington, London, Henry Gordon of Manar, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Hall.

July 2. At St James's Church, Dingwall, Allan R. Mackenzie, Esq., younger of Kintail and Glenmuick, to Lucy Eleanor Davidson, a daughter of Tulloch's.

July 8. At St George's, Hanover Square, London, John Henry Udy, Esq. of Udy, to Amy Camilla, eldest daughter of Sir John George Tollenache Sinclair of Ulster.

July 8. At 13 Albert Street, Aberdeen, the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Mains and Strathmartine, to Isabella, eldest daughter of James Meston, C.A., Aberdeen.

July 22. At Indego, Robert Lindsay, Esq., surgeon, Army Medical Department, to Patricia, youngest daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq. of Hopewell, H.M. Commissioner at Balmoral.

September 3. At Milton, Kemnay, Henry Alexander, "Free Press," to Annie, younger daughter of the late William McCombie, Esq., editor of the "Free Press."

September 17. At St Paul's, Aberdeen, Robert Hornby Boyle, Commander R.N., H.M.S. Clyde, to Agnes Peile, eldest daughter of W. J. Lumsden of Balmadie,

October 20. At F.C. Manse, Craignyle, Alexander Harvey Hall, lieutenant, late Indian Navy, to Mary Chapman, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Smith, A.M.

October 14. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Archibald Campbell, minister of Crathie and Braemar, to Mary Johnston, eldest daughter of Alexander W. Robertson, Esq., C.A.

November 19. At 91 Crown Street, Aberdeen, William Davidson, Port-Elphinstone, to Robina, youngest daughter of the late Robert Ross, Old Aberdeen.

December 3. At 19 Silver Street, Aberdeen, William Leslie, Esq. of Nethermuir, to Katharine E. Primrose, daughter of the late Rev. William Primrose, Aberdeen.

December 8. At St John's Church, Paddington, London, John Hamilton Franks, of Tudor House, County Dublin, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Harry Lumsden, younger of Auchindoir.

December 21. At St Andrew's Church, Bomalay, Robert B. Thomson, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, to May Forbes, daughter of the Rev. W. R. Pirie, D.D., Professor of Church History in the University of Aberdeen.

Queries.

843. SURNAME "BUTHLAY."—What is the origin of the surname "Buthlay?"

B.

844. INVERURIE, BANFFSHIRE.—I should be grateful to learn to whom this estate in the parish of Kirkmichael belonged before it was acquired by the Richmond and Gordon family. Their acquisition appears to have been after 1816. Were the Mickletons who lived there proprietors or only tenants?

M. R.-R.-M'G.-G.

845. "PRESBYTERIAN CLASS."—In 1650 J. M. (who in 1661 became a minister in Fife) was "ordained by the 1st Presbyterian Class in the Province of London as minister of a congregation in England." What was the "Province of London" ecclesiastically, and do any of its records remain?

M. R.-R.-M'G.-G.

Answers.

830. THE PEEL, LUMPHANAN.—The Rev. Charles McCombie, minister of Lumphanan, who furnished the account of the parish to the New Statistical Account published in 1843, "conjectured" that the Peel Bog was erected in the beginning of the thirteenth century, and that a wooden castle on the artificial mound was a residence of the Durwards, who then possessed a wide domain in Aberdeenshire. He then went on to say that "it can hardly be doubted" that the Peel Bog was "the scene" of the submission of Sir John de Malevill to Edward I. on 21st July, 1296, which was made at Lumphanan according to a State document that appears in a collection of Exchequer records officially published in 1837. Modern investigators are not disposed to accept conclusions based on pure conjecture of this kind. Mr McCombie, however, stated in a paragraph added to his account that, after the account was printed, he discovered some interesting notices respecting the Peel Bog. "In 1657," he proceeded, "Patrick Irvine obtained from Oliver, Lord Protector, a precept under the Great Seal respecting the lands of

Craigtown of Lumphanan, Halton Peill, and Collierscroft. In 1702, Robert Ross granted a disposition in favour of Francis Ross, of the lands of Auchlossan, Cairnbady, Bogloeh, Ald Cairn, Craigtown of Lumphanan, the Peill thereof, called Halton of Lumphanan, Collic's Croft, Wester Kincardine, Dean's Cotts, and Haughead. (Charters in possession of John Farquharson, Esq. of Finzean). Among the estates which were entailed in 1799 by the trustees of Francis Farquharson, Esq. of Finzean, were included 'All and hail the lands of Halton, with the Peill and manour-place thereof, houses, biggings, yards, and orchards of the said lands of Halton. (Appellant's case, page 4, in the suit respecting the validity of the Finzean entail, now before the House of Lords)." Mr McCombie added—"It is obvious that these notices afford a strong confirmation of the opinions expressed in the article respecting the Peel Bog"; but here, again, the conclusion does not seem warranted

Q.

839. JOHN CUMING, DEAN OF GUILD, ABERDEEN.—Cuming died in October, 1743, and was buried in St Nicholas Churchyard on the 21st of that month (Kirkwork Accounts).

G.

No. 218.—June 21, 1912.

"Birse Tea."

An interesting correspondence on "Obsolete Scottish Words" was conducted in the columns of the "Scotsman" during the month of January—a correspondence of no little value to all interested in the conservation of the Scottish dialect. Incidentally, a question arose as to the precise meaning of a still familiar phrase—"Birso tea" or a "Birso cup," the last cup of tea drunk, which is qualified with whisky, or "laced" with it, to employ a phrase used by Thackeray, who speaks of tea being laced with brandy. The term "Birso cup" is ordinarily supposed to have originated in the parish of Birse, in Aberdeenshire, and the custom of mixing whisky with the final cup is partly affiliated to the "stirrup-cup" idea, and partly attributed to the fact that at one time illicit distilling was almost universal in the Birse region and the drinking of whisky so common as to be conjoined with the imbibition of tea even. But one correspondent would have it that "Birso cup" or "Birso tea" was really derived from the bristle of a pig, which tickles the skin when applied to it, because the last cup duly "flavoured" tickled the wit and set conversation going. This seems rather fanciful; and so too does the explanation, said by another correspondent to be commonly accepted in Perthshire—that the "Birso cup" simply means the last cup that could be squeezed from or "birsed" out of a single "masking" of tea. On the whole, the theory that links the phrase with the parish would seem to have the best of it.

The Black Dog.

A sand bank at the mouth of the river Don, on the coast of Aberdeenshire.

When the sea dashes against it, the sound is like a dog growling, and is heard at a great distance.

"Hark! hark! amid the storm and rain,
That piteous sound, it comes again."

The Don glides to the sea,

With ceaseless, noiseless flow,

To mountain, vale, and tree,

Will he return? Ah no!

A free-born ringer ho

Upon his path doth roam,

And like the roving Dee,

He leaves his Highland home,

Heard'st thou the black dog bark

Where the Don and ocean meet,

When the air was still and dark,
And at rest were human feet?
Heard'st thou his murmurs hoarse
Come from the distant strand,
Like the mutterings of remorse,
From his bank of yellow sand?
The hollow threatening growl
Of a dog upon the chain,
Mixed with the dreary howl
Of winds that swept the main?
Ah! many an ear shall dread,
And many a heart shall bound,
And many a tear be shed,
At that foreboding sound!
For if the black dog's whine
Salutes the shrouded moon,
Down—down beneath the brine
A ship descendeth soon,
And if he snarls at morn,
No skiff can safely ride—
Dismasted and forlorn,
She'll drift at evening tide.
By ancient Aberdeen,
On Scotland's eastern shore,
The Black Dog's shifting screen
Shall bide for evermore.

DOROTHEA OGILVY.

—From "Doron-Poems," by Dorothea and Donald Ogilvy, Aberdeen, 1865.

Scotsmen Interred at Geelong.

Supplementing the interesting communication by "Alba" under this heading (No. 214—May 24), it may be mentioned that the obituary notice of Dr Alexander Thomson, the founder of Geelong, in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 4th April, 1866, gives his age as 65, and adds—"Dr Thomson was a native of Aberdeen, and one of the first explorers of Port Philip. He, unaided, brought his bullock team from Melbourne overland to Geelong, which was then his run. He initiated the Corporation of Geelong, and was its first Mayor."

The following account of the Hon. Francis Ormond, "Australian public man and benefactor," is given by "W. B. R. W." in his "Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire" (S. N. and Q., xi., 196)—"A native of Aberdeen, and born in the second decade of this [19th] century. Mr Ormond preceeded early to Australia, where he was successful in building up a large fortune. Taking a deep interest in the intellectual and religious development of his adopted country, he devoted a large part of his fortune to the building and endowing of educational institutions, having that object in view. It is to his munificence that Melbourne is indebted for its Working Men's College, which is doing noble work in technical education, as well as for its endowed chair of music in the Melbourne University. An attached member of the Presbyterian Church, Mr Ormond has also erected for the use of the denomination to which he belonged the institution known as the Ormond College, which is one of

several colleges affiliated to the Melbourne University, and which is admittedly one of the finest educational structures in the southern hemisphere."

To "W. B. R. W.'s" "Notable Men and Women of Banffshire" (S. N. and Q., vi., 170), we are also indebted for the following particulars regarding the Rev. John Geddie, D.D., missionary to the South Seas—"Born in Banff in 1815, he was taken in early youth to America. Educated in Nova Scotia for the ministry, he was ordained Presbyterian minister in that colony in 1838. Being, however, of a missionary spirit, when the church with which he was connected resolved to found a mission in Polynesia, he volunteered to go there, and left for the New Hebrides in 1846. His life was thenceforward spent, and most successfully, among the savage tribes of that distant region. It was said of him on his death in 1872—"When he landed at Aneityum in 1848 there were no Christians, and when he died in 1872 there were no heathen."

Popular Rhymes of Forfarshire.

Popular rhymes, once so common, have now all but fallen into desuetude, and it is to be feared that not a few are irretrievably lost. There is not a county in Scotland but has had, at one time or another, its complete or lines briefly accentuating the gist of some tradition, prophecy, or portent; epitomising the characteristics of places or people; or even perpetuating some crude cradle lullaby. Many rhymes, in slightly altered forms, are common to districts widely apart, and a remarkable resemblance can even be traced between the popular rhymes of different countries. Such, therefore, must have had a common origin. Other effusions, however, can only apply to the district in which they have originated. The allusions made in some of these rhymes are often so plain as to be apparent to all, but at times they are so obscure that they can only be elucidated by a good deal of research, and even then there occasionally is something left to be desired.

In his preface to the third edition of the "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," Robert Chambers says:—"It is to be observed, first of all, that they are, in most instances, the production of rustic wits, in some the whimsies of mere children, and originally were designed for no higher purpose than to convey the wisdom or the humours of the cottage, to soothe the murmurs of the cradle, or enliven the sports of the village green. The reader is therefore not to expect here anything profound, or sublime, or elegant, or affecting. But if he can so far upon occasion undo his mature man, as to enter again into the almost meaningless frolics of children—if to him the absence of high-wrought literary grace is compensated by a simplicity coming direct from nature—if to him there be a poetry in the very consideration that such a thing, though

a trifle, was perhaps the same trifle to many human beings like himself hundreds of years ago, and has, times without number, been trolled or chanted by hearts light as his own, long since resolved into dust—then it is possible that he may find something in this volume which he will consider worthy of attention."

Chambers's work, though far from being unimportant, does not contain a tithe of the popular rhymes of Scotland. Anything approaching completeness can only be obtained by the combined and systematic labours of people restricted to local areas. With these remarks I will now proceed to lay before the reader as many of the popular rhymes of Forfarshire as I have been able to collect, and though they may be found to be as comprehensive as any list hitherto published, I can make no claim to the collection being complete.

At Arbrod yett the play began;

To the Loan o' the Leys they did rin,

And there the battle did begin

An' the Lindsays o'er the Ogilvys ran.

and,

At the Loan o' the Leys the play began.

An' the Lindsays o'er the Ogilvys ran.

These two rhymes refer to the Battle of Arbroath, fought on Sunday, the 13th January, 1445-6, between the powerful families of Lindsay and Ogilvy. It appears that Ogilvy of Inverquharly had been appointed to act as chief justiciar in place of Lindsay, Master of Crawford. The latter determined to retain his office; the former resolved to assert his right to it, and of course the matter had to be settled by an appeal to arms. Sir Alexander Seton of Gordon, though in nowise interested in the quarrel, espoused the cause of Ogilvy, and Lindsay had the support of many vassals of the Earl of Douglas. The Ogilvys found their opponents drawn up before the gates of Arbroath. Before the battle began the Earl of Crawford, who had got tidings of what was happening, and who wished to prevent a conflict, galloped up between the lines, and was mortally wounded by one of the Ogilvy retainers. This so infuriated the Lindsays that they rushed upon their opponents, broke their ranks, and reduced them to complete disorder. The resistance of the latter was so stubborn that they were almost cut to pieces, and left five hundred dead on the field. A party of Ogilvys fled in the direction of Leys, in the parish of Inverkeilor, where they were surprised by the Lindsays and again routed with great loss.

Ugly you lived, and Ugly you die,

And now in an Ugly place you lie.

It may be explained that Ugly or Ogly is a well-known pun on the surname Ogilvy. This rhyme refers to the above mentioned incident. Ogilvy of Inverquharly, who had been appointed Justiciar, was taken prisoner at the Battle of Arbroath, and carried to the castle of his antagonist. Here he died, some say of

his wounds. Another account has it that he was smothered with a down pillow by his own sister, the Countess of Crawford, in revenge for the death of her husband, who, as before said, was mortally wounded by an Ogilvy retainer before the battle began. The Baron of Inverquhar was buried in the church of Kinnell. A boot and spur, said to have been his, long adorned the wall. The boot decayed, but the spur, which is of great size, and has a rowel as large as a crown piece, and toothed up like a saw, is—or was until recently—preserved, and is perhaps the largest spur ever seen in the locality. The above rhyme probably refers to the foul death of Ogilvy, and the high popularity of the Lindsays at the time.

A Lindsay with green
Should never be seen.

The Master of Crawford, on the death of his father, succeeded to the earldom, and he it was that became famous as the "Tiger Earl," and "Earl Beardie." His family alliance with Douglas was kept up, and so formidable did the power of the latter become that the king resolved to break it. Inviting Douglas to supper in Stirling Castle, the king stabbed him with his own hand. On hearing this, "Earl Beardie" summoned together all his kinsmen and vassals. This step alarmed the king, who ordered Huntly to march south to join the Royal army. "Beardie" with his retainers went forth to prevent such a union, and came face to face with Huntly at the Harecrair, about two miles from Brechin, and ten from his own castle. The Lindsays were greatly outnumbered, but such was their determination that they maintained their ground. During the fray the earl refused to comply with some request made to him by Colclace of Bahamoon, who commanded three hundred of the best-equipped men on the field. Colclace at once changed sides, and attacked his former companions. The result was that Crawford was defeated, and his followers scattered. Such was the Battle of Brechin, fought on the 18th May, 1452. On this occasion the Lindsays mostly wore a green coloured uniform, and to this "Beardie" is said to have attributed his defeat. The Ogilvys ascribed their rout at Arbroath to the same cause, and since these frays both families conceived a great dislike to green, considering it as ominous, and to be avoided as far as possible. The Grahams also eschew green, as they believed that when one of that name was shot in battle, it was always through the green cheek of the tartan.

Earl Beardie ne'er will dee,
Nor puir Joek Barefoot be set free,
As lang's there grows a chestnut tree.

In the courtyard of Finhaven Castle grew a famous chestnut, known as "Earl Beardie's Tree," from the branches of which that grim old personage suspended refractory vassals, and under which he met visitors and drank the stirrup cup. Tradition affirms that the tree grew from a chestnut dropped by a Roman

soldier, and its death is ascribed to the severe frost of 1740. Its size was immense, its circumference near the ground, according to Pennant, being 42ft. 8ins., while one of its branches had a girth of 23ft. A messenger from Careston to Finhaven thoughtlessly cut a walking-stick from it. The "Tiger Earl" saw this act of sacrilege committed to his venerated tree, and forthwith had the messenger suspended from its branches. Andrew Jervise says:—"The ghost of this luckless person still wanders betwixt Finhaven and Careston, and is the constant attendant of benighted travellers, by some of whom he is minutely described as a lad of about 16 years of age, without bonnet or shoes, and is known as "Joek Barefoot." His freaks are curious, and withal inoffensive, and on reaching a certain burn on the road he vanishes from view in a blaze of fire." The first line refers to the tradition that "Earl Beardie" is still alive, having been doomed to play cards in a secret chamber of Glamis Castle till the day of judgment.

Guthrie of Guthrie,
And Guthrie of Gaigie,
Guthrie of Taybank,
And Guthrie of Craigie.

The Guthries are one of the most ancient of Forfarshire families. The son of one of the lairds of Guthrie was James Guthrie, the celebrated martyr, executed at the Grassmarket of Edinburgh in 1651. Guthries "of that ilk" held the lands of Guthrie from a very early date until some time previous to 1640, when they were sold to John Guthrie, Bishop of Moray, who was but remotely, if at all, related to that family. The Bishop's daughter married her cousin, Guthrie of Gaigie, and subsequently the estates enumerated in the rhyme were all held by Guthries.

God bless King William and Queen Mary,
Lord Strathmore and the Earl o' Airlie,
The Laird o' Banff and Little Charlie.

This purports to be a grace before meat, repeated under rather peculiar circumstances. A party of Jacobites were seated for dinner in Stirling Castle when a dispute arose as to who should say grace. All in turn refused, when the Earl of Airlie suggested that his footman should undertake the task. The man was accordingly called, when he gave utterance to the above effusion, which was applauded by all. Another account represents him as having given utterance to the following prose benediction—"Bless these benefits, and a' them who are to eat them; keep them frae choking, worrying, or over-eating themselves; and whatever their hearts covet, let their hands trail to them!"

Oh, woe to thee, Cluny!
Why killed yon Lochblair?
For another Lochblair
Is sure to kill you.

The house and lands of Craig, near the southern extremity of Glenisla, were owned by

a Crichton of Cluny, in Perthshire. He was married to a sister of the Earl of Airlie, and on his dying childless, the property passed into the hands of the Ogilvys. Cluny led a wild life, and among his other deeds shot the laird of Lochblair. To maintain his liberty he fled to Skye, but was outlawed. After a time he managed to get the affair represented as of the nature of a duel, and the sentence was revoked, he agreeing to pay a solatium to the son of the murdered man. It is said that this son subsequently shot him, in revenge for his father's death, and that Cluny was warned of his approaching fate by a spirit, who uttered to him the lines above given. This is, however, inaccurate, for Cluny died a natural death, and was interred in a small enclosure which he erected for that purpose in a field near the Glenisla road. He desired his favourite horse and dog to be buried alongside him, but the request was not complied with.

DAVID GREWAR, F.S.A., Scot.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

325. Gray, John Young, Minor Poet.—A native of Forfarshire. Born at Letham of Dunnichen, 1846; bred a millwright and joiner. After attaining the rank of a journeyman in his trade, he devoted himself to self-culture, and both in the Art School and the University College, Dundee, gained distinction. He holds the Art Master's Certificate, with numerous prizes and honours from the Department, South Kensington, and he has also gained high honours from the Science Department. In 1885 he was appointed teacher of drawing and workshop superintendent in Sharp's Educational Institute, Perth; but was soon recalled to Dundee, where in the High School he was appointed to teach theoretical, and applied mechanics, steam and the steam engine, practical geometry, machine construction, etc., in addition to superintending the technical training of the boys in the workshop. He has written some verse, and figures in Edward's "Modern Scottish Poets" and "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

326. Gray, Thomas, Minor Poet.—Born in Lochee about 1821. He was trained as a lawyer's clerk, but became a teacher first in Arbroath, then in Carnoustie Free Church School, and finally in Glasgow. He died sometime in the nineties of last century. He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns" as a prolific verse writer.

327. Grant, William, Minor Poet.—A native of Tannadice; born in 1829. Bred a miller, he dabbled in verse, and in 1856 he published "A

Few Poetical Pieces." He emigrated to the United States, and died at Detroit in 1858. He appears in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

328. Greig, James, R.B.A., Artist and Poet and Journalist.—Born in Arbroath in 1861. He was bred to linen-weaving; but of aesthetic and literary tastes, he wrote verses and studied art. In 1887 he published poems and songs, and the same year joined the staff of the "Arbroath Herald." Proceeding to London in 1889, he studied art there, and in Paris, where he spent two years. He has been much employed as an illustrator of magazines, and is settled in London since 1896.

329. Grewar, Alexander, Minor Poet.—Born Dalnamer, Glenisla, probably in the fifth decade of the 19th century. Through his mother he was related to the General Reid or Robertson, who founded the music chair in Edinburgh. Bred as a tailor he worked all his life at that trade, dying in Glasgow in 1894. He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

330. Guthrie, Charles, Minor Poet.—A native of Inverkeillor. Born in 1871. He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

331. Guthrie, David (Sir).—Probably born in Kincaidrum in the third decade of the 15th century. He became armour-bearer to James III. and Sheriff of Forfar in 1457, and was made Lord Treasurer of Scotland in 1461. In that office he continued till 1467, when he was appointed comptroller of the Exchequer. In 1468 he obtained a warrant under the great seal, to build a castle at Guthrie, which is still the residence of the family. The following year he was nominated Lord Register of Scotland, and in 1472 he was one of the Scots Commissioners who met the English Commissioners at Newcastle, and concluded a truce till the month of July, 1473. In that year he became Lord Chief Justice of Scotland, and he died in 1479.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1875.

January 21. At Wealthiton, Keig, Dr James Simpson, of Tullynessle and Forbes, to Mary B. Bruce, youngest daughter of Alexander Bruce, Esq.

February 2. At Kinakdie, George Jamieson of Rosebank, to Mary, daughter of the late George Milne of Kinakdie, and widow of the Rev. T. H. Dawson, of Monymusk.

February 2. At The Glen, Innerleithen, Thomas Gordon Duff, younger of Drummuir and Park, Banffshire, to Pauline Emma, eldest daughter of Charles Tennant, Esq. of the Glen.

April 5. At Balladhun, Bengal, India, James, eldest son of the late Rev. James Peter, Leslie, Aberdeenshire, and manager of the Kumbergram Tea Estate, to Elizabeth Walker, third daughter of the late Robert Wyllie, Esq., colonel, H.E.I.C.S., of Sandgate, Kent.

June 2. At St Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, Thomas Burnett, captain, Royal Artillery, second son of Sir James H. Burnett, Bart. of Leys, to Mary Elizabeth, elder daughter of James Cumine, Esq. of Rattray.

June 9. At Baileyfield House, Portobello, David Davidson, Esq., paper manufacturer, Mugiemoss, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Provost Wood.

July 8. At Peterhead, George Skelton Anderson, of Troup Estate, Ceylon, to Isabella Jane, second daughter of Robert Anderson, banker, Peterhead.

July 6. At St Michael's Church, Newburn, Alexander Chivas Adam, youngest son of Thomas Adam, Esq., of Aberdeen, to Rosine, second daughter of John Taylor Ramsay, Esq. of Walbottle Hall, Northumberland.

July 15. At 41 Dee Street, Forbes F. M. Moir, M.B. and M.C., to Mary Penelope, youngest daughter of James Cruickshank.

July 27. At 52 Carden Place, Hugh James McPherson, comb manufacturer, to Alexandrina Isabella, younger daughter of the late Alexander Duthie, Esq., shipowner.

August 4. At Meiklefolla, George Arlathnott, Esq., H.M. 53rd Regiment, to Mary Reece, eldest daughter of William Leslie, Esq. of Warthill.

August 19. At Stenton, the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart., D.D., to Lucretia, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Murray of Murrayshall, advocate, Sheriff of Aberdeenshire.

September 8. At Millo, Cults, John Stewart, of Doolahat Tea Estates, Upper Assam, India, to Annie Allan, fourth daughter of William Eaplin, Esq.

October 7. At St Paul's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, James Ogston of Norwood, to Annie Leslie, eldest daughter of the late George Jamieson, jeweller, in Aberdeen.

October 7. At Manse of Buittle, the Rev. D. G. Mearns, B.D., younger of Disblair, minister of Oyne, to Mary M. A. M. Grant, elder daughter of the late Hector Grant, Royal Indian Navy.

December 22. At Aberdeen, John Cook, cashier, Union Bank of Scotland, Aberdeen, to Evelyn Margaret, youngest daughter of William Gordon, stockbroker.

Queries.

846. SIR WILLIAM FORBES, FIFTH BARONET.
—Was Sir William Forbes, fifth Baronet, an advocate in Aberdeen? I have seen him so described, but cannot get confirmation.

W. SMITH.

847. INSCRIBED STONE AT CASTLEHILL BARRACKS.—There is built into the left-hand side of the wall at Castlehill Barracks, Aberdeen, a small stone bearing the initials C. B., with the date 1675 immediately underneath. What do these initials and date represent?

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

No. 219.—June 28, 1912.

The Feudal System.

The problem for William the Conqueror and his companions was how to organise their military superiority over the Anglo-Saxons as a means of orderly government, and this problem wore a twofold aspect. William had to control his barons, and his barons had to control their vassals. Their methods have been summed up in the phrase, the "feudal system," which William is still popularly supposed to have introduced into England. On the other hand, it has been humorously suggested that the feudal system was really introduced into England by Sir Henry Spelman, a seventeenth-century scholar. Others have maintained that, so far from feudalism being introduced from Normandy into England, it would be truer to say that feudalism was introduced from England into Normandy, and thence spread throughout France. These speculations serve, at any rate, to show that feudalism was a very vague and elusive system, consisting of generalisations from a vast number of conflicting data. Spelman was the first to attempt to reduce these data to a system, and his successors tended to forget more and more the exceptions to his rules. It is now clear that much that we call feudal existed in England before the Norman Conquest; that much of it was not developed until after the Norman period; and that at no time did feudalism exist as a completely rounded and logical system outside historical and legal text-books.

The political and social arrangements summed up in the phrase related primarily to the land and the conditions of service upon which it was held. Commerce and manufactures, and the organisation of towns which grew out of them, were always exceptions to the feudal system; the monarchy saved itself, its sheriffs, and the shires to some extent from feudal influence; and soon it set to work to redeem the administration of justice from its clutches. In all parts of the country, moreover, there was land, the tenure of which was never feudalized. Generally, however, the theory was applied that all land was held directly or indirectly from the king, who was the sole owner of it, that there was no land without a lord, and that from every acre of land some sort of service was due to some one or other. A great deal of it was held by military service; the tenant-in-chief of this land, who might be either a layman or an ecclesiastic, had to render this military service to the king, while the sub-tenants had to render it to the tenants-in-chief. When the tenant died, his land reverted to the lord, who only granted it to the heir after the payment of a year's revenue, and on condition of the same

service being rendered. If the heir were a minor, and thus incapable of rendering military service, the land was retained by the lord until the heir came of age; heiresses could only marry with the lord's leave some one who could perform the services. The tenant had further to attend the lord's court—whether the lord was his king or not—submit to his jurisdiction, and pay aids to the lord whenever he was captured and needed ransom, when his eldest son was made a knight, and when his eldest daughter married.

Other land was held by churchmen on condition of praying or singing for the soul of the lord, and the importance of this tenure was that it was subject to the church courts and not to those of the king. Some was held in what was called free socage, the terms of which varied; but its distinguishing feature seems to have been that the service, which was not military, was fixed, and that when it was performed the lord had no further hold on the tenant. The great mass of the population were, however, villeins, who were always at the beck and call of their lords, and had to do as much ploughing, sowing, and reaping of his land as he could make them. Theoretically they were his goods and chattels, who could obtain no redress against any one except in the lord's court, and none at all against him. They could not leave their land, nor marry, nor enter the church, nor go to school without his leave. All these forms of tenure and kinds of service, however, shaded off into one another, so that it is impossible to draw hard and fast lines between them. Any one, moreover, might hold different lands on different terms of service, so that there was little of caste in the English system; it was upon the land and not the person that the service was imposed; and William's Domesday Book was not a record of ranks and classes of the people, but a survey of the land, detailing the rents and service due from every part.—"The History of England: A Study in Political Evolution," by Professor A. F. Pollard. (Home University Library, 1912.)

Buckle the Historian and Lord Kintore.

Mr Leopold Kat-cher, in an article on "The Historian and Civilisation" in the "Graphic" of 25th May, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Buckle's death, says—

He [Henry Thomas Buckle] worked hard on the first volume of the "Introductory" part of his "History of Civilisation in England," but it was not before 1853 that he first sketched a general outline of that great scheme. He did so at the request of Lord Kintore, to whom he wrote—

"It is very difficult to give in two or three lines a clear idea of so extensive a subject. But I may say generally that I have been long convinced that the progress of every people is regulated by principles—or, as they are called, laws—as regular and as certain as those which



govern the physical world. To discover those laws is the object of my work. With a view to this, I propose to take a general survey of the moral, intellectual, and legislative peculiarities of the great countries of Europe; and I hope to point out the circumstances under which those peculiarities have arisen. Of the general relations I intend to make a particular application, and, by a careful analysis of the history of England, show how the successive and apparently arbitrary forms of our opinions, our literature, our laws, and our manners have naturally grown out of their antecedents."

Business Two Centuries Ago.

Those who have studied former local history are impressed by the industry displayed by gentlemen and traders of two centuries ago. They certainly did not eat the bread of idleness and they have left reputations for frugality, perseverance, and honesty in trading, which thousands of their successors of the present time would do well to emulate. With a quiet dignity, they met their obligations like men, their word invariably being as good as their bond.

The Poll Book of 1696 shows that the following were then tenants of mills (sometimes written milns or millnes) in Aberdeenshire, and that although they might have got off by the payment of a trifling assessment, they preferred to rank as gentlemen and to pay the higher tax accordingly.

Charlestoun, Aboyne—John Fordyce, tenant, valued rent 5s, but he classing himself as a gentleman, his poll is £3, and the general poll for himself, his wife, and three daughters in familia is £4 10s.

Mill of Kincardine—John Gordon, elder, he classing himself as a gentleman, his poll for himself and wife is £3 12s.

Milne of Dunnydeer—John Tyrie, gentleman, £3 6s.

Milne of Keithball—Master George Scott, tenant there, whose valued rent for his labouring is £45, but being classed for a greater poll as town clerk of Inverurie, his poll, as clerk forsoid is £6 6s.

Milne of Auchindoir—James Gordon, gentleman farmer, and his wife, poll is £3 12s.

Milne of Culfork—Arthur Forbes, gentleman, tenant, and Elspet Forbes, his spouse, poll is £3 12s.

Milne of Creichie—Robert Forbes, gentleman, and his wife, poll is £3 12s.

Milne, Bruxie—George Fordyce, merchant, his stock is 5000 merks, inde with general poll

£4 6s. This George Fordyce was Provost of Aberdeen 1718-20, 1722-24, and 1726-28.

Milne of Skelmure, etc.—Alexander Gordon, gentleman, tenant, for himself, wife and daughter £3 18s.

Milne of Knock—Anna Keith, relict of Mr Alexander Swan, gentleman, £1 6s.

Mill of Leask—Mr Robert Hay, gentleman, for himself, wife and two children, £4 4s.

Mill of Newburgh—William Findlay, tenant and gentleman for himself and his wife, £3 12s.

Mill of Shithin—John Keith, gentleman, for himself and his wife, £3 12s.

Mill of Kellie—William Johnston, tenant there, his proportion of the valued rent is 11s, but he classing himself as a gentleman, his poll is £3 6s for himself, and the general poll for his wife and six children is £5 8s.

Mill of Erdo—George Gordon, tenant and gentleman, for himself and wife is £3 12s.

Milne of Rothie—Peter Leith, tenant and gentleman, £3 6s.

Mill of Auchintender—Alexander Morison, gentleman, his wife and five children, £5 2s.

Miln of Bottarie—John Gordon, gentleman and tenant, and his wife, £3 12s.

Mill of Collithie—Hendrie Gordon, gentleman and tenant, for himself, wife, and children, £5 2s.

Mill of Smistoun—Adam Gordon, gentleman and tenant, £3 6s.

Milne of Feddrate—James Keith, chamberlain, for himself, wife, and children, £6 2s.

Milne of Tifty—William Smith, elder, gentleman, indweller there, and Helen Black, his spouse, their general poll is £3 12s. These were the parents of Agnes Smith, "Tiftie's Bonnie Annie."

Boatbuilders, ship-carpenters, and general carpenters. Many following those trades were very wealthy, and several of the leading landed proprietors in Aberdeenshire are descended from such.

Litsters (dyers), baxters (bakers), and weavers. The same remarks apply to those trades.

Messengers. These were afterwards known as Messengers-at-Arms, being appointed by and under the control of the Lyon-King-at-Arms. They executed all summonses and letters of diligence connected with the Court of Session and Court of Justiciary, in addition to which they got the best of the Sheriff Court services. Although the business has now dwindled to the shadow of a shade, it was once both extensive and lucrative. In 1696 the following five persons in Aberdeen holding the office could each have got off with 6s of a poll tax, but they had to pay £4 additional on account of their status—Francis Moire, George Fraser, John Duff, Patrick Leslie, and John Forbes.

Writers. These were frequently designed as advocates, procurators, and agents, the four terms being synonymous. The modern clerk is sometimes designed as writer, but till a century ago his usual designation in legal circles was servant.



Popular Rhymes of Forfarshire.

(Continued).

Hadden o' the Muir ye shall pay nocht,
But a hairen tether—if its socht—
A red rose at Yule, and a snawba' at
Lanmas.

The Haldanes were long landed proprietors at the Muir of Alyth. It is said that King James—probably the Fifth—was kindly entertained by one of the ladies of the family when he was travelling incognito, and as a reward for her hospitality he increased the family patrimony on the conditions imposed in the above lines.

Lochty, Lochty, is reid, reid, reid,
For it has run three days bleed.

Tradition avers that in 1010 a fierce battle between the Scots and Danes was fought at Barry, the carnage being so great that the Burn of Lochty for three days ran red with blood. The Scots were victorious, the Hays of Errol and the Keiths of Dunottar especially distinguishing themselves. The Danish leader is said to have been killed in single combat by one of the latter. There is ample proof that one or more dreadful conflicts, whether with the Danes or not, have occurred here, for tumuli and stone coffins are to be found over the whole district, and human remains have been frequently turned up by the plough.

Here lies the King of Denmark's son,
Wi' twenty thousand o' his horse and men.
and,

Here lies the King o' Denmark sleepin',
Naebodie can pass by this without weepin'.

These two rhymes refer to the somewhat mythical Danish invasion just referred to. The locality to which they allude is Aberlemno, where sections of the invaders were defeated with a slaughter almost equal to that which occurred at Barry. There are certain sculptured stone monuments at Aberlemno, which tradition avers had their origin in the victory of Malcolm II. over the Danes. The peasantry believe that the curious symbols engraved upon these stones are a species of hieroglyphics, and that they were once interpreted by a Danish soldier, as one or other of the above rude couplets.

'Twixt Mill an' Dykes an' Brig o' Dean
There lie millions mony a ane.

Meikle is the locality referred to in these lines, where it is said a great battle was fought in the dim and distant past between some un-named contestants. Meikle it may be remarked, is famous for the number and variety of its sculptured monuments, and it does not seem unlikely that to these may be ascribed the tradition, as may probably, to a certain extent, be the case with Barry and Aberlemno. A

Roman camp is also said to have been situated near Meikle.

'Tween the Blawart Lap and Killievair Stanes
There lie mony bloody banes.

There is no record of any engagement having taken place in the locality specified, which is in the parish of Memmuir. Sculptured stones and barrows, however, exist in the neighbourhood, while stone cists containing urns, warlike weapons of flint, and bronze, and other implements have been found, which seem to indicate that an engagement may at one time have occurred here. Historians agree that in 1130, David I. routed Angus, Earl of Moray, at the head of 5000 men in the adjoining parish of Stracathro, and it is not unlikely that the struggle had been carried the length of the places named, and that the sepulchral remains found had been due to that engagement.

Wallace pitched his camp in Clatto Hill,
And ground his corn at Philaws Mill.
and,

Wallace encamped at Tothil Hill,
And ground his corn at Falla Mill.

These lines refer to an encampment of Wallace at the place indicated, but further particulars, if any, have been lost.

Dowie, dowie, dowie Dean,
Ilka seven years ye get ane.
and,

The dowie Dean, it rins it lane,
And every seven years gets ane.

The Dean rises in Forfar Loch, and flowing westward, joins the Isla near Meikle. It has no tributary of any importance, while its course is tortuous, slow, and sluggish. Deaths by drowning have for long been comparatively common in its waters, and every fresh occurrence serves to perpetuate the above lines.

The waters o' Prosen, Esk, an' Carity,
Meet at the Birken Bus' o' Inverquharity.

As these rude lines indicate, these three streams unite at the place specified.

There's Little Deuchar an' Muckle Deuchar,
Corwhirran an' Corwharan,
The Burns o' Dearg an' Cornacleuch,
Cordilpie an' Corlawn.

These are the names of burns, tributaries of the Prosen, arranged in rhyming form.

Deuchar sits on Deuchar Hill,
Looking down on Birnie Mill,
The Whirrock an' the Whoggle,
The Burnroot an' Ogle,
Queichstrath an' Turnafachie,
Waterhaughs an' Drumlieharrie.

These are simply a collection of place-names in the parish of Fearn.

There's Blackha', Buckit Hill,
Lochzie an' the Lint Mill,
The Milton an' Balmadry,



The Bogie an' Ba'quharn,
The Farnerton o' Fearn.

The above is a collection of place names from the same locality.

I gaed aboot frae toon to toon
An' ca'ed the Derrys up an' doon,
The Cotton too an' Milnacraig,
I got my ca' but fient an egg.

In the earlier part of last century an eccentric individual, named William Candow, started to collect and sell eggs in the Kilry district of Glenisla. In the above verse he enumerates the farms he visited and the result. William's end was tragic, he, along with the house he inhabited having been burnt to ashes.

Crawhill an' Ba'hill,
Rochie an' the Greens—
Aa' thae fower are freen's.

The four holdings above named, in the parish of Stracathro, were at one time occupied by relatives or "freen's."

The Ferry and the Ferry-well,
The Camp and the Camp-hill,
Balmossie and Balmossie Mill,
Burnside and Burn-hill,
The thin sowens o' Drumgeith,
The fair May o' Monifieth;
There's Gutterston and Wallackston,
Claypots I'll gie my malison,
Come I late, or come I air,
Balmie's board's aye bare.

The above lines are said to have been uttered by a brownie who long frequented Claypots Castle, near Dundee, on his having been expelled by exorcism. It is also said that he depicted the scene of his usefulness in disgust at the slatternliness of a servant maid, on whom he bestowed some chastisement on his leaving, repeating at the same time the lines above quoted.

Thievin' Glenisla,
Loein' Lintrathen,
Cursin' Kingowdrum,
An' kind Kirriemuir.

The characteristics of these places must be taken for what they are worth.

Faare are ye gaen? To Killiemuir;
Faare never ane weel fure,
But for his ain penny-fee.

This is rather in opposition to the foregoing rhyme, as it implies that no one ever fared well in Kirriemuir, who did not pay strict attention to his "penny-fee."

The beggars o' Bonshie,
The cards o' Lour,
The souters o' Forfar,
The weavers o' Kirriemuir.

Whatever truth there may be in the first two lines, it is certain that at one time Forfar was a considerable centre of the shoemaking in-

dustry, and weaving was the staple support of Kirriemuir.

East for brose,
Wast for religion,
Sooth for sair wark,
An' north for fidgin'.

These lines pretend to hit off what those who shift from the western part of Forfarshire in any of the cardinal directions may expect, and cannot be said to put an over-high estimate on the cleanliness of the north.

DAVID GREWAR, F.S.A. Scot.

(To be Continued.)

An Early Canadian Commission.

Now that everybody is thinking of Canada the following commission is very interesting. It was granted to John Gordon (of Galloway stock), and is now in the possession of his son, Mr John Gordon, the tenant of Kennare Castle:—

"His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Right Honorable Charles Murray, Earl Cathcart, of Cathcart, in the county of Renfrew, K.C.B., administrator of the Government of Canada, and commander of Her Majesty's Forces in British North America.

"To—John Gordon, gentleman—Greeting.

"Reposing especial confidence in your loyalty, courage, and good conduct, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, during pleasure, to be first lieutenant in the Light Infantry Battalion of Montreal Militia, taking rank and precedence from the twenty-sixth day of November, at 9 a.m., one thousand eight hundred and forty-five. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of first lieutenant by exercising and well disciplining the inferior officers and men of the said Militia. And I do hereby command them to obey you as their first lieutenant. And you are to observe and follow all such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from me, or any other of your superior officers, according to law.

"Given under my hand and office seal, at Montreal, this third day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and in the ninth year of Her Majesty's reign.

"CATHCART.

"By Command.

"J. M. Higginson."



Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

332. Guthrie, David C., M.P., Gladstonian Liberal.—A Scot from Forfarshire. His father, M. J. A. Guthrie of Craigie, contested Dundee in 1868. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, he won Northamptonshire South for the Liberal party in 1892, but did not contest the seat in 1895.

333. Guthrie, Henry, Bishop of Dunkeld, Divine and Author.—Son of Rev. John, of Coupar Angus, born about 1600, he was educated at Saint Andrews for the Church. Having become chaplain to the Earl of Mac, through his influence he became minister of Stirling. He seems to have been always ready to move with the times, as we find him opposing the introduction of a Liturgy into Scotland and subscribing the Covenant after the abolition of Episcopacy in 1638, also preaching before the King in the Abbey Church of Holyrood October, 1641, and approving of and preaching in favour of the "Engagement" in 1648, and finally renouncing the Covenant and returning to his Stirling charge on the restoration of Episcopacy. He was promoted by Lauderdale to the See of Dunkeld in 1664, and died in 1676. He wrote "Memoirs of Scottish Affairs: Civil and Ecclesiastical," from 1637 to the death of Charles I.

334. Guthrie, James (Rev.), Covenanting Divine and Martyr.—A son of the laird of Guthrie, born in 1617, he was educated at Saint Andrews for the Church, and while a student, under the influence of Rutherford, he passed from the Episcopalian to the Presbyterian party. He was ordained to the charge of Lauder parish in 1638, attended the King at Newcastle in 1646, and was translated to Stirling in 1649. In the General Assembly of 1650 he proposed that General Middleton should be excommunicated for opposing the Covenant. He opposed the Perth Articles of December, 1650, and became leader of the Protesters. As such he was summoned before the Estates at Perth February, 1651. Soon after the Restoration he was arrested and tried for writing an alleged treasonable paper known as "The Western Declaration; or, The Causes of the Lord's Wrath," for disowning the King's authority in matters ecclesiastical and for certain other treasonable expressions. Having been found guilty, he was executed 1st June, 1661, at the Netherbow, where the martyr's head remained fixed till 1688, when it was taken down at some risk by a divinity student named Hamilton.

335. Guthrie, James, Minor Poet.—Known as "the banker." He was born in 1826 in Brechin, and after a period of activity in other businesses, became in 1856 the head of the Union Bank, Edzell. A number of his poems were published after his death in a memorial volume, 1879.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1876.

January 25. At St Ninian's Church, Glasgow, Major-General William Gordon, C.B., youngest surviving son of the late John Gordon, Esq. of Cairnbulg; to Annie Helen Margaret, second daughter of Captain Stirling Stuart of Castle Milk, Lanarkshire.

March 16. At 180 Crown Street, Aberdeen, Henry Peterkin, solicitor, Aberdeen, to Helen, youngest daughter of James Henderson, Esq.

April 12. At the Manse, Auchterless, the Rev. James Forrest, Barthol Chapel, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Gray.

April 20. At Aberdeen, William Forrest of Easter Ogil, Forfarshire, to Isabella Mary, only daughter of the late William Burnett Craigie of Linton.

April 27. At Park House, the Rev. David Paul, minister of Roxburgh, to Katharine, fourth daughter of Alexander J. Kinloch, Esq. of Park and Ashentilly.

May 18. At Aberdeen, Archibald Reith, M.D., Aberdeen, to Annie Grace, eldest daughter of R. B. Tytler, Esq., of Ceylon.

July 20. At Turriff, Joseph Ogilvie, rector of the Church of Scotland Training College, Aberdeen, to Georgina Lumsden, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Morrison, merchant, Turriff.

September 5. At 6 Rubislaw Place, Aberdeen, John Blaikie Nicol, shipowner, to Rachael Simmers, eldest daughter of Dr James Marshall.

September 13. At St Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, Patrick Stirling, jun., of Kippendavie, to Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rear Admiral John Leith of Blackford.

September 14. At Dunfermline House, Elgin, Alexander Marshall Mackenzie, architect, Elgin, to Phebe Ann Robertson, only surviving daughter of Alexander Cooper, Esq.

September 19. At St Peter's, Edinburgh, the Hon. Atholl Monson Forbes to Margaret Alice, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Hammer Dick-Cunyngham, Bart. of Prestonfield.

September 26. At St Margaret's, Forgue, Garden Duff Dunbar of Hompriggs and Akerhill Tower, Caithness, to Jane Louisa, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Duff, Knockleith.

November 17. At Glasgow, Peter Esslemont, Aberdeen, to Mary A. Sherwood, of Washington, U.S.A., only daughter of the late Rev. William Bradford Sherwood.



December 5. At St John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Major-General Charles Irvine, Bengal Army, youngest son of the late Alexander Forbes Irvine of Drum and Schivas, to Juliet Isabella, younger daughter of the late James Connell, Esq. of Conneath, Dumfriesshire.

December 14. At Bridgend, Longside, the Rev. John Robb, of Pittrichie, to Jane Isabella, youngest daughter of Dr Lawrence, sen., Longside.

December 20. At 102 Crown Street, Aberdeen, John Smith, architect, Aberdeen, to Helen Elsmie, daughter of John Hall, merchant.

December 16. At London, William Wallace, Esq., younger son of the late Rev. George Wallace, rector of Bingham and Newton. Mants, to Georgina Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Jamieson, B.D., minister of Oldmachar.

Queries.

848. ABERDEENSHIRE BONDHOLDERS, 1600-1700.—Where could I see a list of the principal bondholders in Aberdeenshire say between 1600 and 1700?

A. B.

849. THOMAS JOHNSTON OF CRAIG, SHERIFF-DEPUTE OF ABERDEENSHIRE.—What is known respecting Mr Johnston? Did he marry, and if so, whom?

R.

Answers.

846. SIR WILLIAM FORBES, FIFTH BARONET.—Sir William Forbes was not a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen. He was, however, a member of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh.

H.

No. 220.—July 5, 1912.

St Moluag.

Almost the only paper of interest to north-country readers in the recently published part of the "Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society" (the part for 1911-12) is that on "St Moluag, His Work and Influence," by the Rev. Archibald Black Scott, B.D., of Kildonan, Helmsdale. St Moluag, according to Mr Scott, was a learned Pict, known by a name which shows that he was a Celt, who taught the people of Alba in his own tongue and founded Christian schools and places of worship wherever he went. Mr Scott, moreover, adopts the translation of the inscription on the Newton Stone made by Dr William Bannerman, which—so different from that of Mr R. C. Ellison referred to in No. 215—May 51—regards the inscription as one in old Gaelic, the language of the "Book of Deer" and certain ancient Celtic manuscripts. On this theory, the inscription means "Draw near to the Soul of Moluag, from whom came knowledge [of the faith.] He was of the Island of Lorn" (See A. J. N. and Q., I., 36-7). A monument so inscribed was at least deserved by the saint, for his work, says Mr Scott, "forms the first chapter in the history of organised Christianity in those important districts that came to be known, several centuries after his time, as the bishoprics of Moray, Aberdeen, Ross, and Argyll."

When St Moluag was born is uncertain, but as he died in 592 and was then described as an old man, it is assumed that he was born about 520. He belonged to a district which now comprises the northern part of County Down and the southern part of County Antrim, and was by race a Pict of Dalriada—a tribe between whom and the tribe to which St Columba belonged there was almost constant feud, which is regarded as accounting in part for St Columba looking on St Moluag with jealousy and hostility. These feelings were exhibited at the very outset of St Moluag's career, when, on leaving Ireland, he resolved to settle in Lismore, the green island on Loch Linnhe—

"St Columba heard of St Moluag's resolve, and determined to forestall him. According to the Gaelic verses which have been repeated for centuries, St Moluag was sailing towards Lismore when he beheld a boat carrying St Columba and making for the Lismore shore at highest speed. St Columba's craft was the faster. When St Moluag saw that he was likely to be beaten, he seized an axe, cut off his little finger, threw it on the beach, some distance away, and cried out, 'My flesh and

blood have first possession of the island, and I bless it in the name of the Lord.' St Columba, seeing that he was outwitted, began to invoke various curses on St Moluag's occupation.

"'May you have the alder for your firewood,' wished St Columba.

"'The Lord will make the alder burn pleasantly,' replied St Moluag.

"'May you have the jagged ridges for your pathways,' exclaimed St Columba.

"'The Lord will smooth them to the feet,' answered St Moluag.

"After some further railing St Columba departed from St Moluag for a season."

St Moluag established a considerable "muinntir" (a religious and teaching community) in Lismore, and then undertook two great missionary journeys—one to the islands, and one to the east of the mainland of Scotland. The latter journey resulted in the establishment of powerful "muinntirs" at Rosemarkie, in what is now known as the Black Isle, and at Mortlach, in Banffshire. Parts of Aberdeenshire were also visited by the saint.

"The question is sometimes asked, Why did St Moluag wheel off to the right from Mortlach into the highlands of the Garioch and Mar instead of holding on by the coastlands into the more populous and fertile province of Buchan. The answer is that Buchan was already occupied by Christian teachers, not to mention certain places near where the city of Aberdeen now stands.

"The current notion, fostered by certain writers, is that Northern Scotland at this period was shrouded in heathen darkness. They quote Venerable Bede in support, who says 'Columba came into Britain in the ninth year of the reign of Brude, the son of Maelchon, the powerful King of the Picts, and he converted that nation to the faith of Christ by his preaching and example.' This, as interpreted, is contrary to the known truth. If anyone imagines that Brude mao Maelchon was meeting Christian teachers for the first time when he reluctantly received Sts Comgall, Columba, and Caimnech at Inverness, he must also believe that Brude was unacquainted with the provinces of his kingdom. The Gospel had already been preached between the Tay and the Ugie.

"As a corrective to Venerable Bede, as at present interpreted, let us survey the Pictish missions in the north as organised and worked before or during St Moluag's active lifetime. To the southward was a group of churches in the valley of the Dee of British origin. From Mortlach, through his small muinntir at Clova, St Moluag linked up his organisation with this group and with the churches of Buchan. Buchan had been already Christianised by St Drostan, the Pict, and St Colm. St Drostan's chief church was at Deer; here he enjoyed the patronage of the Mormaor of Buchan. There were several daughter churches. So vigorous



did St Drostan's organisation become that Sts. Drostan and Colm, with their associates, Sts Medan and Iain, undertook an oversea mission to Caithness, where, in course of time, St Doonan and his missionaries joined hands with them."

Among the churches planted by St Moluag were those at Clova or Cloveth, where St Moluag's well is; Clatt, where the Feil Moluag was celebrated; and Migvie and Tarland, where Luag's Fair is still held.

St Moluag, as already mentioned, died in 592. The tradition is that he died while visiting the churches of the Garioch, and this tradition receives some support from his being buried at Rosemarkie, and not at Lismore.

An interesting relic of St Moluag still exists—the Bachel Men. As Mr Scott says—"It is a dull intelligence which is not startled by the survival of this pastoral staff into the twentieth century." The Bachel is a plain curved staff, 34 inches long. For about 1300 years it was preserved by its hereditary custodians in the island of Lismore, but latterly it was put to superstitious uses, being immersed in water which was afterwards given to human sufferers and ailing cattle, with the result that the Barons Bachel obtained repute as physicians, and also the name generally bestowed in the Highlands on healers. The late Duke of Argyll assumed custody of the Bachel from the Baron, Alexander Livingstone, who died in 1906, and the staff is now at Inverary. "The relic," says Mr Scott, "should, beyond question, be in the possession of the Scottish nation."

"Cruisies" and "Peer-men."

The word "Cruise" is from the same origin as the English "cruse," "cruise," a small cup, especially a cup for holding oil. The Gaelic form is "Cruisgean," which strictly means a small jug or pitcher, especially a broken one: such was no doubt often made to supply the place of a lamp.

The cruise, as a form of hanging lamp, is of considerable antiquity. Some of its characteristic features are seen in lamps found in the Catacombs at Rome, which had been placed there in the early Christian centuries. Various forms of the cruise are to be found in Iceland, the Scilly Isles, France, Spain, Algiers, and along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Hanging lamps exactly resembling the Roman ones are still used in parts of Italy and France. It is probable that the original distribution of the cruise was coterminous with the Roman Empire.

The Scottish form owes its origin to the Roman lamp. The essential difference between the two is that the Scottish cruise is provided with a second and slightly larger open vessel placed under the other to catch the drippings of the oil. Both parts of the lamp are commonly of wrought iron, which is shaped by being hammered round an iron die or into a

stone mould. One of these moulds stood at the door of every village blacksmith's forge in Scotland.

In the cruise, as in the lamps of antiquity, the oil vessel lies immediately behind the burning point of the wick, with which the oil is almost level when the reservoir is full. The wick is a round, soft cord, which projects from the nozzle or spout. The light obtained is thrown forward and to the sides only, the back being entirely in shadow. The wick, being round and solid, absorbs the oil equally at the centre and circumference; only to the outer edges of the flame is there any access of air; combustion is therefore incomplete. The result is the production of a smoky, unsteady flame, and the discharge into the atmosphere of the acrid products of imperfect combustion. As the level of the oil in the reservoir sinks, the wick has to feed the flame from a greater distance by capillary attraction, and as the supply of oil diminishes the light decreases in proportion.

The under shell and the upright back of the cruise are made in one piece; and the upper portion of the back is usually bent at right angles to bring the end over the centre of gravity. From this end suspension takes place by a rod or chain. The upper shell is a separate and smaller vessel, suspended on a notched bar or ratchet, which projects forward from the back, at right angles, or, more often, on an upward incline. By movement forward or upward from notch to notch on this projecting ratchet, the supply of oil to the burning wick is easily regulated. This movement elevates the back of the upper shell and depresses the front, and maintains the level of the oil at the nozzle from which the burning wick protrudes, so long as the oil lasts. The wick was of native cotton, or of native worsted yarn, though sometimes the pith of various rushes was used for that purpose. As the wick burned down, it was trimmed and pushed to the front of the nozzle by a small wooden pin, which was usually kept in reserve in the upper shell. The rod or chain from which the cruise was suspended terminated in two sharp spikes, one of which was bent round in the form of a hook. By this hook the lamp was hung from any convenient projection in the interior of the dwelling: but when the lamp was carried into the byre the sharp spike was thrust into the turf or among the loose stones of which its walls were composed.

The oil used was of home manufacture, obtained from some portion of the fish with which the seas and rivers abounded. It was often exceedingly coarse and rank; and the heavy smell of it, the acrid odour from the imperfect combustion, and the smoky and wavering light which was produced, show how imperfect and primitive this means of illumination really was.

The name of "puirmen," pronounced in Aberdeenshire "peer-men," arose from the custom of making use of vagrants and gaberlunzies in holding the light for the spinning-wheel as a return for food and alms. The earliest form of "puirman" was a stout staff about three



feet long, placed in a hole bored in a large stone, and with a piece of slit iron at the upper end for holding the flaming fir-splinter. Later forms made of iron, with hinges, after the manner of a gas bracket, were in use in Midlothian and Lanarkshire till within living memory. Afterwards by analogy the name was applied to rush-holders.—"Official Historical Catalogue of the Glasgow Exhibition."

Peter Gordon the Explorer.

The history of Peter Gordon, the explorer, whom I dealt with in "The Gay Gordons," has been very difficult to work out, but gradually one is able to piece his career together. He was the son of Peter Gordon, captain of an East India merchantman, who was the son of James Gordon, merchant, Garmouth, brother of Alexander Gordon, W.S., of Cairnfield. The explorer is the Captain Peter Gordon, who is recorded in the "Gentleman's Magazine" (vol. 3, 2nd New Series, p. 569) to have died at his residence, Western Cottages, Brighton, September 3, 1857, aged 67.

As commander of the "country" ship "Bengal Merchant," he wrote a very interesting letter from Table Bay, May 27, 1815, to one Henry Alexander, about the island of Tristan da Cunha. The letter is printed in G. M. Theal's "Records of the Cape Colony" (vol. x, pp. 305-6):—

"Sir,—I take the liberty of addressing you on the behalf of Thomas Currie, John Tansard, and John Telsen, resident on the Island of Tristan D'Acunha, where being left several days in the month of November last, I had an opportunity of seeing and partially feeling their wants.

"The first-named landed on the Island on the 27th December, 1810, in company with Captain Jonathan Lambert and Williams, both of whom (together with a seaman) landed from the "Queen Charlotte," in 1812, are supposed to have perished at sea on 17th May, 1812, when out fishing.

"The difficulties encountered and wants endured were very great, partly during the first year or two, but by perseverance and industry they enjoy at present a comparative state of plenty, having potatoes, cabbages, carrots, turnips, radishes, onions, lettuce, not only for themselves, but also for the supply of occasional visitors; wheat, oats, etc., are cultivated, and they possess about one hundred pigs bred from wild ones taken soon after their arrival.

"The situation of these islands in the direct route from Europe and the United States to India, China, and New Holland, together with its relative distance from those places, render

it a very convenient place for vessels which are only in want of water and such other articles as the islands supply, to touch at. The anchorage is very good, in 10 fathoms coarse, black sand for many of the largest ships; small craft may ride in Reception Bay in three fathoms, open only from S.E. to S.W., with the advantage of a constant light air off the high land, which prevailed all the time I was there, although in the offing it blew very fresh in the opposite direction.

"The shores are frequented by sea lions and seals in great numbers, and the neighbouring sea by whales without number and a great abundance of small fish of various sorts. The air is of a very variable temperature throughout the year, the soil of the tongue of land settled, and which is six or eight miles in circumference, is about thirty feet thick of fine black mould. This tongue alone, I think, might maintain twenty families.

"The said Currie having acquired about twenty casks of seal oil was desirous of disposing of it for necessaries, but found no means of doing so with any of the vessels which had touched there; it is to be feared, therefore, that he may be necessitated to leave the island; in which case they may perhaps be settled by the Americans or Portuguese, both of whom have claims (excepting actual possession) equal to our own; or even if reoccupied by him or others under the British protection, the difficulties to be encountered would be nearly equal to those attendant on a new settlement. He always expressed himself contented with his situation in every respect except one, which was the want of a female companion, which, if removed, would, I doubt not, be the means of establishing a permanent British Colony on the Tristan Islands.

"Currie requested me, if touching at the Cape of Good Hope, to return his thanks to the admiral of the station for having remembered them by annually sending them a frigate to see how they went on, and to request of His Majesty's Government that by the next opportunity a passage might be granted to any female settler who would be found willing to partake of his fortune, also that a few ewes and rams, with a few plants and seeds, might be supplied him, also if not too great a favour, a head or two of black cattle, utensils, etc. The benefits of such a supply would be more national than individual."

Peter Gordon lived for many years at 8 Barnsbury Terrace, Islington. He seems to have been attracted to Brighton by his grand-nephew and grand-niece, William John Belt and Margaret Ann Belt, who lived at 3 Montpelier Crescent there, and who witnessed the signing of his will, June 23, 1847. He made his sister Elizabeth, his executrix, and she proved the will September 28, 1857. The will, which I have examined at Somerset House, contains nothing of interest.

J. M. BUTLER.

Popular Rhymes of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

I was temptit at Pitempton,
 Draiglit at Baldragon,
 Stricken at Strike-Martin,
 And killed at Martin's Stane.

In connection with these lines the following traditional story is related:—Long ago, when Scotland had scarcely been begun to be reclaimed from its original state, and was infested with beasts of prey, a peasant, who had nine beautiful daughters, resided at a place called Pitempton, about three miles from Dundee. One day, near sunset, he sent his eldest daughter for a pitcher of water from a well, a short distance from the house. She did not return hurriedly, so another was sent to ascertain the cause of delay. The second failed to return, so a third was despatched with an angry message for the other two to return at once under pain of their father's displeasure. The third daughter also failed to return, so one after another the remainder were sent, until the whole nine had been despatched, and still none returned. Night not being now far distant, the father became alarmed for their personal safety. He therefore seized his fish spear, and set off for the well. On his arrival there he discovered a gigantic serpent, or dragon, as it was popularly called, lying by the spring, besmeared with blood, having apparently killed all the nine unfortunate maidens. Unable to cope single-handed with the monster, the distracted parent retreated for aid, and soon several hundreds of neighbours had collected. This horde at once attacked the serpent which, finding itself hard pressed, endeavoured to escape by maintaining a sort of running fight. Among the attacking party was a youth named Martin (the lover of one of the hapless maidens) who, being bold and strong, determined to avenge himself for the death of his sweetheart, or perish in the attempt. The serpent took a northerly route, but had only got about a quarter of a mile from Pitempton when it was rather roughly handled at a place called Baldragon. Though now drained, this was then a moss, hence the "draiglit" of the rhyme. Getting clear of its enemies, the serpent kept ahead for about two miles, when it was overtaken by Martin, who engaged it single-handed. A blow of the massive club he carried somewhat disabled the creature, which now prepared to dart on him. The rest of the pursuers, coming up at this time, and noticing the reptile's attitude, shouted with one voice, "Strike, Martin!" A second time the club fell, and so crushing was its force that the sorely wounded dragon crawled heavily away. Where this incident happened was afterwards known as Strike-Martin, now Strathmartine. For about another half-mile the serpent fled, but was ultimately hemmed in and despatched

by the valorous Martin. A stone bearing the outlined figure of a serpent, and the above rhyme in very rude and ancient characters, was erected at the spot, and became known as Martin's Stane. The well to which the sisters went for water has ever since been termed The Nine Maidens' Well.

I'll be lost in Isla water,
 I'll be found in Isla stream;
 Bonnie Bawbie's me forgotten,
 Man an' horse she's sent me nane.

Whatever gave rise to these lines has been lost in the mists of antiquity. They seem to refer to a period when bridges were less common than now, and indicate that a faithless fair one had failed to provide her swain with promised aid in crossing the swollen river. Tragedy is implied, but whether the lines are the reputed utterance of a sprite, or all that survive of a song cannot now be determined.

Nae wonder though the maidens o' Leadbeakie
 are dun,
 For three months o' the year they never hae
 the sun.

Leadbeakie is a farm in the parish of Lethnot, the natural form of its surroundings being accountable for the above lines.

Nae wonder though the maidens of the Doll
 be dun
 Between Hallowmas' and Candlemas they never
 see the sun.

The house of the Doll is situated at the head of Glen Clova, amid high and precipitous mountains, which probably for part, at least, of the time specified obscure from it the vision of the sun's disc.

The Forfarians and Kirriemurians met at the
 Muir Moss;
 The Kirriemurians dang the Forfarians back to
 the cross.
 Sutors ye are, and sutors ye'll be—
 Fie upon Forfar, Kirriemuir bears the gree.

These lines do not refer to a battle, as they lead one to infer, but are due to a practical joke, perpetrated under the following circumstances:—In 1645, Drummond of Hawthornden, while on a tour through Scotland visited Forfar, where he asked for shelter for the night. As the plague was raging in many parts at the time, the cautious Forfarians refused to lodge him, lest he might carry infection. He therefore passed on to Kirriemuir, where he was hospitably entertained. At that time there was a violent dispute between Kirriemuir and Forfar respecting the rights to a common piece of ground, known as the Muir Moss, both towns laying exclusive claim to it. At the same time, too, the Estates of Parliament were sitting at St Andrews. Naturally incensed at his treatment in Forfar, Drummond resolved on having his revenge. He sent a packet to the Provost of Forfar, giving it as a formidable and official appearance as he could, his intention being that it should be taken as a communi-

eration from the Estates. This the Provost actually did, and before opening it, he convened a meeting of the Council and clergymen of the burgh, that they might hear and deliberate upon its contents. All being assembled, the important-looking missive was opened, when much to their chagrin and disappointment, the expectant party found it contained nothing more than the lines above given.

Provost Doig's dead—Gude be thankit; •
Mony a better deg's dead since he was whalpit.

It may here be remarked that the surname Doig was, and sometimes still is, pronounced "deg." David Doig, Provost of Brechin, was reputed not to have been over-scrupulous in his dealings as long as he enriched himself. He is said to have purchased parts of the "common good" or public property at much under value, and his death, as may be implied from the above couplet, was not regarded by the citizens of Brechin as much of a misfortune.

DAVID GREWAR, F.S.A. (Scot.).

(To be Continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

336. Guthrie, James Cargill, Minor Poet and Author.—Born 27th August, 1814, at Arniefoul, Glamis. He is said to have been related ancestrally to the martyr James already mentioned as well as to Donald Cargill, another martyr of the Covenant days. He was originally intended for the Church, and studied with that intent at Montrose Academy and Edinburgh University. He was compelled, however, to discontinue his studies and enter a counting-house as clerk. Of a literary turn, he published in 1851 "Village Scenes"; in 1854, "The First False Step"; 1859, "Wedded Love"; 1855, "My Lost Love"; 1867, "Summer Flowers"; 1871, "Rowena"; and 1878, "Woodland Echoes." He also wrote a prose volume of local history entitled "The Vale of Strathmore: Its Tales and Its Legends." In 1868 he was appointed librarian of Dundee Public Library; but this appointment he resigned in 1870 when the books had been fully put in order. He assisted in establishing "The Christian Reporter," and died in 1893.

337. Guthrie, John (Rev.), Bishop of Moray.—Of the family of Colliston and a near cadet of the old family of Guthrie of that ilk.

This prelate was first ordained as minister in Perth. In 1619 he was one of the clergy appointed to the Commission charged with enforcing the Five Articles of Perth, and in 1620 he was translated to St Giles', Edinburgh. In 1623 he was consecrated Bishop of Moray, in which See he continued till Episcopacy was abolished in Scotland in 1638. By an act of the Glasgow Assembly of that year he was appointed to make his public repentance at Edinburgh for having preached in a surplice before King Charles I. in 1633, in the High Church of that city, under pain of excommunication. Not complying with this demand, he was excommunicated, but though forcibly deprived of his status as a minister, he continued to reside at Spynie Castle, the bishop's palace, till 1649, when he was forced to surrender it to Colonel Munro. He then retired to his estate of Guthrie, which he had purchased from his cousin David, and continued there till his death some time before the Restoration.

338. Guthrie, John, Scottish Scholar.—A native of Arbroath. He attained some distinction as a scholar at Wittenberg in 1682.

339. Guthrie, Thomas, D.D., Free Church Divine, Orator, Author, and Journalist.—Born in Brechin 12th July, 1803, he was educated for the ministry at Edinburgh University, and licensed to preach the Gospel in 1825, ordained Arbroath 1830, and translated to Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, 1837. Recognised universally as one of the foremost preachers of the day, he also figured as a leader in the great movement that issued in the Disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843. He also took a great interest in all questions of social reform, and may be regarded as the founder of Ragged Schools. At the Disruption he became minister of Free St John's, and in 1849 became D.D. of Edinburgh University. He was Moderator of the Free Assembly in 1862, and was for many years editor of the "Sunday Magazine." Among his writings may be mentioned the following:—"The Gospel in Ezekiel," "Speaking to the Heart," "Life of Flockhart," "The Street Preacher," etc. He died in 1873.

340. Guthrie, William (Rev.), Covenanting Divine and Author.—Born in 1620 at Pitforth, near Brechin, he studied for the ministry at St Andrews, and was licensed in 1642. Ordained in Fenwick parish in opposition to the wishes of the patron, Lord Boyd, in November, 1644, he became one of the most popular Presbyterian ministers of his day and generation. His well-known work, "The Christian's Great Interest," is still a classic among evangelical Christians. It has often been republished, and is still read both at home and abroad. Suspended by the Archbishop of Glasgow, he returned to Pitforth, where he died in 1665.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1877.

January 9. At Balmory, Bute, the Rev. William Fergusson, M.A., minister of the F.C. Elton, to Mary Gordon Heron, widow of Thomas Croil, Esq.

January 20. At Stonehaven, Robert Falconer, solicitor, Stonehaven, to Mary Alexina, youngest daughter of the late Arthur W. Kinnear, solicitor there.

March 8. At Manse of Gartly, John Thompson, Comerford, M.D., R.N., to Jane Leslie, second surviving daughter of the Rev. James Thomson, minister of Gartly.

March 27. At Stonehaven, Dr T. A. Skene, Stonehaven, to Mary Ann, daughter of James Allan, Esq., merchant.

March 8. At Delhi, Beauchamp Duff, R.A., second son of the late Garden W. Duff, Esq. of Hatton Castle, to Grace Maria, only daughter of Oswald Wood, Esq., Deputy Commissioner Settlement Officer, Delhi.

April 12. At Leamington, the Rev. Herbert Henry Flower, incumbent, Stonehaven, to Mary Anne Grace Knight Erskine, only daughter of the late Colonel Knight Erskine of Pittodrie.

May 17. At Kintore Arms Hotel, Inverurie, George Gordon Jenkins, C.E., Aberdeen, to Christina, second daughter of Provost Annand.

June 5. At Ferryhill, Aberdeen, the Rev. George Duncan, minister of Maryculter, to Maggie Lawrence, only surviving daughter of William Leask, Esq., Aberdeen.

July 11. At Christ Church, Kincardine O'Neil, the Rev. the Hon. Edmund Tudor St John, incumbent of Christ Church, to Adelaide, third daughter of Vice-Admiral Farquhar, R.N., Carlogie.

July 31. At Rockdale Lodge, Stirling, Robert Moody Stuart, C.A., Dundee, to Jessie Annie, youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Shepherd of Kirkville, Skene.

August 1. At Rubislaw Church, Alexander Ogston, M.D., to Isabella Margaret Matthews, eldest daughter of James Matthews, Esq., architect.

— —. At Pembury Congregational Church, Kent, A. G. Burnett, Esq. of Kennay, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Pledge, of Pembury.

September 12. At the University Chapel, Old Aberdeen, Andrew Jamieson, M.S.T.E., electrician, Eastern Telegraph Company, to Isabella Anne Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Samuel Trail, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Systematic Theology.

October 17. At St Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, George Sandeman, Coatbridge, to Catherine Emma, second daughter of David Thomson, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy, University, Aberdeen.

November 20. At Kincardine O'Neil, Rev. Robert Macpherson, minister of Newton-on-Ayr, son of the late Professor Macpherson, D.D., University of Aberdeen, to Kate Duff, youngest daughter of Rev. G. Cook, D.D., minister of Kincardine O'Neil.

December 12. At St Ternan's Church, Banchory, William Disney Innes, second son of Alexander Innes, Esq. of Raemoir, to Helen Amy, daughter of the late James Burnett Burnett, Esq. of Monboddoo.

December 2. At St Paul's Chapel, Aberdeen, William Copland Beattie, Esq., to Margaret Katherine, daughter of Keith Jopp, Esq., Aberdeen.

Queries.

850. THOMAS FORBES OF RUBISLAW.—When and when did Forbes marry?

R. R.

851. CULTER PAPER MILLS.—When and by whom were these works established?

G. T.

Answers.

848. ABERDEENSHIRE BONDHOLDERS, 1600-1700.—"A. B." is recommended to consult the Spalding Club "Miscellany" vol. III., p.p. 71-139, where a list of the "Annualrentaris and Wedsettaris" within the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen is given.

G.

849. THOMAS JOHNSTON OF CRAIG, SHERIFF-DEPUTE OF ABERDEENSHIRE.—According to Dr Littlejohn's "Sheriff Court Records" II. p. 336, Thomas Johnston was appointed principal Sheriff-Depute 7th October, 1630. For account of his marriages and family see Davidson's "Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch," p. 450.

G.



No. 221.—July 12, 1912.

Mr Colin M'Laurin, Professor of Mathematics at Aberdeen.

Mr John Cameron, minister at Campbeltown, had four daughters, the third being Mary and the fourth Elizabeth. Mary married Mr John M'Laurin, minister at Kilmodan, and had at least two sons, Mr John M'Laurin, minister at Lass, and Mr Colin M'Laurin, Professor of Mathematics at the College of Aberdeen (Gen. Reg. Sas., cxvii., 465—July 21, 1721).

WILLIAM STEPHEN.

The Peat-Bogs of Scotland.

The actual extent of surface covered by arborescent growths at any given time must always remain a matter of uncertainty. It is probable that it was long before man became an inhabitant of Scotland that the first great post-glacial forests spread over the country, as no human relics, to my knowledge, have ever been identified as belonging to that period. By the time man took possession of the country it would appear that the age of great forests had already passed its zenith, and that the trees were getting into a death-struggle with the peat which ultimately entombed many of them.

Since the last glaciers disappeared extensive surface changes have taken place in the valleys and river courses. The areas of lake-basins have become contracted, and many of the smaller ones are now entirely obliterated, in consequence of aquatic growths and the amount of disintegrated materials carried into them through the agency of streams and floods; upland plateaux and hillsides have become carpeted with the decayed remains of successive crops of heather and other plants; the prostrate trunks of trees, which had succumbed either to storms or to the inevitable natural decay, initiated peat-bogs, and so transformed the soil that it no longer formed a suitable habitat for the recurrence of the same species. This is an important point in considering the phenomena of successive vegetations, as it partly explains the frequent changes that take place in this respect. In the fresh morainic debris of a glacier the pine at once finds a congenial home, but with a slight amelioration of climate the oak would as readily take possession of the same ground. Oak does not grow on peat, and when the peat-cutter encounters its roots he finds them invariably implanted in the virgin soil. But birch, hazel, alder, and Scotch fir are found in the upper

deposits of peat, in succession to the buried oaks. Thus nature may be said to work on the system of rotation of crops, so universally practised by experienced farmers of to-day.

The Orkney and Shetland Islands are at the present time absolutely destitute of woods or trees of any kind; but yet we are informed, on trustworthy authority, that decayed timbers of considerable size are frequently found in the peat-bogs on these islands. In June, 1896, while on a short visit to Shetland, I made an excursion to an extensive peat-moor in the vicinity of Lerwick for the purpose of satisfying myself on this question. The peat-deposits in this locality have been utilised as fuel by the inhabitants of Lerwick from time immemorial, and so I had no difficulty in finding numerous sections exposing the structure of the peat down to the virgin clays. These showed two distinct layers, a lower and an upper, of nearly equal thickness. The former was a black, dense, heavy material, which, when cast into peats and dried, looked almost like a piece of coal; the latter was a spongy, fibrous substance, of a brownish colour, with a tendency to lamination. Between these different deposits I noticed in several places an aggregation of the remains of shrubs, and also beneath the lower bed. The bogwood was much decayed, and looked like scraggy contorted stems and roots of stunted hazel or willow. The largest pieces I found measured only 14 and 16 inches in circumference. I visited another peat-bog on the road to Scalloway, where peat-cutting was going on; but there I could find no trace of wood in the sections, although the two qualities of peat were much the same as in the former.

While the existence of bogwood in the Outer Hebrides, and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, demonstrates the wider geographical distribution of forests in former times, its presence in the peaty uplands of the mainland is equally conclusive as to the greater altitudes at which they flourished. The most stunted Scotch fir at the present time rarely grows above 1800 feet above sea-level, but in the peat-bogs its roots are found up to 3000 feet, as has been observed at Glenavon, Banff-shire, and other localities.

The inferences to be derived from these and similar observations on peat-bogs and their buried forests, throughout Scotland, are somewhat conflicting. There can be no doubt that the climatic conditions which permitted oaks to flourish on the uplands of Scotland, and trees of considerable size to grow in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, where scarcely a stunted shrub is now to be seen in a wild state, were more favourable to the growth of forest trees than those which now obtain. On the other hand, the large pines found in some of the Lowland mosses would seem to indicate a colder climate. The probable explanation of this is that the pines and oaks, though sometimes found associated in the same bog, belong to slightly different periods of time.



Nothing, in my opinion, can be more certain than that an extensive forest of oaks and other trees sprang up after the sea retreated from the Valley of the Lochar and the Carse of Stirling, and that both of them subsequently succumbed to the growth of peat. In the south portion of Lochar Moss I have seen stems and trunks of oak trees which grew on the sub-jacent marine clays. Farther inland, where the marine deposits are light and gravelly, the roots of the fir are said to be more abundant—a difference which is readily explained by the nature of the deposits, the oak preferring a clayey soil. These facts are in accordance with the experience of peat-cutters and others who have recorded their observations from practical knowledge. Nor can there be any doubt that a forest preceded the formation of the Blair Drummond Moss in the Carse of Stirling. That these peat-deposits in the Forth and Lochar Valleys, as well as those of the Cree, Solway, and others within the 25-feet zone of submergence, are comparatively recent, there can be little doubt from the evidence of man's presence in the localities long before their formation. Many relics have been found in these buried forests; and it may be observed that all of them, so far as the circumstances of their discovery can now be recalled, support the theory that man was an eye-witness of the successive transformations of sea, forest, moss, and wheat-lands, which have taken place in the Carse of Stirling.

To whatever causes the disappearance of the great forests may be assigned, there can be no doubt that North Britain was more extensively wooded in prehistoric times than at the present day. Roman historians agree in representing the climate of Britain as humid and favourable to luxuriant vegetation, and sufficiently mild to permit of the natives going about in a semi-nude condition. Cæsar states that all kinds of trees grew on it, with the exception of the fir (silver fir) and the beech, and that its climate was more temperate than that of Gaul. Tacitus also describes the climate of Britain as always damp with rains, and overcast with clouds, without, however, the cold being extremely rigorous. He speaks of cutting down woods and draining bogs; and represents the natives, when beaten, as flying for shelter to the woods and marshes. Another writer (Dio Cassius) describes the Caledonians as dwelling in tents, naked, and without shoes; enduring hunger, cold, and all manner of hardships with wonderful patience; and capable of remaining in bogs for many days immersed up to the neck, and without food. In the woods they lived on the bark of trees and roots; and had a sort of food always ready, of which, if they took but the quantity of a bean, they would be neither hungry nor thirsty for a long time after. Herodian describes them as going about partially naked to prevent the beautiful figures pointed on their bodies from being hidden. According to him, they wore neither coat of mail nor helmet, to prevent them being encumbered in their marches through bogs and morasses—whence such a quantity of vapours

was exhaled that the air was always thick and cloudy.

According to tradition and the annals, the Romans are credited with being the prime movers in the destruction of the British forests, but, however destructive they may have been on the forests, while clearing a way for their legions, it is impossible to assign to this agency more than a nominal value. Forests have equally disappeared in countries and districts never visited by the Romans. That the natives themselves partly contributed to the clearance of the woods and jungles, as they became habituated to the systematic tillage of the land, is probable. But whatever may have been the real agency of their destruction—whether the growth of peat, the variation of climate, or the hand of man—the change was not effected all at once. The numerous place-names, such as Woodlands, Woodend, Woodside, Linwood, Fulwood, Oakshaw-side, Oakshaw-head, Walkingshaw, etc., etc., prove that the south of Scotland was well wooded after the Saxon language had ousted the Celtic.—"Prehistoric Scotland," by Robert Munro.

Northern "Rachburn" Portraits.

Referring to the note on the above in No 217, June 14, "H. D." draws attention to the inaccuracy in its extract from the "Banffshire Journal" that "The family of Robinson came originally from Nottingham," and he furnishes the following interesting supplementary facts—

William Robinson, who "went to Banff about 1750," was a descendant of the ancient family of Robertson of Struan. His great-grandfather, James Robertson, resided about 1600 in Inverberrie, Kincardineshire. His son was George Robertson of Crabsland, Kincardineshire, and the son of the latter was James Robertson, of Crabsland, treasurer and probably Provost of Bervie. The tombstone of the last-named, in Bervie Kirkyard, states that he died at the age of 90, in 1758, and it bears a knight's vizier closed, showing that he was of noble birth, and entitled to bear arms. He was out in the '15, as were most of his wife's family, and both families suffered severely for their loyalty to the cause of the Stuarts.

His sons, William and George, went to England about the year 1732. In the following year George settled at Bulwell, in the county of Nottingham, in which county some of his descendants still live. They adopted the English form of the name, "Robinson," as a strong prejudice against all Scotsmen then prevailed in England. His eldest son, George, returned to Scotland, and settled in Banff, of which he was eight times Provost. In the matriculation of his arms at the Lyon Office, dated 7th January, 1785, he is described as "a cadet of the ancient family of Struan." His son, also named George, was Provost of Banff six times. From James, third son of the first-named George, who remained in England, is



descended a family still resident at Widmerpool Hall, Notts. They resumed the surname of Robertson in 1872.

William Robinson, who went to Banff about 1750, founded the firm of Robinson and Illingworth. He was murdered at his own house in Banff by English officers, as stated in the notice. He was the father of George Robinson (d. 1825), Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer for Scotland, and grandfather of William Rose Robinson (d. 1834), Sheriff of Lanark. Most of the surviving children and grandchildren of the latter resumed the original spelling of their name, "Robertson," in 1907.

A branch which has settled in America has intermarried with the families of two Presidents of the United States: President Monroe (of the "Monroe Doctrine") and President Roosevelt, (who is himself through his mother descended from the Irvines of Drum); this branch adheres to the "Robinson" form of the name.

Popular Rhymes of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

You've a' heard tell o' the wife o' Denside,
Wha poisoned her maid to keep up her pride,
And the Deil's aye sure o' the wife o' Denside.

First she ga'e her whisky,
And then she ga'e her tea,
And syne she ga'e her arsenic,
And syne she did dee.

Margaret Warden's dead and gane,
And Mary Elder she's come hame.

O, Jaffray! oh, Jaffray! ye hinna dune fair;
Ye've robbit the gallow's o' ye born heir.
Had it no been for her gold and grandeur sae free,
She'd ha'e hung like a troot at the Cross o' Dundee.

Margaret Warden, domestic servant to Mr Smith, farmer, West Denside, parish of Murroes, having died from arsenical poisoning. Mary Elder, wife of the farmer, was arrested, charged with the crime, and tried at the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh, in February, 1827. Jeffries was leading counsel for the defence, and it was largely perhaps to his efforts and eloquence that the jury returned a verdict of "Not Proven." Popular opinion, however, held that the accused was guilty, as Margaret Warden was believed to be eniente by her son, and that to avoid scandal and "to keep up her pride," Mrs Smith administered poison to the unfortunate maid. Public feeling against the accused ran very high at the time in and around

Dundee, as may be gathered from the lines above quoted.

Be it cheap, or be it dear,
This hoose was biggit in ae year.
and,

Be the meal cheap, or be it dear,
Braikie frozel was biggit in ae year.

These lines refer to the old Castle of Braikie, in the parish of Kinell, about half way between Arbroath and Brechin. Upwards of half-a-century ago the person in charge of the building was known as "Castle Jean." Of it, and everything connected with it, Jean had a history of her own. When questioned as to discrepancies between her account and those of recognised authorities she invariably became indignant, and when the building of the castle was the point at issue, always clinched her argument by quoting either of the above couplets.

Deil ride to Turin on ye
For a lade o' slates!

There is some dubiety as to the origin of the above, but the general opinion is that it refers to the erection of the Church of St Vigeian's, Arbroath. The roof of this church was covered with slates, and as the now ordinary means of transit were than non-existent, the spiritual superiors made the people of the district bring the slates required upon their backs from the distant quarry of Turin, near Forfar.

East Ha'en Stinkers,
And West Ha'en gull-maw,
Come and sweep our sand awa'.

East Haven and West Haven are small fishing villages, the former having been in existence at least as early as the days of William the Lion, when it was known as "Stinchende Haven," probably on account of the smell of decomposing fish. The meaning of the lines is rather obscure.

East Ha'en's ale's gude,
West Ha'en's strang;
But Eppie Ramsay's ale
Mak's me think lang.

The above informs us that the ale sold by Eppie Ramsay, at her change-house in the village of Pambroke, was superior to that of either East Haven or West Haven, whose quality is tersely summed up.

Bonnie shines the sun on the high towers o'
Airlie,
Bonnie swims the swan on the Loch o' the
Baikie;
The hills they are high and the moon shining
clearly,
But the cauld Isla runs atween me and my
dearie.



To these lines I can append no other information than what they embody in themselves. It does not, however, appear improbable that they may be the only surviving verse of a song, the remaining part of which may have been altogether lost.

I set my foot on Airlie's green,
An Airlie daurna tak' me;
I canna get time to steer my brose,
For Airlie's trying to catch me.

These lines were at one time repeated by Brechin children while playing a game which had a rather peculiar origin. The Airlie family long possessed a strip of ground in Brechin, known as "Airlie's Acre." This fact was utilised by the children in the formation of their game. A small space representing the "acre" was marked off, and on this "Airlie" stood. Upon this the other children trespassed until one of them was captured, when he took the place of his captor, and became "Airlie" until he managed to relieve himself in a similar manner.

The bonnetmakers o' Dundee,
Ulie byke—ulie bee;

Bonnetmaking would appear to have been at one time a considerable industry in Dundee, albeit it was none of the cleanliest of occupations, for the quantity of oil used gave to the garments of those so employed a greasy appearance.

O' a' the springs around Dundee
There's nane like Logie Spout for tea.

Before an adequate water supply was brought to Dundee, it was customary to hawk water in barrels through the streets. Needless to say, the water was taken from different sources, and a keen rivalry existed between the vendors who extolled the superior excellence of their particular liquid. One of those, who drew his supplies from the spring known as "Logie Spout," embodied the quality of the water in the above rhyme, which proved to be a success financially as well as poetically. Whether there was any special property in the water it was held to be good for making tea, and even yet some maintain the truthfulness of the couplet.

The life o' man, the death o' fish,
The shuttle, soil, and plow;
Corn, horn, linen, yarn,
Lint, an' tarry 'oo'l

This comprehensive benison which expresses the desire of prosperity to so many different crafts, was the standing toast of the Arbroath weavers, and it was regularly given by their Deacon at all convivial gatherings.

DAVID GREWAR, F.S.A. (Scot.).

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

341. Hadden, George Barclay, Minor Poet -- Born near Montrose and known locally as the "Toll of Tayock Poet." He earns his living as a teacher of dancing and the violin, but has also issued many poetic publications; one styled "The Poet's Wallet" appeared in 1875. He is very popular, and is biographed in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns." In 1897 he was prosecuting his profession in Edinburgh.

342. Haldane, James Alexander, Evangelist and Spiritual Teacher.—Along with his brother Robert, the theologian of the movement they inaugurated, who was a native of London, this remarkable man was the originator of a revival of religion in some parts of Scotland which issued in the formation of Scottish Congregationalism. Mr James Haldane was born in Dundee 14th July, 1768, and died 8th February, 1857. He was educated in Dundee and Edinburgh. He was for some time engaged in the sea service of the East India Company, but retired from it in 1794. His mind having become deeply impressed with evangelical views of religion, he gave himself to evangelistic work, and made several preaching tours with Rowland Hill and others. As a result, he and his brother, who co-operated with him in everything, established many congregations throughout the country, amid much opposition from the existing religious bodies. In later life Mr James Haldane adopted Baptist views. For upwards of 50 years he was the pastor of the "Tabernacle," as it was called, in Leith Walk. During his ministry there he took a prominent part in the controversy regarding the Apocrypha, in the controversy raised by Mr Irving's views regarding the person and work of Christ, in the Voluntary controversy, and in the controversy on the Atonement. His latest publication was "An Exposition of the Epistle to the Galatians," and he left in MS. "An Exposition of the Epistle to the Ephesians," which was published posthumously. As a writer he displays great vigour of thought and a good command of language, and though in controversy he was somewhat keen, he was ever courteous and fair. His grand-son is the present Lord Chancellor, Lord Haldane, one of the most powerful members of the Government.

343. Hallyburton or Halyburton, Alexander, Captain, Reformer.—Of the family of Pitcur in Kettins parish. He early joined the Reformers, and was active in support of Knox. At the burning of Scone he and his brother, the Provost of Dundee, hastened with Knox and other leaders to prevent acts of violence by the mob, but were too late, as the palace and abbey were destroyed. Captain Halyburton fell in a skirmish with the French soldiers near Leith in 1559.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)



"Aberdeen Journal" Marriages. 1878.

February 26. At St Matthew's Church, Oldmeldrum, Garden Alexander Duff, Esq. of Hutton, to Annie Isabel, only daughter of B. C. Urquhart, Esq. of Meldrum and Byth.

March 19. At St Leonards-on-Sea, Arthur M. Fraser of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Mary, second daughter of the late James Gordon of Manar.

April 11. At Edinburgh, Dr James Rodger, Aberdeen, to Isabella Jessie, eldest daughter of John Hill Burton, LL.D.

February 20. At Dunedin, Francis Renshaw, to Annie Isabella, daughter of the late Rev James Peter, Leslie, Aberdeenshire.

June 4. At St Peter's Church, Peterhead, William Anderson, merchant, Colombo, Ceylon, to Florence, second daughter of William Boyd, solicitor, Peterhead.

July 16. At Aberdeen, John F. Cruickshank, schoolmaster, Rubislaw, to Helen, only surviving daughter of William Jenkins, inspector of works, Aberdeen.

July 20. At London, John Alexander Stuart, younger surviving son of the late Captain William Stuart, H.M. 36th Regiment, to Maria, elder surviving daughter of the late Duncan Forbes Mitchell, Esq., J.P., D.L. of Thainston and Easter Beltie.

July 30. At 76 Dee Street, Aberdeen, Albert Westland, M.D., London, to Ann Logie, elder daughter of David Reid, druggist, Aberdeen.

August 6. At St Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, Alexander Ellis, architect, Aberdeen, to Helen Ann, youngest daughter of the late Donald Murray, surgeon, Glenlivet.

August 13. At Mains of Countesswells, William Pyper of Hillhead, to Agnes, only daughter of Alexander Martin.

September 17. At the Parish Church, Fordyce, Thomas A. Stewart, Esq., H.M. Inspector of Schools, Banffshire, to Katherine, second daughter of the Rev. James Grant, Fordyce.

September 23. At the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen, the Rev. William Greig, M.A., minister of Rayne, to Isabella, youngest daughter of John Harvey, Savock of Deer.

October 2. At Pavenham, Bedfordshire, the Rev W. Burton Alexander, Crathie, to Mary, only child of the late Joseph Tucker, Esq., of Bury, Pavenham.

November 13. At Littlewood Park, Alford, the Rev. Robert Cushny, minister of Longside, to Mary, daughter of George Williamson Esq.

November 13. At St Bennet's Catholic Church, Kemerton, Gloucestershire, James Gordon Hay, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Seaton House, Aberdeenshire, and Mapes Hill House, Middlesex, to Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of Henry Hill Cox, Esq., of Kemerton.

November 26. At 2a Albyn Place, Aberdeen, S. Allcock, Esq., Redditch, to Jane Thomson, relict of Charles Playfair, Esq.

November 28. At St Mary's Ellon, John Leith Ross of Arnage, to Jane Catherine, younger daughter of the late James Pirie, Waterton, Ellon.

December 10. At 4 Queen's Road, Rev. Hugh Fitzpatrick, B.D., Free Greyfriars Church, to Williamina Smith, younger daughter of James Eaton, Esq.

December 17. At 8 Albyn Terrace, the Rev. William Burnet, minister of the Free Church, Huntly, to Jane Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. James Garioch, minister of Strachan.

Queries.

552. SIR ROBERT FARQUHAR OF MOUNIE.—Can any reader throw light on the parentage of this individual? He occupied a prominent place in the affairs of Aberdeen and the north during the troublous times of the Civil War and the Commonwealth. He was a student of Marischal College, took his degree of Master of Arts in or before 1605, and as "Mr Robert Farquhar, Burgess of Aberdeen," frequently appears in record from 1619 onwards, all the while evidently in a state of growing prosperity, if we may judge by his dealings in land. He was treasurer of the burgh of Aberdeen in 1626, and from 1637 to 1643 is found intermittently as one of the baillies, in 1644 being elected Provost. He became heritable proprietor of Mounie, etc., in Daviot Parish, in or about 1633, and in or soon after 1644 appears to have received the honour of knighthood, though he was a strict Covenanter. Spalding frequently mentions him, and narrates one or two of his business transactions in a manner which indicates that "Mr Robert" looked well to his own interest, and did not scruple to employ sharp practices in order to advance it. In the later years of Charles I. and afterwards under the Cromwellian regime, he was employed to collect the fines and "loans," euphemistically so called, decided upon by the Committee of Process and Moneys, as payable by unfortunate Royalists. Some of his exactions in this capacity he had to disgorge after the Restoration. According to a Lesley genealogy (in Macfarlane's "Genealogical Collections"), he was instrumental in breaking the fortune and estate of the family of Lesley of Wardes about the year 1634. Wardes, or Wardhouse, as it is sometimes called, was subsequently acquired by Robert Farquharson of Invercauld, between whom and Sir Robert Farquhar, his contemporary, there is occasionally some confusion. Has any account of Sir Robert's career ever been printed?

A. M. M.

853. THE FAMILY OF MR ALEXANDER IRVINE, MINISTER AT LONGSIDE, 1634-1661.—Mr Alexander Irvine, minister at Longside, married Margaret Guthrie (Aberdeen Burgh Protocol Books, Dec. 2, 1655), with issue—i. Mr William (Aberdeenshire Sasines, July 31, 1666), minister at Uduy (Aberdeen Burgh Prot. Bks., Sept. 13, 1670), admitted a Burgess of Aberdeen on Sept. 30, 1668 (Burgess' Reg. of Aberdeen), and died between Oct. 7 and Nov. 3, 1675 (Scott's Fasti, vi., 617); ii. Mr Alexander (Aberdeen Burgh Sasines, June 12, 1653), of whom after; iii. Andrew, merchant, Edinburgh (General Register Sasines, Jan. 7, 1685), who, on Dec. 20, 1681 (Edinburgh Reg.) married Janet Fairholme, with issue, Agnes, baptised on July 27, 1682; Alexander, baptised on March 19, 1685; Rebecca, baptised on July 27, 1685, Robert Irvine of Cults being a witness at the 3rd baptism (Edinburgh Reg.); Andrew Irvine also had children interred at Greyfriars Edinburgh, on the following dates—Oct. 15, 1683; July 19, 1691; Aug. 14, 1694; July 10, 1697; (Greyfriars Reg. of Interments); iv. Margaret, who married John Forbes of Tilligouie, Methlick, contract May 2, 1656 (Aberdeenshire Sas., May 26, 1656), and died on Feb. 9, 1666, aged 25 years (Aberdeen Journal Notes and Queries, Feb. 24, 1909; v. Susanne, who became the 1st wife of Richard Maitland, minister at Nigg, contract March 9, 1677 (Reg. of Deeds, Mack. Off., Aug. 30, 1687). Mr Alexander Irvine died on May 15, 1666, aged 66 years (Aberdeen Journal Notes and Queries, Feb. 24, 1909). His 2nd son, Mr Alexander Irvine, was minister at West Kilbride from about 1670 to 1672 (Reg. of Deeds, Mack. Off., Aug. 30, 1687). It can hardly be doubted that he was the Mr Alexander Irvine who became minister at Greyfriars, Edinburgh, in 1672, and demitted office in 1674, for in the baptismal entry of one of his children in the Edinburgh Register (Jan. 8, 1674), he is simply designated "minister." Before July 11, 1681, he became minister at Logie-Buchan (Aberdeenshire Sas., July 22, 1681, Aug. 8, 1682); and he still held that office on March 19, 1685 (Edinburgh Bapt. Reg.). On June 29, 1682, he acquired in feu from Alexander Irvine of Drum the lands of Lenturk in Leochel parish (Aberdeenshire Sas., Aug. 8, 1682; compare Retours xxxviii., 474, Gen. Reg. Sas., Jan. 7, 1685). Mr Alexander Irvine died after December 23, 1697 (Retours xlvii. 761) and before April 8, 1705 (Edinburgh Marr. Reg.). On December 20, 1672 (Edinburgh Reg.) he married Grissel, daughter of Captain Thomas Ramsay in Edinburgh, who was closely related to Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall (Gen. Reg. Sas., Jan. 7, 1685), with issue—i. Andrew, baptised on Jan. 8, 1674 (Edinburgh Reg.); ii. Alexander (Gen. Reg. Sas., Jan. 7, 1685); iii. John (Ibid.), baptised at Foveran on Dec. 14, 1684 (Book of the Irvines);

iv. Jean, who on Ap. 8, 1705 (Edinburgh Reg.) married James Millar, servitor to Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, with issue, a son, Hugh, afterwards Mr Hugh Millar, master of Leith Grammar School (Edin. Test. Oct. 26, 1763), who died in 1776, leaving a widow, Jean Ross (Edin. Test. Oct. 8, 1776). Possibly Mr Alexander Irvine had other two daughters. At any rate there died in 1729 Anne, lawful daughter of the deceased Alexander Irvine of Lenturk; and she had a sister, Mary, wife of Aitchison, glover in Edinburgh (Aberdeen Test., Jan. 22, 1730). Grissel Ramsay survived her husband, and died in 1735 (Edinburgh Test., Oct. 26, 1763). She and her sister, Helen, wife of William Young, merchant, Edinburgh, were served heirs-portioners in the lands of Dunifae to their uncle Mr John Ramsay, minister at Markinch, laird of Dunifae, in 1686 (Retours xxxviii., 474; Gen. Reg. Sas., Feb. 5, 1690). Dr Hew Scott, in his Fasti, errs in identifying Mr Alexander Irvine with the Mr Alexander Irvine who was minister at Inverkeithing and Rosyth from 1682 to 1688. The latter Mr Alexander Irvine was twice married, 1st to Lillias Grahame, and 2nd to Helen Bennet (Dunfermline Reg.). Perhaps some reader may know the name of his father. Was he himself identical with the Alexander Irvine, who graduated M.A. at Aberdeen in 1671, along with his brother, Robert (Roll of Alumni in Arts, University and King's College, 30) or with Mr Alexander Irvine (son of Robert Irvine), who preached at Peterculter on Jan. 11, 1680 (Book of the Irvines)?

WILLIAM STEPHEN.

854. BARRA BARONETCY.—Who is the heir to this dormant baronetcy?

G.

Answers.

838. JOHN SMITH, LL.D.—A good deal of information regarding the Rev. John Smith, editor of the Glasgow Examiner from 1844 to 1864, is to be found in the privately printed volume of "Reminiscences of Editors, Reporters, and Printers during the last 60 years," by the late Mr Andrew Aird, of Glasgow.

J. R. A.

850. THOMAS FORBES, OF RUBISLAW.—Forbes married Jean Jannieson, but I do not know the date.

G.



No. 222.—July 19, 1912.

Lord Gardenstone.

Francis Garden, second son of the third Alexander Garden of Troup, Banffshire, became a judge of the Court of Session in 1764, taking the title of Lord Gardenstone, and succeeded Lord Pitfour as one of the Lords of Justiciary in 1776. He bought the estate of Johnston, in Kincardineshire, and, by granting favourable leases, largely extended the village of Laurencekirk. He built an inn, with a library and museum, a town hall, and an Episcopal chapel; and he set up a spinning mill with a bleach-field on the Luther, and established the linen manufacture. (See A. J. N. and Q., I., 113.) The rapid development of Laurencekirk led to the following rhyme, said to have been penned by an Aberdeen professor—

Frae sma' beginnings Rome of auld
Becam' a great imperial city.
'Twas peopled first, as we are tauld,
By bankrupts, vagabonds, banditti.
Quoth Tammas—Then the time may come
When Laurencekirk will equal Rome.

Perhaps the rhyme was inspired by Lord Gardenstone's declaration that he was moved to stimulate the growth of Laurencekirk by a story in Plutarch about Themistocles, who, asked if he could play the lute, answered—"No; but I can raise a small village to be a flourishing city." Lord Gardenstone succeeded to the estate of Troup in 1785, on the death, unmarried, of his elder brother, Alexander Garden, M.P. for Aberdeenshire. His lordship, though exceedingly eccentric, was a man of ability, and the author of several works. He was twice Lord Rector of Marischal College—in 1788 and 1789. He died in 1793. He is thus extolled in "a genealogical ballad" which was composed by a Gairrie minstrel in 1839 on the occasion of the majority of Mr Francis Garden-Campbell—

Next came the quaint Lord Gardenstone,
A man not less renowned
For liberality and law
And literature profound
Than wit and true philanthropy,
As many records tell,
In his domains of Laurencekirk,
And famed Saint Bernard's Well.

In the June number of the "Scottish Mountaineering Club Journal" there is a notice of a work, "Three Successive Tours in the North of England and Great Part of Scotland," by Henry Skrima, of Warley, Somersetshire, pub-

lished in 1795; and quotation is made from it of the following

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF LORD GARDENSTONE.

Where empty grandeur seeks a pompous grave,
And scutcheon'd pride adorns the trophied
hearse,
In solemn order plumes are taught to wave,
And venal bards diffuse the hireling verse.
Far other rites, in nature's rude array,
To thee, O letter'd Gardenstone, belong;
To thee a stranger tunes the sadd'ning lay,
While all Kincardine joins the mournful
song.

Patron of arts, of industry the friend,
The busy loom advanc'd at thy command,
Fair Peace was bade her blessings to extend,
And smiling Plenty deck'd this rescued land.

Where naked heaths in desert aspect frown'd,
Now with each vernal flow'r the garden
glows;

While at thy call the peasants rang'd around,
And in gay form the new-built village rose.

What though, obedient to stern nature's call,
Thy sinking frame obey'd the gen'ral doom!
Ne'er shall oblivion all thy works enthrall,
Such active virtues soar beyond the tomb.

Revolving years in time's increase shall show;
Thy gen'rous plans adorned with just success;
With grateful ardour future bards shall glow,
And rising swains their patron's bounty bless.

H. S.

Tallies.

A tally was an ancient form of voucher or receipt formerly used in all transactions whose nature rendered a voucher necessary. A piece of wood was taken, shaped roughly like a thick knife blade. In the edge notches were cut to represent the amount of money or goods changing hands; notches of different sizes representing the different denominations of money or weight. The nature of the transaction was then written in duplicate on the two sides. The piece of wood was then split lengthways through the notches by means of a cut parallel to the sides, and each party kept a part, a thin piece of wood with notches in the edge and writing on one side. If either party disputed the payment the matter could easily be settled by fitting the two parts together and seeing whether they matched or not. If it became necessary to distinguish between the two parts of the tally, the part kept by the payee was called the counter-tally, the other part being called the tally. Tallies were used in the Exchequer as lately as 1827 in giving receipts to accounting officers for interim payments on account. The tallies of that date are much larger than those in use in the Middle Ages, the former being often 3 or 4 feet long, while the latter seldom exceeded as many inches.—Pulgrave's "Dictionary of Political Economy."

The Gordons of Farskane.

Farskane originally belonged to the Rectors of Rathven. On June 17, 1560, George Hay, the Rector, gave a charter to John Ogilvie of Glassaugh; and on November 15, 1623, John Logie, the Rector, granted a charter to J. Walter Ogilvie of Airdoch and his eldest son, James Ogilvie of Netherblerack. They alienated the lands, in 1629, to Henry Gordon of Auchanassie (and Glassaugh). The following transaction marks another stage in Henry Gordon's possession:—

1649, Aug. 24.—Special retour in favour of Henry Gordon of Glassaugh, as her in special to Henry Gordon of Glassaugh, his father, of Farskane, to be holder of the Crown as "come on," in place of the Rector of Rathven, for yearly payment of £5 5s 10d for farm and custom, one boll-customs oats, 12 capons and one hen.

Farskane then passed to a different group of Gordons, namely, the Gordons of Antloen, cadets of Cairnbarrow:—

1667, Dec. 14.—Charter of alienation by the said Henry Gordon, with consent of Mary Ogilvie, his spouse, in favour of William Gordon, in Invers of Strathbogie, of the lands of Farskane, with the privilege of curing fish in the port of Cullen; to be holden of the said Henry Gordon in feu farm, paying yearly to the said Henry one penny Scots and likewise to his superiors £5 5s 10d.

Follows the rights and progress of the lands of Cruats, Greencastle, and Portknochie, holden of the Magistrates of the Burgh of Cullen, until they are conjoined in the same disposition with the lands of Farskane, by William Gordon of Farskane, to William Gordon, his second son.

1669, May 4.—Charter by the said bailies in favour of William Gordon of Farskane.

1686, August 17.—Charter by the said bailies in favour of William Gordon of Farskane of the lands of Cruats, Greencastle, and Portknochie.

1692, January 5.—William Gordon of Farskane, with the consent of John Gordon [of Drumwhindle], his eldest son, disposed Farskane to William Gordon, his second son, as also the lands of Cruats and Portknochie; reserving also the said William Gordon, the son, his mother's liferent of the whole; and burdening the said William Gordon with his two younger daughters' portions—2000 merks to Mary Gordon and 2000 merks to Jean Gordon, and appointing William Gordon, his son, to pay 200 merks to the poor of Rathven.

William Gordon I. of Farskane had the following issue:—

1. John Gordon in Drumwhindle, died 1735. He had

(1) William Gordon in Drumwhindle, then of Craibstone. He had

i. William Gordon. On August 20, 1735, William Gordon of Craibstone was

retoured heir to William Gordon, late of Drumwhindle. The latter William, however, may be a mistake for John of Drumwhindle.

2. William Gordon II. of Farskane.

3. Mary Gordon got a portion of 2000 merks under the deed of 1692. She seems to be referred to in the following transaction of 1695—Discharge by Charles Stewart, late in Toux, now in Pittenbrangan, of his wife, Mary Gordon, her portion, to William Gordon, late of Farskane.

4. Jean Gordon got 2000 merks under the arrangement of 1692. She seems to be referred to in the entry of November 4, 1697—Discharge by John Stewart of Bogs, to William Gordon, of Jean Gordon's portion.

William Gordon I. of Farskane died a few months after this date (June 16, 1692), and was succeeded in Farskane by his second son, William Gordon, to whom the following transactions refer:—

1697, Oct. 25.—Charter by the Bailies and Town Council of Cullen, in favour of William Gordon of Farskane and Helen Duff, his spouse, reserving to the burgh of Cullen the privileges of all markets and courts.

1719, Dec. 30.—Decret in absence before the Lords of Session at the instance of William Gordon, second son to William Gordon of Farskane, against John Gordon, his eldest brother, decerning him, the defender, to grant procuratory of resignation for infetter the said pursuer in the land of Farskane.

1721, Feb. 13.—Charter under the Great Seal in favour of William Gordon of the town and lands of Farskane.

He had the following issue:—

1. William Gordon, III. of Farskane.

2. Archibald Gordon (died 1729). There was a discharge in 1724 by Archibald Gordon to William Gordon, now (III. ?) of Farskane. He seems to be referred to in the following entries from the Elgin Baptism Register:—

1726, Sept. 5.—William, son of Archibald Gordon, merchant in Elgin, and Christian Innes, his spouse, baptised: witnesses, William Gordon of Farskane, John Duff, James Innes, late provost, Magdalen Innes, spouse to Mr John Paul, Anne Innes, spouse to James Innes.

1729, Aug. 9.—Christian, daughter of James Innes, provost of Elgin, and Anne Innes, his spouse, baptised: witnesses, John Duff and Laurence Sutherland, merchants, Christian Innes, relict of Archibald Gordon, and Mary Gordon, daughter to the laird of Farskane.

3. James Gordon, youngest son of William Gordon, late of Farskane, granted a discharge in 1727.

4. Margaret Gordon. In 1719 a discharge was granted by John Duff, merchant, Elgin, and Margaret Gordon, his spouse, to William Gordon, late of Farskane, for 3000 merks of

her portion. They had (according to the Elgin Baptism Register):—

Peter Duff, Aug. 19, 1719.
 William Duff, Aug. 5, 1720.
 Alexander Duff, Dec. 7, 1723.
 John Duff, May 11, 1725.
 John Duff, May 26, 1729.
 Archibald Duff, June 20, 1731.
 John Duff, Oct. 20, 1734.
 James Duff, April 12, 1736.
 Robert Duff, January 30, 1739.
 Helen Duff, July 11, 1722.
 Margaret Duff, Aug. 13, 1726.
 Anne Duff, Dec. 8, 1727.
 Helen Duff, June 11, 1737.

5. Elspet Gordon granted a discharge to William Gordon, "now of Farskane."

William II. of Farskane was succeeded by his son, William III. of Farskane, who disposed the lands to the Earl of Findlater in 1735:—

1735, May 26.—Renunciation and ratification by Margaret Duff, spouse to William Gordon of Farskane.

1735, Sept. 19.—Ratification by William Gordon of the disposition granted by the umquhile William Gordon, late of Farskane, and of the disposition by the said William Gordon to the Earl of Findlater.

1735, Dec. 23.—Inventory of writs and evidents delivered to the Earl of Findlater by William Gordon of Farskane.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Popular Rhymes of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

Bless us and our benefits,
 And pardon a' our sins;
 We canna' get our tatties eaten
 For peelin' aff the skins.

In the days when "Catocheesin" was regarded as a regular institution of the Scottish church, a minister of Glenisla had assembled part of his flock at a farmhouse for this purpose. Among those so assembled was a weak-minded girl, who was able to answer none of the questions put to her. At last the divine asked if she could repeat any prayer or grace. "I can say the grace o' the Start," she replied, and at once rattled off the above lines, which had probably been composed by some one who had frequently partaken of the good cheer at the farm of Start, and where evidently potatoes in their "jackets" were served oftener than he approved of.

The minister, the dominie, and Mr Andrew Lamb,
 Went to the garden where three pears hang,
 Ilk one took a pear, and still twa hang.

Of course "the minister, the dominie, and Mr Andrew Lamb," were one and the same person. As a matter of fact, Mr Lamb held several lucrative positions in Dundee in the seventeenth century. In 1607, he was made Bishop of Brechin, and was subsequently appointed to the See of Galloway.

Will Harrow,
 Deil a marrow.

With these words Dundee children used to greet William Taylor, a carter of the city, whose nickname of "Harrow" is said to have originated from his long and irregular teeth. His horses were very sorry specimens, and he is credited with expressing surprise that a horse he bought in the country should have been able to distinguish between sawdust and oats.

Fuirsdays the puir's day,
 Friday's the bride's day,
 And Saturday we get to play.

This was at one time a popular rhyme with Brechin children. Previous to 1845, licensed beggars used to promenade the streets of Brechin every Thursday, clamorously demanding alms. Friday was, of course, the popular day for marriages, and Saturday the weekly school holiday.

"Colliadh Cam are ye therein?"
 "Yes, indeed; and that I am."
 "Will ye come oot and hae a rin?"
 "My brose is het, I canna' win,"
 "But they'll be cauld ere ye come in."

Colliadh Cam, a reputed Fingalian giant, is said to have resided in a "hole," or cave on the southern slopes of Mount Blair, in Glenisla. The colloquy above represented is said to have occurred between the giant and an ordinary mortal, who tradition avers had reason to regret his temerity, as Colliadh treated mere manhood with scant courtesy. A mass of rock, weighing several tons, and known as the "Gled Stane," lying by the side of the Glenisla public road, is said to have been thrown by him from the top of Mount Blair. Great though his strength was, Colliadh yet wished to be stronger, and this desire proved his downfall. An astute individual, induced the giant to believe that by following a prescribed course the end he desired would be gratified, but the result was that he either died of the direct effects of his action, or was done to death by those whom he had oppressed.

When Craigowl has on its cowl,
 An' Coollie Law his hude,
 The fowk o' Lundie may look dool,
 For the day'll no be guid.

Much weather lore has been embodied and epitomised in popular form, and the above verse seeks to inform the inhabitants of the Landie district of the signs of impending foul weather.

When the sands o' Barry cry—it's rain,
The Hard o' Keiller—it's frost again.

When country people come distance inland from this part of the coast hear the sound of the breakers in the direction of Barry—that is to the southward—they expect a freshet, or rain in the winter season. On the contrary, if the sound comes from the direction of the mouth of Keiller Burn, to the northward, hard weather is to be expected. In other inland parts of the county a somewhat similar belief prevails. If, on a winter evening, the sound of a southerly running stream comes from the north, the common remark is, "The sound o' the water's up; it's to be frost." If on the contrary the sound emanates from the south, "The sound o' the water's doon; it's to be fresh," is the remark, if frost then prevails.

When the Goors o' Gowrie come to land,
The day of judgment's near at hand.

Sometimes this rhyme is given with the word "Gows," or "Ewes," substituted for "Goors." Whatever the denomination used, it applies to two large stones in the Tay, at no great distance from Invergowrie Railway Station. When the railway between Perth and Dundee was made some alarm was caused by fears that the undertaking would bring the "Goors" to land, and thus precipitate the grand finale. They are, however, still in the water. The prediction, like many others all over the country, is attributed to Thomas the Rhymer—

The braces o' Fettermore
Hae been a gude ship-shore.

And—

The braces o' Fettermore
Again shall be a gude ship-shore.

These couplets, both of which are credited to the Rhymer, apply to presumed past and future geological changes in the vicinity of Carnoustie.

When Finhaven Castle rings to sand,
The world's end is near at hand.

This is another of "True Thomas's" predictions. It bears testimony to the great strength of Finhaven Castle, which though now in a rather ruinous condition, is still far indeed from being disintegrated into sand. Jervise in his "Land of the Lindsays" says—"The north wall is yet entire, but the south one is rent through about two-thirds the length of the building, and on some frosty morning at no distant date will inevitably crumble to ashes, whether the latter part of the prophesy of the famous Knight of Ereildon . . . be fulfilled or not.

DAVID GREWAR, F.S.A., Scot.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

344. Hallyburton, James, Provost of Dundee, Reformer, and Public Man.—Born Piterr, Kettens, in 1518. He was one of the Commissioners sent to France in 1558 to negotiate the marriage of Queen Mary to the Dauphin. Having joined the Lords of the Congregation, when the Queen Regent sent orders to him to apprehend Paul Methven, one of the leading reformers, instead of doing so, he sent him warning of his danger in time to enable him to escape. He was among the barons who rallied to the call of Argyll and Lord James Stewart at St Andrews on the 4th June, 1559, and had the command of the troops of the congregation stationed on Cupar Moor to oppose the army which the Queen Regent had despatched from Falkland against the Reformed leaders, and he had so skilfully planted their ordnance that he commanded the whole surrounding country. The result was a temporary truce. In 1560 this Provost of Dundee was one of the reformers who met at Cupar for the purpose of electing Commissioners to meet the Duke of Norfolk at Berwick to arrange the conditions on which help would be furnished to the Scottish Reformed leaders by the English Queen. In 1564 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to present certain articles against Popery to the Lords of Secret Council. In 1565, after "the Roundabout Raid" with the Earls of Moray and Glencairn and other leaders, he took refuge in England. He afterwards fought at Langside with Regent Moray. In 1570 he assisted the Regent Lennox in dispersing the troops of the Earl of Huntly at Brechin, when he appeared in arms on behalf of Queen Mary. In the subsequent skirmishes with "the Queen's men" between Edinburgh and Leith, he was also actively engaged. He was with the Earl of Morton, the leader of the King's army, when he attacked the lords of the Queen's faction near Restalrig on the 16th June, 1571. At this time he held the rank of colonel. In 1573 he was one of the Commissioners who were directed by the King to hold a conference at Stirling Castle to settle the policy of the Church, and in 1582 he and Captain William Stewart, brother of the favourite Colonel James Stewart, Earl of Arran, were Commissioners from the King to the General Assembly which met 24th April, 1583. He seems for a time to have lost the King's favour, probably in consequence of having joined in the Raid of Ruthven, as, according to Calderwood, he was deprived of the provostship of Dundee, after he had held it for 33 consecutive years, when it was conferred on the Earl of Crawford. In the

Assembly of 1588 he was again one of the King's Commissioners, and in this and the next Assembly in August following he was nominated one of the assessors to the Moderator. He died the same year, aged 70, and was interred in the South Church, Dundee, receiving a public funeral. His monument remained under the floor of the lateran (the precentor's desk) till the destruction of the church by fire in 1841.

345. Halyburton, Sir George, Judge of Court of Session.—He was of the family of Foderance, in Angus, and was bled to the law. Admitted a Lord of Session in 1627, he was knighted by Charles I. at Holyrood 14th July, 1633. In that year he was appointed a Parliamentary Commissioner for surveying the laws, and was elected President of the Court for the ensuing session on 1st November, 1642. He was a member of a commission for revising and arranging the laws passed 15th March, 1649, but died soon after.

346. Halyburton, George (Rev.), Bishop of Dunkeld.—Born in 1617 in Glenisla Manse, son of the parish minister, and educated for the Church, he was ordained to the pastoral charge of Menmuir in 1642, and promoted to the See of Dunkeld after the Restoration in 1662, and died in 1664 or 1665.

347. Harvey, John Inglis, Judge in the East Indies.—A native of Kinncliffes, where he was born about 1811, he was educated at one of the English Universities, and afterwards became a judge in the East Indies.

348. Hay, William, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, Scottish Scholar.—Said to be a native of Dundee, and born about 1470. He was the friend and collaborator and finally the successor of Hector Boece. For notice of his career see "Fasti Abdonenses," page xiv.

349. Hebenton, Edward, Minor Poet.—Born in 1842 at Memus, near Tannadice, and trained to the law in Forfar, he acted for years as clerk in Register House, Edinburgh. He figures in "Bards of Angus." He died in 1887.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

855. NEW PITSLIGO.—When, and by whom was the village of New Pitsligo formed?

R. SMITH.

856. JAMES BURNETT OF COUNTESSWELLS.—Whom did James Burnett, the proprietor of the estate, and the builder of the mansion-house of Countesswells, marry?

B.

Answers.

851. CULTER PAPER MILLS.—These mills, for the manufacture of paper, were started in 1750. In that year Bartholomew Smith, an Englishman, leased from Patrick Duff of Culter, for 114 years, the Waulkmill of Craigton, which he converted into a paper mill, and commenced operations on 1st January following.

C.

No. 223.—July 26, 1912.

Ancient Cattle-folds.

Many Gaelic names signifying cattle-folds refer to a long-extinct practice which was formerly universal in the cultivated parts of Scotland. From the earliest time at which Scotland had been inhabited, down to the suppression of the last Jacobite insurrection, it had been customary for the people of a district to construct large and substantially-walled folds in which their cattle—their only wealth—were placed at night to prevent them from being stolen or from straying and destroying growing crops. The fields were not fenced, and the cattle roamed over a large area of uncultivated pasture-ground in charge of herdsmen, who folded and guarded them at night. The country began to be divided into parishes about 1100, and every parish church had become the nucleus of a hamlet; but in pre-Christian times the cattle-fold was the most important place in a district, and around it were clustered the houses of the farmers and the cottages of the agricultural labourers and the grass men, whose duty it was to cut grass in the meadows on the burn banks and to make hay for food for the live stock in winter. There seem to have been no dwelling-houses scattered over the country as at present, but all the people had lived at the cattle-fold in which they were interested. A very large number of cattle-fold names have been preserved, and when we learn that the names Gordon, Keith, Hay, Duncan, and many more besides, mean cattle-fold, we need not wonder at finding different families of these names spread all over Scotland, since it was the custom in early times to name individuals from the place where they lived.

After the introduction of the feudal system every proprietor of land had provided one or more folds for the tenants on his land. Castle Roy at Abernethy is a good specimen of an ancient cattle-fold. It is 83 feet long and 53 feet wide, and the walls are 30 feet high. At two diagonally opposite corners there were towers for the accommodation of guardsmen, who could have manned the walls to ward off attacks of thieves. It has been so long out of use that the purpose for which it had been erected is now quite forgotten, and it is called a castle, as if it had been a proprietor's residence. The poems titled "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess," and "Douglas, a Tragedy," tell of fierce barbarians from the west who came in armed bands and swept the peaceful cultivated vales and plains of their flocks and herds.

Some of the cattle-folds were constructed of stones fused together by heat with the aid of salt or seaweed. Such are the vitrifications on Craig Phadrig and those on Tap o' Noth, Dun-

nideer, and Finhaven. Most of the structures called hill forts were cattle-folds. The works on the top of Barra Hill and Bennachie, and the Barmekins of Echt and Keig, and the Peel of Lumphanan were cattle-folds. So also were some peninsulas along the coast. The still luxuriant grass on Downie, to the south of the Bay of Nigg, tells that it had long been a cattle-fold, and the castles at Dinnottar, Peterhead, and Dundarg had been built to protect cattle-folds. The names of some inland castles indicate that they had been erected not only as residences for proprietors, but also as guard-houses for the folds of the cattle belonging to the tenants on their estates.

A remark in the diary of James Melville, the eminent Scotch reformer, shows that the great cattle-folds were still in use shortly after the Reformation in 1560. Writing of the state of the parish churches, he says—"By the insatiable sacrilegious avarice of earls, lords, and gentlemen, the kirks lie like sheep and cattle-folds rather than places for Christian congregations to assemble in." They seem to have begun to go out of use in the seventeenth century. This was caused by the increase of cultivated land and a higher style of farming, which led to the abolition of the system by which several tenants held a large farm under a joint lease and worked it in common. The proportion of rent which each tenant paid and the number of oxen which he provided for the common plough determined the share which he received of the produce of the farm, and the part which he had to pay of the wages of the common servants on the farm. This system came to an end in Scotland after the disastrous year 1782.

Among the Aberdeenshire names there are more than a hundred different forms for cattle-folds, and there are also English cattle-fold names of the same origin and meaning as the Scotch, which helps to prove that the ancient people of Scotland and England spoke the same Celtic language.—Introduction to "Celtic Place-Names in Aberdeenshire," by John Milne, LL.D. (Aberdeen, 1912.)

Martin and Machray Families.

John Machray held the farm of Caiesmill, in the parish of Dyce. Married Mary Martin, sister of Theodore Martin, who was grandfather of the late Sir Theodore Martin, the biographer of Prince Albert (Consort of Queen Victoria, and father of King Edward VII.), and the joint author of the famous Bon-Gaultier Ballads. John Machray had by his wife, Mary Martin—

1. Robert Machray. He was a graduate of Marischal College and member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen. Married Christian Allan. Their son

(1) Robert Machray, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., was born at Aberdeen, 17th May, 1831, died 9th March, 1904. He was Bishop of Rupert's Land. Life was written by his nephew, Robert

Machray, sometime canon of St John's, Winnipeg, and published by Messrs Macmillan and Company, London, 1909.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Bards of Bon-Accord.

THE MURRAY-MANSON MYTH.

In writing my small sketches of the poets of Aberdeenshire, I was animated by a desire to communicate a few items of interest on the subject which I had collected from many sources. I wrote them out about a year ago, and as I had no chance of revision here at the Antipodes, some mistakes were certain to ensue, and these I will enumerate. I am obliged to "Q," a correspondent who writes courteously and correctly about Carnie, Ewing, and Fullerton; but I do not accept his dictum upon the Murray-Manson myth. It demands a greater amount of implicit belief than I can afford to give. The story originated after the man's death, and found a congenial nursery for its propagation in Newcastle, and from thence it flowed northwards into Scotland. What surprises me is that Scottish literati should meekly agree on the point, and circulate such a ridiculous fiction without any preliminary inquiry as to its truth or falsity.

"Q" refers to Carnie's "Reporting Reminiscences," a book which I have never seen, and probably a copy of it will not be found in Australia. The opinion of Sir Wemyss Reid does not impress me much—he was only a boy then. I had inside knowledge in both the "Express" and "Chronicle" offices, for the overseer of the latter—the late Mr W. Sharp—was a personal friend with whom I had worked and lodged, and he gave me many tit-bits about Manson. I have copies of the advertisement which appeared in the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle" of February, 1860, and of the notice of the death of Manson, with the portion of the leading article which he was writing when death intervened; and a letter written by his son, dated London, 6th February, 1885, in answer to an injurious account by Embleton Smith that Manson's brain had been softening, and his powers on the decline. It is signed "James A. Manson," stating that his father had trained him, and he writes:—"I do not hesitate to assert that my father's literary work to the very last, as regards both quality and versatility, would well bear comparison with that of any journalist of his day." If Mr J. A. Manson is alive, he could surely enlighten us as to the absurdity of the Murray fgment.

I still think that Murray went to Canada, for in his poems he has one upon a Canadian theme "Bonnie Jeanie Campbell," and another upon "Culloden," with an addendum by a Highland settler; and indeed one would imagine that Murray had resided there. He had friends and correspondents in Canada,

and there is nothing transcending belief that he went there also, save the fact that we have no further account of him. Knowing, as I do intimately, a number of literary adventurers who came to Australia, and died in poverty and obscurity, I am convinced that a similar and larger exodus of cultured "hard ups" crossed to America. There were two such gentlemen on board our steamer when I went to Montreal in 1903, and two Presbyterian parsons in search of benefices. Murray was one of "the inheritors of that unfulfilled renown." After the solemn intimation that he would do nothing to sully his father's name, it seems to me strange conduct that he should wantonly change it without any adequate reason. From "Islaford" I quote this couplet—

"Oh! shun deception. He, and none but he,
Is truly blest whose life's a verity."

Yet, according to "Q," Man-on bangs himself into a web of sophistry and impudent falsehood, with no chance of extrication. Because Mr W. Walker adopted the myth surely that does not imply infallibility. The old gentleman of the Vatican would scarcely claim it. Mr Walker copied another's mistake, and "Q" is simply perpetuating it.

I am obliged to "Q" for explaining the history of George Murray No. 2, but it complicates matters again—both men born in Aberdeenshire in 1819, both poets and contributors to the local press. Well, if No. 1 represented the advent of No. 2 in the same field, why should he take such an ordinary name? Richard Pigott, after the exposure of the Panell letter frauds, called himself Roland Pon-onby, and Murray might have chosen a romantic name, but he didn't, we are told. By assuming the name of Manson, he was as much entangled as before, for there was another James Manson, a poet and journalist in Glasgow. It's a fine kettle of fish! But the commonsense interpretation of the puzzle is that Manson coming from the north and not the north-east of Scotland, put the "B" in his name to distinguish himself from his Glasgow namesake. Any jury would come to that conclusion.

Again, J. M. Man-on's first publication was in 1852, "The Bible in Schools, a Vindication of the Scottish System of Education." He had evidently studied at Moray House, Edinburgh, the Normal College for Scottish Schoolmasters, and never in our University. Well, two years after, in 1854, Murray's verses appear in "The Aberdeenshire Lintie," but with no indication that Murray had changed his name. Probably Murray was in Aberdeen then. I do not know, for I was in Edinburgh.

During all his journalistic career he was "James B. Manson," both in Newcastle and Edinburgh. The Bolivar inset was a Newcastle fabrication. I have shown that before; but any ridiculous or improbable fiction would have been accepted as gospel truth by his enemies in Northumberland. I presume that it was only after his death in 1868 that the legend of his

being also Murray was put in circulation, first on Tyneside, then it travelled to Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. I saw it first in the "Glasgow Weekly Mail" in 1869, which a Scottish digger gave me when I was editing a paper at Pleasant Creek. I went out into the solitary bush-land to have a quiet stroll, and I was startled on reading an article entitled "The Poet's Album, or Gleanings from the Field of Scottish Song." It was numbered 457. What a pang it gave me that so many articles had been written upon a beloved theme, and this was the first that I had seen. The article was upon Murray, and alleged that he had changed his name to James Bolivar Manson, without giving any reason whatever for the change. I laughed aloud, and the kookaburras ("laughing-jackasses") in the adjacent gum trees joined in unison, and there was a fine caddinnation. "What outrageous nonsense!" I ejaculated. I think Alexander Gregor Murdoch (died 1891) was the writer of "The Poet's Album," as he contributed to that paper, and he did publish a book on Scotia's Minor Minstrels, which I have seen. In 1869 there were few Scottish newspapers to be seen. The "Home News," a monthly, price one shilling, was the paper that was hawked, and bawled about the streets, and the Scottish news was almost nil. That's one of the penalties of exile.

Manson had an encounter with a fiery Frenchman named Count Louis de Mericourt either at Newcastle or Edinburgh, who challenged him a la mort for some disparaging strictures on the French clergy. Manson had the irascible Gaul bound over to keep the peace. In giving his evidence, I am certain that he put no "Bolivar" in his name. The Newcastle free-lances fomented the quarrel, and aided the Count materially.

The late Mr Lewis Kidd, who graduated as a compositor on the "Aberdeen Herald," was employed as sub-editor of the Edinburgh "Daily Review" under Manson, who was chief editor. Kidd had an exceptional advantage in thus knowing his boss's antecedents; but I am not aware if he found Manson to be Aberdonian, or penetrated the mystery which subsequently attached to his name. Manson v. Murray. They were two individuals. That is my opinion still, despite what "Q." has written. Give me the compelling cause for such an absurd change, and I will take it to *avizandum*.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

(To be Continued.)

["Q." to whom the foregoing communication has been shown, writes—

It may be remembered that in contesting "Alba's" conclusion that George Murray and James Bolivar Manson were two separate individuals, I admitted that there were difficulties in the way of identifying Manson with Murray, but maintained that the view that Manson and Murray were one and the same

person was evidently held by contemporaries of Manson, and was a fairly reasonable one. The difficulties are increased by "Alba's" very positive assertions; but if it is impossible to show when or why the personality of George Murray became merged in that of James Bolivar Manson, "Alba's" case must remain weak because he cannot tell us what were Manson's antecedents before he appears on the scene as a schoolmaster in Bannockburn somewhere about the mid-fifties. "Who was Manson?" is, in fact, as pertinent a question as "What became of Murray?" The "Daily Review," in biographising its deceased editor, was hardly likely to be mistaken in saying he was in his forty-ninth year, was a native of the north of Scotland, and graduated at Aberdeen University. These facts correspond with what we know of George Murray; but no James Manson graduated at either King's College or Marischal College at or about the period which would be applicable to the editor, and, so far, we have nothing connecting him with the north of Scotland—except as Murray disguised. I am not disposed to accept the theory that the contemporary view which linked the one man with the other was a pure myth, fabricated in the north of England and too readily swallowed by the credulous. "Alba" and I must just agree to differ; no definite solution of the problem seems now probable.

The fact of there being another George Murray really does not complicate the issue one little bit. The second George Murray, as I said before, was born in Peterhead; and I judge from his memoir that he lived a very quiet and humble life, making shoes during the day and teaching an industrial school at night. By the time that he began corresponding for the local press, George Murray (No. 1) had disappeared from Aberdeenshire, and there is nothing whatever to show, or even to suggest, that the poetical effusions of the Peterhead bard compelled the author of "The Gude Auld Kirk o' Scotland" to look to his laurel—and his name.]

Popular Rhymes of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

St Johnston ere long in the Highlands will be,
And the salt water scarcely will reach to
Dumdee;
Sea-covered Drumly will then be dry land,
And the Bell Rock as high as the Ailsa will stand.

St Johnston is an old name for Perth, and Drumly is a great sandbank near the opening of the Firth of Tay. It is probable that this rhyme originated from appearances, which indicate that the Cause of Gowrie at one time formed an estuary of the sea, and to the belief that the sea had receded therefrom. If a still greater recession took place, the result would

certainly be as above described. Geological ideas have, however, changed since then, and the opinion now is that we owe the presence of the Carso of Gowrie, not to a recession of the sea, but to an upheaval of the land. It therefore seems likely that if the prophesy is to be fulfilled it must be by the latter agency.

Bonny Munross will be a moss
When Brechin's a burgh toon;
And Forfar will be Forfar still
When Dundee's a' dung doon.

So Thomas the Rhymer is reputed to have prophesied. It cannot be denied that Dundee and Montrose are exposed to more danger of demolition than Brechin and Forfar. Situated on the coast, both might be bombarded by the descent of a hostile fleet, while the inland towns remained uninjured. Such at least seems to be the idea underlying the prophesy.

Between the Sidlaws and the sea
Pest or plague shall never be.

In 1645 a terrible pest, or plague, swept over almost the whole of Scotland, yet the part "between the Sidlaws and the sea" remained unaffected by it, though surrounded by its ravages. Probably this circumstance gave rise to the belief embodied in the above couplet, which is presumably correct, for the pest does not appear to have again visited Scotland. This malady seems to have been the same that wrought such devastation in London in 1665, and it seems rather remarkable that on this occasion it did not spread to the northern part of the kingdom. Although the date of the tragic fate of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray is sometimes given as 1665, there is good reason to believe that their death occurred in 1645.

Long, lost, and weary plays Jammie Tyrie
Beneath the barns o' Dickmont Law.

Among the caves at Arbroath is one known as the Forbidden Cave. According to tradition a piper and his wife, on their way home from a wedding, and possibly imbued with that quality known as "Dutch courage," entered this cave, the former briskly playing a tune. Next morning the sound of the musician's drones were heard at a distance of more than a mile from the cave's mouth, viz., at Dickmont Law. At the same time his wife was heard dolorously repeating the lines quoted above. For several successive nights the sound of the pipes were heard, but finally they ceased, and the musician and his wife were never more heard of. Traditions similar to the above are common to many parts of Scotland.

There's the Brownie o' Ba'quharn,
An' the Ghaist o' Brandiedien;
But o' a' the places i' the parish
The Deil burns up the Vayne.

These lines embody some of the superstitions once prevalent in the parish of Ferrie. The ghost of Brandiedien and the Brownie of Baquharn were one and the same. In Brandie-

den stood a house, or fortalice, the owner of which treated his vassals with great severity. One of these having offended his master was thrown into a dungeon, pending his execution. His death, however, occurred before his sentence was carried into effect, and he was buried in a secluded spot between the castle and Baquharn. Then did the tyrant laird begin to "dree his weird." Peace of mind left him, no servants would stay with him, doors and windows flew open at all times and seasons, and hideous yells sounded through the whole house, night and day. Ultimately the laird became despondent, and died suddenly and mysteriously. This did not, however, diminish the activity of the vassal's spirit, though it diverted its energies into other channels. The "ghaist" became a "brownie," assuming the character and duties of a menial, doing many useful and meritorious services. Nevertheless, he was wholesomely feared, so much so, indeed, that when a farmer's wife was seized with the pains of travail no one could be got to go for the required assistance. The brownie, however, realised the seriousness of the situation, and going to the stable, saddled the best horse, and set off for the "howdie." He duly got that useful personage mounted behind him, with an arm round his waist to make her seat more secure. When nearing the haunted locality the good dame expressed fears of seeing the brownie. "Wheeshit, ye fule," said her companion, "for waur than ye hae in yer arms this nicht ye winna see." When they reached the farmer's house, he gallantly handed his charge down, at the same time remarking, "I've left the hoose but a'e hauf 'oor; I am a clever loon." The farmer's wife was duly delivered of a son. When this son reached man's estate, and when returning home one dark night, he happened to encounter the brownie. Demanding to know the cause of his wanderings, the brownie confessed the offences of his life, and having thus disburdened himself, disappeared, never to appear again. Some, however, say that he was never again heard of after landing the "mammy wife."

The Castle of Vayne latterly belonged to the Carnegies of Southesk, and was built in a rocky ravine, through which the Nogan tumbles. It was held in evil repute, to which its wild and forbidding aspect doubtless contributed. In fact the Evil One himself was reputed to favour the locality. When the Carnegies took their final departure—probably after the defeat at Sheriffmuir in 1715, when their lands were forfeited, and Southesk had to fly to France—a large quantity of the family plate and money was thrown into a deep dungeon, believed to be below an arched cellar or vault. This dungeon has often been searched for, but only once discovered. When the fortunate (?) personage who found it was about to descend through the opening into the dungeon in search of the treasure, an uncouth monster, in the shape of a horned ox, forcibly thrust him from the mouth of the yawning gulf, and disappeared through the wall in a

blaze of fire. The hole made by his exit is still pointed out. Before the terrified treasure-seeker had recovered his scattered senses, the entrance to the dungeon had again closed up, and has never since been found.

DAVID GREWAR, F.S.A., Scot.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

350. Hecklerwick, James, Farmer Poet.—Born Newtyle, he was of a literary turn and seems to have cultivated the muse as well as his small Angus farm, for early in the nineteenth century he published a volume of verse entitled "The Illiterate Muse." He is biographed in "Bards of Angus," and it is noticed there as an interesting fact, that with the view of providing funds to enable their father to publish his poetical lucubrations, two of his sons enlisted for the sake of the bounty, which they handed over to their parent—an incident probably unique in the annals of literature.

351. Henderson, Frank, M.P., Liberal Politician.—A native of Dundee and born in 1835. He became a merchant in Dundee, and at the general election of 1880 was chosen to represent his native town in the British Parliament. He did not seek re-election in 1885.

352. Henderson, John, Distinguished Architect.—A native of Brechin and born in 1804. He became known as an authority on Gothic architecture. For a list of his works see his life in the "Dictionary of National Biography." He died in 1862.

353. Henderson, Thomas, Professor of Astronomy.—Born in Dundee in 1798, he was appointed in 1831 Director of the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, where he made observations which enabled him to settle the paradox of Contauric, the nearest fixed star to our system. Compelled by ill-health, he returned to Scotland in 1833, and was appointed Astronomer Royal and Professor of Astronomy in Edinburgh University. During his tenure of these posts, he published annually an account of his observations under the title "Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh." He died in 1844.

354. Hendry, John, W.S., Author of the Law of Conveyancing.—He was born in Brechin in 1833, and has become known somewhat favourably as a legal authority by a volume published in 1859 entitled "A Manual of Con-

veyancing." This volume was so highly valued by the profession that it was revised after its author's death by Mr John T. Mowbray, and issued in a new edition in 1867. Mr Hendry also published a learned volume entitled "Styles of Deeds and instruments in accordance with the Titles to Land (Scotland) Acts 1858 and 1860," with notes on the completion of titles under the Acts and an appendix containing the statutes. This volume also reached a second edition in 1862. Mr Hendry died 1883.

355. Henry, David, C.E., of Ardrossan, Engineer.—A native of Careston. He was well known in the first half of the nineteenth century as a civil engineer, and was much employed both in England and in the south of Scotland. On account of his reputation, when the locks of the Aberdeenshire Canal were found insufficient he was called in to remedy the defect, and superintended the work of construction. He flourished in 1836.

356. Herald, Alexander, Minor Poet.—The postmaster in the parish of Guthrie, he was born in 1810 and died in 1863. He published a volume of verse in 1845 entitled "Amusements of Solitude." He is noticed in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

357. Hill, Alexander, Minor Poet.—"A member of the old race of bards," in 1817 he published a pamphlet of rhymes entitled "The Political Dispute, or Kirk and State affairs debated by two Knights belonging to the Order of the Awl and the Thimble. A Poem! By Gaffer Grindstone, Esq., of Hunger-him Out, etc." He was a saddler to trade himself, but his brother was proprietor of the "Dundee Courier." He is noticed in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

857. GENERAL PATRICK DUFF OF CARNOUSIE.—General Patrick Duff, of the East India Company's service, who died 1803, was succeeded in the estate of Carnousie by his eldest son Patrick, born 1797, died 1825, buried in Banff. He married Penelope Gordon of Aberdour in 1818, and two sons and a daughter were born to them—a son in 1821, a daughter in 1824, and a posthumous son in 1825. Penelope Gordon subsequently married David Scott, Threshie, but it is not known what became of the three Duff children. Can any reader give any clue as to their subsequent careers or deaths?

A. N. T.
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858. ANTHONY M'TIER OF DURRIS.—In connection with the recent visit of the Arboricultural Society to Deeside it was stated that Mr M'Tier had been a partner in the East India Company. In a marginal note on a Deeside guide book Rev. James Duirs, minister of Durrus, says that he was an Indian judge. An old lady once resident in the M'Tier family believed from the statement of a fellow-servant, who had been a soldier in India, that the laird was head of the police in Calcutta. It is, possible, of course, that he filled more than one of these three positions, but surely it might be possible to find out the exact truth about one who was known to many people still alive.

A. M.

Answers.

855. NEW PITSLIGO. — This village was founded by Sir William Forbes, Bart. of Pitsligo, on 12th September, 1787. For interesting notes see Pratt's "Buchan" (Revised Edition), pp. 192-93.

L. L.

856. JAMES BURNETT OF COUNTESSEWELLS.—James Burnett referred to married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant of Dalvey, Bart. He died 5th July, 1782, Mrs Burnett surviving till 1st January, 1831.

R.

No. 224.—August 2, 1912.

"Buchan" and "Formartine."

A correspondent having asked us to specify the distinction between "Buchan" and "Formartine," and state their respective boundaries, we cannot do better than furnish him with a variety of definitions, culled from various sources more or less authoritative:—

BUCHAN.

Buchan, the north-east district of Aberdeenshire, lying between the Ythan and the Deveron.—"Chambers's Encyclopedia" (1861, Edition).

Buchan, a district of N.E. Aberdeenshire. It originally extended from the Don to the Deveron; it afterwards was curtailed by detaching from it the district of Formartine; and it now extends from the Ythan to the Deveron, or includes all the parts of Aberdeenshire N. and N.E. of the Ythan; but it is obscurely bounded over the few miles, in the N.W., between the sources of the Ythan and the course of the Deveron.—"Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland" (New edition, 1893).

In an MS. in the Advocates' Library, supposed to have been written by Lady Anne Drummond, daughter of James, Earl of Perth, and Countess of John, eleventh Earl of Erroll, about the year 1680, it is said—"All that country in old times was called Buchan which lyeth betwixt the river Don and Diveran. . . . But now, generally, what is betwixt Don and Ythan is called Formartine; and that only hath the name of Buchan which is found betwixt Ythan and Diveran."

As Scotland is divided into shires, so Aberdeenshire is subdivided in several tracts of land, known by different names, viz.—Marr, Formartine, Buchan, and Garioch. . . . Formartine, situate between Don and Ithian, hath eight miles of sea coast; and for its western boundary it hath Garioch. Buchan, lying beneath Ithian, hath twenty miles of sea coast; Formartine to the west; and, near Turref, is watered by the river Deveron.—"Description of Aberdeenshire," by Sir Samuel Forbes of Foveran (1716-1717).

Buchan is practically commensurate with what, in ancient times, was an earldom; it is that portion of the county of Aberdeen over which the jurisdiction of the Earl of Buchan extended. Aberdeenshire was divided into 'two distinct counties or earldoms—Mar and Buchan: the former comprising Garioch and Strathbogie in addition to the divisions of Mar proper, the latter including the thanedoms of Formartine and Belhelvie. Buchan in those days virtually extended from the Don to the Deveron, but when the district of Formartine was taken out of it and formed into a separate thanage, the Ythan became its southern limit.—"Buchan,"

by the Rev. John B. Pratt, LL.D. (Revised edition, 1901).

Buchan comprises the following parishes, which may be classified as the outer and the inner parishes respectively. Commencing at the mouth of the Ythan, and passing along the eastern border, the outer parishes are Forvie—overblown with sand, and the name as a parish almost forgotten—Slains, Cruden, and Peterhead; on the north-east and north, St Fergus, Crimond, Lomnay, Rathen, Fraserburgh, Pittsligo, Aberdour, and Gamrie, which extends to the Deveron; on the western border, and between the Deveron and the Ythan, part of Forglen, including its church, King-Edward, and Turriff; and on the south-west and southern border, lying along the north-east bank of the Ythan, part of Auchterless, with its church; part of Fyvie, with its church; part of Methlick, part of Tarves, part of Ellon with its church, and part of Logie-Buchan. The inner parishes are Longside, Old Deer, New Deer, Strichen, Tyrie, and Monquhitter. Buchan, however, is now ordinarily regarded as comprising sixteen parishes—Aberdour, Crimond, Fraserburgh, Longside, Lomnay, New Deer, Old Deer, Peterhead, Pittsligo, Rathen, St Fergus, Strichen, and Tyrie, constituting the Presbytery of Deer; and Cruden, Ellon, and Slains, in the Presbytery of Ellon. A number of quoad sacra parishes have been formed out of some of these parishes in recent years, including—Ardallie, Blackhill, Boddam, West Fraserburgh, Inverallochy, Kininmonth, Maud, New Pittsligo, East Peterhead, and Savoch. Territorially reckoned, and following the boundary line of the Ythan, Buchan also embraces portions of the parishes of Logie-Buchan, Methlick, and Tarves—"Buchan," by the Rev. John B. Pratt, LL.D. (Revised Edition, 1901.)

What is Modern Buchan? What extent of territory in the north-east of Scotland is named Buchan? Quite briefly and generally, Buchan is the north-east corner of Aberdeenshire, and is bounded on the west by the Deveron and the Ythan. [Follow descriptions from Pratt's "Buchan," revised edition.] Ancient Buchan included what is now modern Buchan, and also Formartine. Probably, in more remote times, parts of ancient Moray and Mar were included in the Mortuath. Aberdeenshire was formed out of the two earldoms, Mar and Buchan. Ancient Mar included the Garioch and Strathbogie, while ancient Buchan included the thanedoms of Belhelvie and Formartine. On the disappearance of the feudal system we find Aberdeenshire divided into five districts—Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, Formartine, and Buchan. The two latter districts, taken together, are usually spoken of as East Aberdeenshire.—"The Book of Buchan" (Peterhead, 1910).

FORMARTINE.

Formartine, a central district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the N.E. by Buchan, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Aberdeen, on the S.W. by Garioch, on the N.W.

by Strathbogie. It comprises all the seaboard from the Ythan to the Don; extends up the N. side of the Ythan's basin and past Turriff to the Deveron; is separated by a ridge of low hills, near Oldmeldrum, from Garioch; and has an area of about 280 square miles. — "Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland."

The Thanages come in between the tribal organisation and the Normal feudal system. They arose out of the Celtic system, and, disappeared in the Norman, after the confusions created by the great war of independence. The Thanage of Fermartyn extended from the Thanage of Conveth, which was co-extensive with the parish of Inverkeithney, to the eastern seaboard between the Ythan and the Don. The principal seat of the Thanage was Fyvie Castle, which, with the parish church, the lands of Gight and Monkshill, etc., being on the north bank of the Ythan, are now included in the district of Buchan.

The district of Formartine was formed after the war of independence; but there is no date of its formation, and no note of its boundaries. It includes the larger portion of the Thanage of Fermartyn, the smaller Thanage of Belhelvie co-extensive with the parish of that name, the northern portion, including Kinkell Church, of the great and important Thanage of Kintore. It includes also the ancient royalty of Fren-draught, commonly called "the Kingdom of Fergue," and the baronies of Lessendrum and Drumblade.

According to an old writer in the "View of the Diocese," the district of Formartine is about thirty miles round. Its parishes may be divided into such outer ones as lie on the border, and such inner ones as lie in the middle of the district. The outer parishes are part of Okmachar, Newmachar, Fintray, part of Kinkell (this being part of the Thanage of Kintore) with its church, part of Monkeggie, part of Bourtie, part of Bethelnie, part of Fyvie, part of Auchterless, the parishes of Fergue and Drumblade. Here Formartine ends as it were in a point, so that in going round it, we must turn back through the four last-named parishes, till descending along the Ythan we find part of Methlick with its church, part of Ellon, part of Tarves with its church, Logie-Buchan with its present church; also Foveran, which has between it and Okmachar the parish of Belhelvie. There is only one inner parish, that of Udney.

Another writer, Sir Samuel Forbes of Foveran, thus describes Formartine:—"But whatever land lies between the rivers Ythan and the Don, one hears called by the name of Formartine among the inhabitants, 'who disdain to consider themselves as belonging to Buchan.' There is no town in Formartine, for Aberdeen being in the neighbourhood intercepts all traffic. But if the nature of the soil or the genius of the inhabitants be taken into account, it is worthy of consideration, and inferior to none of its neighbours. To most of them it is superior in the number of its inhabitants, the richness of its soil, the number of its castles and villas, its

amenity, the refinement and culture of its manners."—"The Thanage of Fermartyn," by Rev. William Temple (Aberdeen, 1894).

The House of Gight stands on the brink of a stupendous rocky eminence, and overlooks a scene of incomparable beauty. The Ythan courses down the heart of the ravine beneath. On the right, or Buchan, side are the Braes of Gight; on the left the Braes of Formartine, sometimes called the Braes of Haddo or of Blairfowl. The castle or House of Gight is a complete ruin. Sir Andrew Leith Hay calls it the Tower of Formartine, but as it is within the district of Buchan, and separated by the Ythan from the district of Formartine, we regret to see this inappropriate appellation applied to it—Pratt's "Buchan" (3rd edition, 1870).

Aberdeenshire at a remote period seems to have composed two distinct counties or earldoms, viz., Marr and Buchan; the former comprehending the divisions of Marr proper, Garioch and Strathboggie; and the latter including the thanedoms of Formartin and Belhelvie, which were united in a political connexion with the territory, and subject to the jurisdiction of the earls of Buchan. But when the feudal system was generally established, and when it became expedient to unite several earldoms under the jurisdiction of one sheriff or judge, appointed by the sovereign, all the divisions were included in the general name of the County of Aberdeen. From that period Aberdeenshire has been considered as composed of five divisions, viz., Marr, Formartin, Buchan, Garioch, and Strathboggie.

* * * * *

The second division of the county is called Formartin. It anciently consisted of two thanedoms, Formartin, properly so called, and Belhelvie. The latter extended from the Don to the Ythan, about 12 miles along the coast, and five or six miles inland. The former reached from the boundaries of Strathboggie to Belhelvie, and was more than thrice as extensive as the latter. Both were subject to the earl of Buchan, till Formartin, including Belhelvie, became a principal division of the county. Separated from Marr by the Don, and from Buchan by the Ythan, for the first 10 miles from the sea-coast, it then crosses the Ythan, and extends to the banks of the Deveron by Turriff, where it is also separated both from the division of Buchan and the county of Banff. Towards the north-west it reaches the division of Strathboggie; and on the west and south-west it is separated from the division of Garioch by a number of bounding hills, which reach from Fintray, within 10 miles of the sea-coast, to the upper part of the parish of Fergue, about 24 miles into the interior part of the county.

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The third division of the county (and that which by an old charter of K. Robert Bruce appears to have been once a county by itself) is Buchan. Next to Marr it is the largest or most extensive; and since the introduction of the new husbandry it has become the most

valuable. This division was anciently an earldom; and during the prevalence of the feudal system its earls were very powerful. They kept their courts at Ellon as being most central both for Buchan and Formartin. These earls possessed very great estates both in Buchan and Formartin, and were too powerful subjects in a small kingdom; till the forfeiture of the Cummines occasioned their estates to be partitioned amongst adherents of King Robert Bruce in 1309.—"A General View of the Agriculture of Aberdeenshire," by Dr George Skene Keith (Aberdeen, 1811.).

Rundale.

Rundale was an ancient tenure of land in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands, under which the property of one owner was scattered in detached pieces about the estate of his tribe or clan. Runrig and Changelale were two variations of this system. Under the former the land was so divided that alternate "rigs" or strips belonged to the same owner; under the latter the portions of the common estate allotted to individuals were periodically changed amongst the members of the partnership.

The system springs from the days of collective ownership or occupation, when all the lands of a village belonged to all its inhabitants, and each individual had a right, not to a particular piece for ever, but to the use of a share in the common property for a certain time. Either to insure a just division of the land, when mensuration and arithmetic were classed with the black arts, or to prevent one man securing all the best lands, it was customary to give each man his share in every acre as it was ploughed up, or, dividing the land into three classes according to their fertility, to assign a portion to individuals in each of them. The rundale tenure may be compared with the system in vogue amongst the Anglo-Saxons before the introduction of intensive cultivation, and to the customs of the early Welsh. As a rule, it was only the arable fields and meadows that were treated in this way; the pasture and waste of the community were held in common. Arthur Young found the rundale and changelale systems exceedingly wide-spread throughout Ireland. As a rule, a farm of 100 acres would be held by four or five families. The holdings were only separated by balks of grass, and as a consequence all the evils of the English "open field" culture were prevalent. In Ireland the system seems to have hardly died out yet. In the Scottish Highlands much the same tenure existed, and though by the statute of 1695, c. 23, any one partner was enabled to force a division of the lands, it seems to have lasted until fifty years ago.—Palgrave's "Dictionary of Political Economy."

The Gregor Family.

"On the 24th June, [1912], at 'La Casita,' Flishing, Falmouth, Georgiana Mary Gregor, daughter of the late Gordon William Francis Gregor, Esquire, of Trewarthenick, Cornwall."

This announcement in the "Times" probably interested nobody in the north, and yet it is of some interest to northern genealogists.

The deceased lady's father, entered in Walford's "County Families," 1860, as "Gregor-Gordon, William Francis," was a son of Thomas Booker, 53rd Regiment, by Lady Catherine Gordon, youngest daughter of Cosmo, third Duke of Gordon. He entered the army in 1806, serving in the Peninsula, and became a captain in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He married Loveday Sarah, daughter of Francis Glanville, and she succeeded in 1825 to the estates of Miss Gregor of Trewarthenick, when she and her husband took the name of Gregor. They had Francis Glanville Gregor, born 1816, and d.s.p., and three daughters, including Jane Frances (who succeeded to the Trewarthenick estates), and who married, 25th September, 1849, Sir Paul William Molesworth, tenth baronet (1821-89); and Georgiana, who has just died.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Popular Rhymes of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

A' tho men o' Waterstone!
Come here! come here!

Almost opposite Wayne Castle is the Deil's Howe, a small hollow in the middle of a moor, from which it is averred large lumps of earth have been thrown to a great distance without any visible cause. A little east of the castle, by the side of the Noran, is a large conglomerate sandstone, bearing a deep indentation, resembling the hoof of a large horse, with but one caulker on the heel. This is known as Kelpie's Footmark, and was believed to have been caused by his step, when bounding among the rocks. Near Waterstone was a very deceptive ford, the clearness of the water leading many to miscalculate its depth. Often Kelpie would try to lure victims to their doom by imitating the cry of drowning persons in the vicinity of the ford. This at first caused the good people of Waterstone considerable annoyance, but they latterly got acquainted with the ruse, and heeded not the cries. Kelpie was, however, equal to the occasion, for when any unfortunate person who ventured into the treacherous water was actually drowning he kept shouting the words of the above lines, well knowing that while doing so no one would approach the ford, and that his victims would be left to their fate.

Sair back and sair bones
Carryin' the kirk o' St Vigean's stanes.

The church of St Vigean's, near Arbroath, is situated on the top of a small eminence, and

this necessitated considerable labour in conveying thereto the necessary building materials. Tradition has it that the services of a kelpie were, much against his will, enlisted into the work, and the unwonted labour caused him to give utterance to the above plaint. How the kelpie came to be thus employed is not stated, but it was believed, that if a bridle could be placed on his head, while in the shape of a horse, he could be made the slave of humanity. If, however, the bridle was at any time removed, that moment witnessed the kelpie's liberation. Probably it was owing to his being so bridled that the creature was got to convey stones to the building in question. A story to this effect is related of the building of the farm of Stone of Morphee, in Kincardineshire. Another tradition is that the church of St Vigean's is built over a fathomless lake, and that it was only prevented from tumbling into it by having its foundation rendered secure by bars of iron. It was also believed that at the first communion celebrated within it, the whole fabric would collapse, and submerge into the lake. So firmly was this belief imbedded in the minds of the people, that on the day on which the institution of the Sacrament was first observed in it, hundreds gathered at a safe distance, and eagerly watched for the disappearance of the church, which, needless to say, did not take place.

Found down in the bog
Where 'twill neither shake nor shog,
And there ye'll find a haven
On the banks o' the Leven.

and,

Found even down into the bog,
Where 'twill neither shake nor shog.

These rhymes refer to the building of the Castle of Finhaven, about five miles from Forfar. It may be remarked that the "find a haven" of the one rhyme and the "found even" of the other have by some been ascribed as the origin of the name "Finhaven." According to tradition, the building of Finhaven Castle was begun on an eminence between 500 feet and 600 feet higher than the site on which it was finally erected. For some unexplained reason, some supernatural agency had objections to the castle being built on the site selected. The method taken by these beings to ensure compliance with their will was effective, for whatever work was done by the masons during the day was demolished during the night. To prevent this a nocturnal watch was set, but the watchers were almost frightened to death when at midnight, amid the noise of tumbling walls, a fiendish voice was heard repeating one or other of the above rhymes. The hint thus given was taken, and the castle erected "down into the bog." Even there, however, the foundation ultimately proved none too secure. Finhaven latterly passed from the Lindsays to the Carnegies, and one fine summer day the lady, after having spread the table with the best of viands, went out and along the avenue to meet

Carnegie, who was returning home from some absence. As the lady approached the gate, the walls of the house where the table was spread rent in twain, throwing everything into utter ruin. This catastrophe was found to be due to a landslip caused by an inundation of the Lemno. The tradition respecting the change of site of the Castle of Finhaven is undoubtedly due to the fact that the place where the fiends are said to have thrown down the building had long before been occupied by a vitrified fort. As its remains could not be rationally accounted for, tradition stepped in and at once supplied the necessary information.

Build not on this enchanted spot
Where man hath neither part nor lot,
But build thee down in yonder bog,
And it will neither shake nor shog.

The above, and the foregoing rhymes, are almost identical, but the latter refers to Glamis Castle. Although, according to records, the present castle was not begun to be built until 1578, even before the existence of written records there was a castle of considerable extent within the parish. Its site was the Hill of Denoon, on which are the remains of a circular stone wall enclosing vestiges of the foundation of a large structure. This place was the favourite haunt of elves and fairies, who when the foundation of the castle was laid could not brook their seclusion being intruded upon by man. One night, therefore, they demolished the work, hurling the stones down into the vale beneath. The builder, however, set to work, and had got the walls a little higher than before when they were again demolished. A third time he assayed the task, and appointed men to watch all night. At first this seemed to prove effectual, for matters went on smoothly, and the castle walls began to rise considerably. One morning, however, he returned to find that a clean sweep of all his work had been made, scarce one stone being left upon another, yet, strange to say, the watchers had been aware of nothing unusual taking place. Next night he kept watch himself, when a wild and fearful voice greeted his ears with the lines quoted, which ultimately led to a fresh site being chosen for the erection of the castle. Doubtless, as in the case of Finhaven, the ruins of the ancient structure were accountable for the tradition. As a matter of fact, many similar legends are current through both Scotland and England. Referring to these E. S. Hartland, F.S.A. says—"In every case the story has arisen long subsequent to the erection of the building, for it professes to account for a situation which is, for some reason, inconvenient or absurd according to the circumstances of the period when the story arose. When the real reason for a given fact is unknown or forgotten, in certain stages of culture a story arises attributing to it a supernatural origin."

DAVID GREW, F.S.A. Scot.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

358. Hillocks, James Inches (Rev.), Congregational Divine and Author.—Born in Lochee, Dundee, 7th April, 1821, he began life as a weaver; but became a teacher in an infant school in Butterburn district, and thence passed into a school in which he taught older pupils. Then having studied pharmacy, he started business as a chemist in Hilltown. His literary tastes, however, soon drew him out of that sphere, and he became editor of a weekly periodical in the city. He next became minister of a Congregational Chapel in Darlington, and having won a prize for an autobiographical essay offered by the Scottish Temperance League, he went to London, where he started mission work among the poor, establishing temperance societies and bands of hope. It was in 1861 that he began work in London, and he laboured there till his death in 1899. In the prosecution of his work he addressed meetings and preached sermons in all parts of the country, so raising money to support his missionary enterprises. He was successful in exposing some shortcomings of officials in London Hospitals, and in that connection came prominently before the public. In the course of his busy life he wrote several volumes and numerous booklets and tracts; his chief work, however, being an autobiographical volume, entitled "Hard Battles for Life and Usefulness." In acknowledgment of his useful labours a pension was bestowed upon him from the Civil List in the year 1885. He died, aged 78, in the year 1899.

359. Hobart, Thomas, M.A. (Rev.), a Prominent Leader in "The Auld Licht Church."—A native of West Muirhead of Logie, Kirriemuir, born in 1826, and brought up in the Auld Licht Kirk there. He was educated for the ministry of the Original Secession Church, graduated, and was ordained to the pastorate of the Carluke congregation of that church in the year 1856, and remained its pastor till his death in 1898. For notes of his life see Alan Reid's "History of Kirriemuir."

360. Hodge, David, a Journalist and author.—He was a native of Dundee, and born in 1833. I have mislaid my notes on this person, and have only to add that he was employed as a journalist, and was long the chief sub-editor of the "Dundee Advertiser," known as an author on angling. He died in 1889.

361. Hodge, David, Journalist.—Son of the foregoing, and also a native of Dundee, like his father, he devoted himself to journalism. Mr Hodge, the popular "Griffin" of the "People's Journal," was a distinguished student of science, and pupil-assistant to Mr Frank Young at the High School before he deserted science for journalism. He was for some time editor of "The College," the students' organ of University College, Dundee. For a number of years he has acted as the London correspondent of "The Glasgow Evening News."

362. Hodgson, David Scott, C.B., Lieutenant-General.—A native of Montrose, he was distinguished by his services in India. I have lost my notes on this gallant officer.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

859. WALLACE FAMILY.—I am very anxious to find the relatives of Thomas Wallace, born in Aberdeen about March 8, 1833. He had one sister named Mary Ann and one brother named Hugh. His father's name was James and his mother's name was Elizabeth Cameron. Mr Wallace went to America at the age of 20, and married a Miss Myers, and died during the Civil War, leaving his widow and three children. Could any correspondent tell me of the whereabouts of Mrs Wallace and family, Mary Ann Wallace, or Hugh Wallace?

A READER.

860. REV. ARCHIBALD NAPIER, MINISTER, MARYCULTER.—Did Mr Napier leave any family?

C.

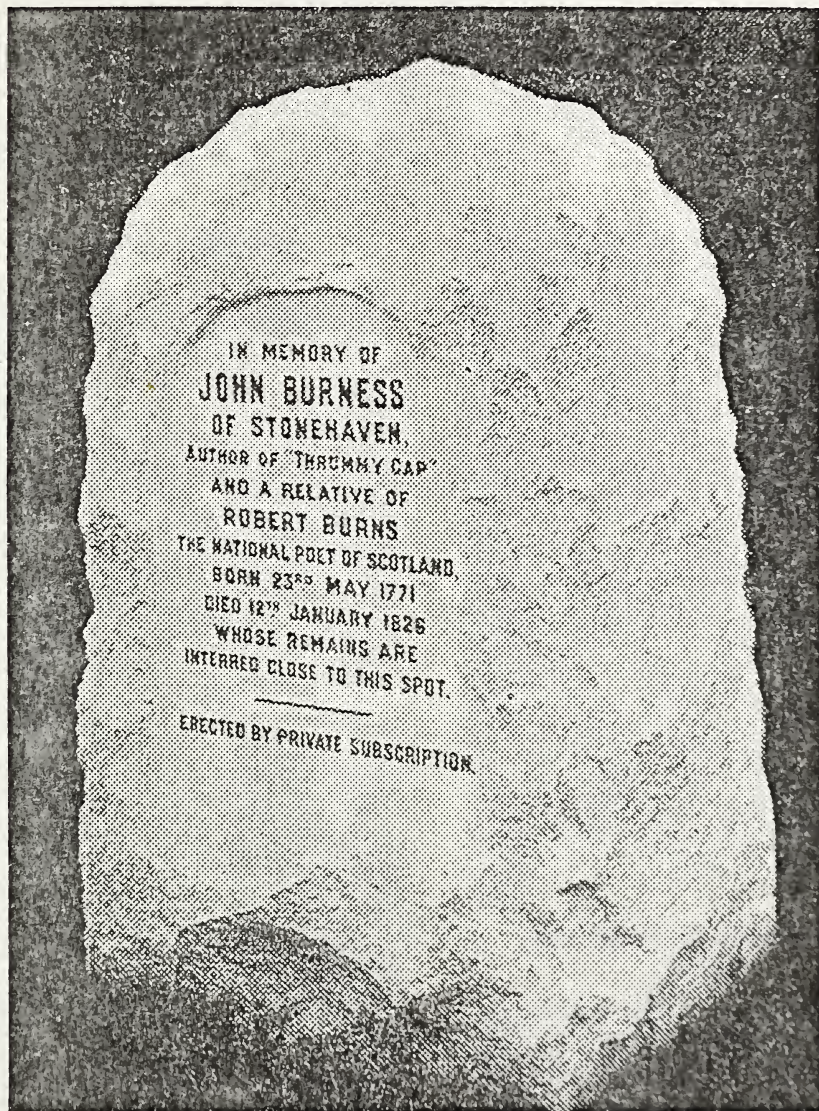
Answers.

858. ANTHONY MACTIER OF DURRIS.—Mr Anthony Mactier, who purchased the estate of Durris in the spring of 1834, at the price of £110,000, was for many years a successful merchant in Madras, India.

R. R.

No. 225.—August 9, 1912.

John Burness ("Thrummy Cap").



[Photo, W. B. Anderson, Aberdeen]

Readers of these columns will remember that on 27th April, 1910, I threw out a hint, in which my literary friend, Mr Alan Reid, F.S.A.Scot, concurred, that a suitable memorial ought to be erected in St Peter's Cemetery, Aberdeen, to perpetuate the memory of John



Burness, author of the well-known poem, "Thrummy Cap," which has delighted thousands of readers. It is now my pleasant duty to place on record that the idea took practical shape, and that following the satisfactory settlement of negotiations as to lair, headstone, and other rights, a worthy memorial has been duly erected. This took place on 27th June, 1912, without any formal ceremony.

The prime mover in the scheme was Mr Nicol Simpson, through Messrs Kinnear and Falconer, solicitors, Stonehaven. This firm communicated with Mr Harvey Hall, advocate, Aberdeen, the agent for the proprietor, Mr Henry William Knight Erskine. It should also be mentioned that the generous donors had the advice and active interest of the cemetery superintendent, Mr James D. Ewing, who possesses good taste.

The monument, which is of a very unique design, was cut by Mr William Taggart, Allenvale Granite Works, Aberdeen. It is of Kemnay granite, and, with the exception of a finely axed sunk panel in the centre, is all of rustic work. The lower part is square, while the top forms a semi-circle. The letters are loaded and easily read.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Celtic Language.

There are many stone circles round graves in Aberdeenshire without traces of metal tools, and there is none on the great sepulchral circles at Stonehenge. Hence we may infer that these circles were set up before 2000 B.C., when the use of metal tools began in Britain. The first inhabitants of the British Isles were called Celts by the Greeks, and we give the name Celtic to the language which they spoke. In process of time the language had broken up into six or seven dialects, differing in the pronunciation and the use of words. Three of these, called the Gaelic group—spoken in England, Scotland, and Ireland—closely resembled one another. The Celtic language is still spoken in some parts of Scotland. Though it is always called Gaelic, the ancient languages of England and Ireland had an equal right to the name. The names of places in the three countries had been given before the language of the Gaelic group began to break up, and I have used Gaelic to denote the ancient language of Great Britain and Ireland.

Originally the names of places in Aberdeenshire had all been Gaelic, and the following coast names show that it was spoken to the very lip of the sea:—Leak Willie, flat rock at a bend in the shore line; Dundarg, red, high promontory; Hole an Dirkie, hole leading into a cave; Inverallochy, mouth of the little burn; Kirk Lakes, smooth flat rocks near a church; Craig Ewen rock frequented by birds; Baby Gowan, cattle-fold; Boddam, ox house; King's Links, head of the Links; Nigg, the bay. The names Collyhill, Mormond, Bowl Road, Delnadamph, Carn a' Mhaim, show resemblance in form and meaning to the Latin words *collis*, *mons*, *bovine*, *dama*, *mamma*, and show that Gaelic and Latin had a common ancestor. Knockespoek, hill of the bishop, and others, show that Gaelic was still spoken when Christianity was introduced in the twelfth century, but there is hardly a trace of its earlier introduction by Columba. Illdestone, priest's stone or prayer stone, in Kincardineshire, indicates that prayers had been made at a stone erected at the grave of a Columban priest.

In East Aberdeenshire there are, of course, many place-names of Scotch and English origin, and the number is increasing. Sometimes

names of Gaelic origin gave place to English names because their meaning in Gaelic had been lost. Coldhomo has been abandoned in the mistaken belief that it meant a cold place. The displacement of Gaelic by Saxon began in England and the Lothians, and probably farther north also, immediately after the departure of the Romans, but there had been a recurrence to Gaelic when Scotland north of the Forth became a kingdom. With the accession of Malcolm Canmore, Gaelic had begun to give place to English. Probably neither he nor his children spoke Gaelic. He was brought up in England. His first wife was a Norwegian, and his second wife, Margaret, was born in Hungary, and brought up in England. The language of the Court in her time had been English, and after her death her sons were taken to England, and probably never learned Gaelic. A lingering fondness for the ancient language of the country is shown by place and personal names which had originally been Gaelic, but having been corrupted into English forms had been retranslated into Gaelic, with no resemblance in meaning or in form to their Gaelic originals. The personal name Duncan had originally been Chnaitil, cattle-fold, which had been corrupted into Whitehill, and subsequently translated into Gaelic by "dun," hill, and "can," white. These had coalesced and produced Duncan. There are also some names which though clearly of Gaelic origin, are not in classical Gaelic form, and are probably late.—Introduction to "Celtic Place-Names in Aberdeenshire" by J. I. M. Macneil, LL.D. (Aberdeen, 1912).

The Bards of Bon-Accord.

(Continued.)

I had to be brief in my remarks upon some of our poets, and consequently what I wrote may lack perspicuity sometimes; but the dates and facts will be found to be right, with one exception—that of the Rev. John Legge, M.A., who was a grandson of Ebenezer Legge, the Huntly saddler. I recently bought the memorial volume of his sermons (1830), and found that it was written by a younger brother, the Rev. James Legge, of Caterham, in Surrey, and not by his uncle, the great Chinese scholar.

The similarity of the names misled me. The reverend gentleman was more of a scientist than a poet, although he did write verses. Sir Frederick McCoy named some fossils found by Mr Legge Cetotolites Leggei. I was in Brighton occasionally assisting a newspaper friend at the time when Mr Legge was pastor of an independent chapel there, and I now regret that I did not hear him preach; but he was known only to his flock, who were devotedly attached to him, and who erected a handsome monument over his remains in the Brighton Cemetery.

With respect to the Rev. John Moir, M.A. I think he obtained that degree at Marischal College in 1766-72 term, as there is a John Moir amongst the number who attained that distinction then, and while there are footnotes about the future careers of such students, his name has none, denoting that he was unknown. It was Dr Johnson's house in Bolt Court (not Dr Johns, as printed) that he had taken; but he must have been deeply disappointed if he imagined that he would acquire money by letting Ursa Major's rooms out to lodgers. John Bull is not built that way; he has no sympathy with literary aspirations. "There is no money in it," is a favourite apophthegm of theirs. We have a case in point here in the city of Ballarat. Thirty years ago or more it was determined at a public meeting there—for I was in the vicinity at the time—to erect statues to the poets of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Scots were first with a statue of Burns, and afterwards one of Wallace; the Irish followed suit with a statue of Tom Moore and another of Peter Lalor, of Eureka Stockade fame. But the Shakespeare statue has not been erected yet, and probably never will be. Further comment is superfluous; but if their statue had been up first there would have been rancorous and even vitriolic comments upon the Scaveth and Hiris's. "Der shabbyy Angkleesh!" as the Germans say.

Regarding Dr Mavor, I regret to write that I have a note upon his son, the Rev. John Mavor, taken from the "Gentleman's Magazine," to the effect that he was born in 1735, educated at Oxford University, Fellow of Lincoln College, and lecturer in Greek there. He was rector of Hadleigh, in Essex, in 1823; but he must have lived extravagantly, too much after the English fashion, for he was confined in Oxford Jail for debt in 1843, and died there, after ten years' detention, on the 19th June, 1853. Another instance of the sons of successful Scotsmen in England turning out to be thriftless wastrels and life-long failures.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

The Family of Gourdon-Genouillac.

Much remains to be done to trace the branches of the Gordon family in France. The subject is peculiarly interesting to readers of these pages, for it was to the "Aberdeen Journal" that C. A. Gordon (Captain Andrew

Gordon), the author of the "Concise History of the Antient and Illustrious House of Gordon" requested information to be sent in 1744. The "Concise History" is notable for its treatment of Gordon families in France, notably the Counts of Gordon, Gordon d'Eglisiere and others.

One wonders whether the family of Gourdon de Genouillac was also of Scots origin. The curious will find an account of it in Mailhot's "Dictionnaire de la Noblesse Francaise" (vol. ii.). Meantime readers may be interested in the history of two of its members as stated (i) French) in Pinard's rare "Chronologie Historique-Militaire."

Jean-Paul Ricard de Gourdon-Genouillac, Comte de Vaillac. Born, May 12, 1621. Died, January 18, 1681.

He served in his father's regiment, until he was made chief of camp (Mestre de camp) at his death, by commission of October 10, 1645. He was at the Siege of Lerida in 1646; at the second siege of that place, at the taking of Ager, at the raising of the siege of Constantin by the enemy in 1647, at the siege and taking of Tortosa in 1648, at the relief of Barcelona in 1649.

He was made Marshal of Camp, by brevet of May 28, 1650. Given a company of Light-Horse by commission of June 3. Employed in the army of Catalonia, he served under the Duc de Mercœur, who kept him on the defensive, as also in 1651. He was in Guyenne in 1653.

Created Lieutenant-General of the King's armies by authority of June 16, 1655. Employed in the Italian army, under Prince Thomas, he relieved Reggio, served at the siege of Pavia, which was raised after fifty days' attack.

He obtained the post of first equerry of Monsieur by provisions of July 7, 1656. His regiment was disbanded on the 18th August, 1661. He was made Knight of the King's Orders (Chevalier des Ordres du Roi) on December 31. He was Knight of honour to the Duchess of Orleans when he died. (Pinard's "Chronologie," iv., 206.)

Francois de Ricard de Gourdon-Genouillac, Comte de Vaillac. Died June 22, 1707, aged fifty-five.

Raised by commission of August 9, 1671, a company in the cavalry regiment of Caraclo (afterwards Lauzier). Made the Dutch campaign in 1672, passed the winter and the following campaign under M. de Luxembourg in the province of Utrecht. Fought at Senef in 1674. Covered the sieges of Dinant, of Huy and Limbourg in 1675. Became Major of his regiment by brevet of November 20 of that year. Took part in the defence of Maestricht in 1676, and dwelt there until the peace.

Lauzier's regiment having been discharged on August 8, 1679, the Comte de Vaillac was incorporated with his company into the Orleans Cavalry Regiment, by an order of the 15th. He served in the camp commanded by the Comte de Montberon in 1680, in the camp of Haute-Alsace in 1681, in the camp of Artois



in 1682, at the Siege of Courtria, at the taking of Dixmunde in 1685.

He passed with his company into the regiment of Loubaria at the time of its reinstatement on January 15, 1684, and became the first Captain. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel by commission of February 20, 1686, and on the 3rd September obtained a commission, giving him the rank of head of the Cavalry Camp (Mestre de camp de Cavalerie).

He served in Flanders in 1689. Fought at Valcourt, and raised a cavalry regiment of his name by commission of October 25.

He was with his regiment at the Siege of Mons in 1691, at the Siege of Namur, at the battle of Steenkerk, at the bombardment of Charleroy in 1692, at the Siege of Huy, at the battle of Neerwinde, at the Siege of Charleroy in 1693, in the army of Flanders in 1694, at the bombardment of Brussels in 1695.

Brevetted Brigadier on January 3, 1696, he served in the army of Flanders (L'armee de Flandre), where he beat the enemy in a foray—in the army of Lys, which be-sieged Ath in 1697.

His regiment was discharged by order of December 23, 1698. He reinstated it by Letters of February 10, 1701. Was employed in the army of Flanders by Letters of June 6, 1701, and April 21, 1702. He contributed that year to the defeat of the Dutch, and commanded during the winter in the Waes country, by order of November 16. Brevetted Marshal of Camp on December 23, he resigned his regiment.

Employed in the German army in 1703, he served at the siege and taking of Brisack. Told off after this siege, under the order of the Marquis de Courttebonne, he contributed to the taking of Neustaat, where 1200 prisoners of war were taken, three standards, 600 horses, and all the baggage. He alone seized the guardhouse (poste) of Marientrautl marched immediately to the Siege of Landau, fought at Spira. The following year he was at the battle of Hochstett under Marshall du Tallart. He was created Lieutenant-General of the King's armies, by authority (pouvoir) of October 26.

He was in the Rhine army under Marshal de Marchin in 1705; under Marshal de Villars in 1706. He died the next year. (Pinard's "Chronologie," iv., 608.)

J. M. BULLOCH.

Aberdeenshire Families.

In the catalogue just issued by Pickering and Chatto, the following documents and prints relative to Aberdeenshire families and their estates are offered for sale at the prices stated:—

14298 Unto the Rt. Hon. the Lds. of Council and Session, the Petition of Alexander Irvine, Son of John Irvine, an Infant, and his ed. Father, his Administrator in Law, Pursuer; against Alexander Ramsay, Son of Charles Ramsay, Merchant in Montrose, Defender, 27th November, 1752. 29 pp. Answers for

Alexander Ramsay Irvine of Saphock, Defender, to the Petition of Alexander Irvine, Son to John Irvine, Writer in the Chancery Office, and his Father as Administrator in Law, Pursuers. Dec. 19, 1752. 40 pp., 4to, sewn, 5s.

Relating to the estate of Alexander Irvine of Saphock.

14299 Alexander Ramsay-Irvine of Saphock, Esq., Applt.;—Alexander Irvine, Son of John Irvine, an Infant, by the said John Irvine, his Administrator in Law, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Bahmain, Bart., and Christian Keith widow, Resp's. 'The Applt's and Resp's' Cases. Heard at the House of Lords, 10th December, 1753. Folio, 8 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 5s.

Relating to the lands of Alexander Irvine, deceased, of Saphock and Knapperney.

14445 Unto the Rt. Hon. the Lds. of Council and Session, the Claim of Alexander Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, of and unto the Lands and Estate of Pitsligo, and others herein particularly after mentioned. Made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the twentieth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for vesting in his Majesty the Estates of certain Traitors, and for more effectually discovering the same, and applying the Produce thereof to the Use of his Majesty, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful Debts and Claims thereupon, December 14, 1748. 8 pp. Condescendence and Production of Writings for Alexander Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, wherein he is so designed. June 19, 1749. 6 pp.—Information for Alexander Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, Claimant; against His Majesty's Advocate, Resp. November 3, 1749. 23 pp. and Appendix. 7 pp.—Remarks for Alexander Lord Forbes at Pitsligo, upon the Information for His Majesty's Advocate. November 14, 1749. 6 pp., 4to, sewn, 7s 6d.

14446 Information for Mrs Jean Maria Forbes, eldest Daughter of the deceased William Lord Forbes and Spouse of Captain James Dundass younger, of Dundass, and Mrs Elizabeth Forbes, also Daughter of the deceased William Lord Forbes, and Spouse to Doctor John Gregory, Physician in Aberdeen, and the said Captain Dundass and Doctor Gregory, for their respective Interests, Pursuers; against James Lord Forbes, Defender. Jan. 17, 1755. 30 pp.—Abstract of the Contract of Marriage betwixt William Lord Forbes and Dorothy Dale. 8 pp.—Information for James Lord Forbes, Defender; against Mrs Jean-Maria and Elizabeth Forbeses, Daughters of the deceased William Lord Forbes, and Capt. James Dundass, younger of Dundass, and Dr. John Gregory, Physician in Aberdeen, their Husbands, for their Interests, Pursuers. January 21, 1755. 32 pp., 4to, sewn, 5s.

Relative to Estate of William Lord Forbes.

14447 Mrs Jean Maria Forbes, eldest Daughter of the deceased William Lord Forbes, and

Wife of Capt. James Dundas, younger, of Dundas, and Elizabeth Forbes, also Daughter of the deceased William Lord Forbes, and Wife of Dr. John Gregory, Physician in Aberdeen, and the said Captain Dundas and Dr. Gregory, for their respective Interests, Aplnts.; James Lord Forbes, Resp. The Aplnts.'s and Resp.'s Cases. Heard at the Hse. of Lords, Friday, 23rd January, 1756. Folio, 8 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 5s.

Relative to the land and lordship of Forbes.

14449 His Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, Aplnt.; John Forbes, Esq., eldest son of Alexander, late Lord Pittligo, Resp. The Aplnt.'s and Resp.'s Cases. Heard at the Hse. of Lords, 10th March, 1757. Folio, 3 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 5s.

Relative to the forfeited estates of Alexander, Lord Pittligo, attainted of high treason (rebellion of 1745).

14450 Information for James, Lord Forbes, against My Lady Dowager of Forbes, 1st March, 1758. 17 pp. Deed of Restriction by Dorothea Lady-Dowager of Forbes. 14th July, 1758. 11 pp. Information for the Lady Dowager of Forbes, against James, Lord Forbes. July 19th, 1758. 21 pp. Unto the Right Hon. the Lords of Council and Session, the Petition of James, Lord Forbes. 10th August, 1758. 18 pp.—Answers for the Lady Dowager of Forbes, to the Petition of James, Lord Forbes. 15th November, 1758. 19 pp., 4to, sewn, 5s.

14451 The Rt. Hon. Dorothea, Lady Dowager Forbes, Aplnt.; The Rt. Hon. James, Lord Forbes, Resp. The Aplnt.'s and Resp.'s Cases. Heard at the Hse. of Lords, Friday, 15th February, 1760. Folio, 12 p.p., with Judgment in MS. at end, 5s.

Relative to the Estate of William, Lord Forbes.

14452 Between Dorothea Lady Dowager of Forbes, Jean Maria Forbes, Daughter of the deceased William, Lord Forbes, and Wife of Capt. James Dundas, and the said Capt. James Dundas for his Interest, and Dr. John Gregory, as having Right from Elizabeth Forbes, his late Wife deceased, Daughter of the said William Lord Forbes, Aplnts.; against James, Lord Forbes, the Son and Heir of James, late Lord Forbes, deceased, Resp. The Aplnts.' and Resp.'s Cases. Heard at the Hse. of Lords, Thursday, 5th April, 1764. Folio, 16 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 5s.

Relative to the estate of Lord William Forbes, of the Forbes Estates, Forbes Castle, Pittachie, Pittendreich, and the patronage of the vicarages of Kennethmont, Forbes, Kearne, etc.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

363. Hood, James, Minor Poet.—Born in Arbroath in 1823, bred to the trade of flax-dressing, he developed early a taste for writing verses, and has published a large number of poems and jeux desprits. He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

364. Hume, John, Minor Poet.—He was a native of St Richen, Carmylie, and was born in 1810. His active life, however, was chiefly spent as a business man in Dundee. Known to his friends as a lover of the muses, he has published verses of a moral and religious cast, which have secured him a place among the "Bards of Angus and the Mearns." On his retiral from business he settled at Balmirmer, Panmure. He died in 1894.

365. Hume, John, Minor Poet.—Born in Coupar Angus in 1835, he was in 1897 assistant manager in the Strathmore Linen Works in that town. Known as a gifted musician as well as a rhymers, his name is included among the "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

366. Hume, Joseph, M.P., Statesman and Economist.—The son of the master of a coasting vessel, he was born in Montrose in January, 1777. He was educated there, and apprenticed to a surgeon apothecary. Thence, in 1797, he passed to India as assistant surgeon in the marine service of the East India Company. For a time he was also employed in the same capacity in the Indian Army during Lord Lake's Mahratta War. In the year 1808, while still young, he resigned his civil appointments, and returned home with a moderate fortune. He travelled on the Continent in 1810-11, and in the year 1812 published an English translation of Dante's Inferno. In the same year he became M.P. for Weymouth. He was next selected as representative for Montrose Burghs, a seat which he retained from 1818 to 1830. In the latter year he transferred his services to the county of Middlesex, and continued member there till 1837, when he became member for Kilkenny, passing, however, in 1842 once more to the Montrose Burghs, of which constituency he remained the representative till his death in 1855. A prominent Radical, few members of the progressive party in the House of Commons have been more active and more useful. He laboured all through his political career in the cause of national economy and social reform. He was also a strenuous advocate of colonial reform, and an active opponent of the Orange Lodges in Ireland.

367. Hunter, James, Inventor.—A native of Arbroath, where he was born in 1801. He is known as the inventor of "the stone-dressing machine." I have not noted the date of his death.

368. Hunter, John (Rev.). Poet and Politician.—A native of Teding, where he was

born in 1807. Bred a mason, he became a teacher in Batterburn and Baltic Street School, Dundee. Attaching himself to the Chartist cause, he became the pastor of the Chartist congregation in that town. In 1863, however, he was transferred to Aberdeen, and was for 20 years pastor of the Mount Zion Congregational Chapel there. He died in 1885. He wrote much verse, and was known as "the Mountain Muse." He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

369. Hunter, William, M.D., Naturalist, Antiquary, Author.—A native of Montrose, where he seems to have been born in 1747. He took his degree at Aberdeen in 1777. He afterwards proceeded to India, where he was prosperous and useful. He acted for a time as Secretary to the Asiatic Society. His publications are—"A Concise Account of the Kingdom of Pegu," 1785; "An Account of Some Artificial Caverns Near Bombay," 1788; and "An Essay on the Diseases of Indian Seamen," 1804. He died in 1815.

370. Hunter, William, Minor Poet, etc.—He was a native of Brechin, who studied law, and became the town clerk of Forfar. He seems to have acquired a reputation for his poetic abilities, and is included in the "Bards of Angus and the Mearns." B. (1771) D. (1844).

371. Hunter, William Gregor (Captain), Minor Poet.—Born in Forfar in 1824. He entered the army, and was a captain in the 80th Regiment. Fond of verse writing, he published in 1858 "The Martyr Queen." He died in 1861.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

861. WILLIAM MOSMAN, ARTIST, ABERDEEN.—Would those having portraits in their possession painted by this artist please communicate with me?

EDITOR, N. & Q.

862. WALTER COCHRANE, TOWN CLERK, ABERDEEN.—I understand that Mr Cochrane left a sum for public charities. What was the amount and what were the specific objects named?

RUBISLAW.

Answers.

860. REV. ARCHIBALD NAPIER, MINISTER, MARYCULTER.—Mr Napier, who died in November, 1761, was survived by at least one daughter, Jane, who married Adam Morison, wright,

G.

No. 226.—August 16, 1912.

The 75th Regiment.

The late Sir George White was not with the "Gordons" at Majuba, but Hector Macdonald was, and comported himself in such a way as to make the Boer commander exclaim, "Save the life of that brave man." A few months later, under Mr Cardwell's linked battalion system, the old 75th (Stirlingshire Regiment) was united with the 92nd ("Gordons") as their 1st Battalion. The 92nd, who were then camping under the Drakensberg, burned a dummy "Gordon" in token of their grief at this humbling amalgamation, while the 75th gave vent to their feelings in epitaphic verse.

This 75th, which had originally been a kilted corps, but in course of time had got reduced to mere tartan trows, happened to be quartered at Malta, in the Strada Reale, at the time of the coalition, and set up an obelisk with this inscription, which may still be seen by the curious tourist:—

Here lies the poor old 75th,
But, under God's protection,
It soon will rise in kilt and hose,
A glorious resurrection:
For, by the transmutative power
Of Parliamentary laws,
It goes to bed the 75th,
To rise the Ninety Two's.

—"Pall Mall Gazette."

June 25, 1912.

The Legend of Holyrood.

The Abbeys of Kelso and Holyrood were founded in the same year—1123. To account for that of Holyrood there was invented in later centuries a monkish legend—a typical specimen of those unscrupulous fictions which it became the practice of ecclesiastics to fortify the faith of their people withal, and to encourage benefactions to the Church. Evidence of the comparatively late origin of this fable is to be found in the fact that the early annalists make no mention thereof; even the "Chronicle of Holyrood," compiled within the Abbey, and carried down to the year 1163, is silent on the subject. It was a story after Hector Boece's own heart, yet, although he lived till 1536, it found no place in his history; and it appears first as an interpolation in Bellenden's translation of Boece, dated about the time of Boece's death. Nevertheless, it had been current and accepted as authentic

fully a hundred years before that; because in the reign of James I. (1406-37) a stag's head, bearing a cross between the antlers, is represented on the seal of the convent. Bellenden probably found the story in the Holyrood Calendar, a Latin manuscript still in existence, apparently not earlier in date than the first quarter of the fifteenth century. His translation is delightfully quaint, but it will be for the convenience of readers to render it in modern language.

We are to understand, then, that a wide tract of land to the south of Edinburgh Castle was clothed, in the twelfth century, with "ane gret forest full of hartis, hyndis, toddis [foxes], and siklike maner of beasis." This was the favourite hunting-ground of King David when residing in the Castle, and was called Drumselch, or the hunting hill. (Now written Drumsheugh. It represents the Gaelic "drum sealg," the ridge of the chase. The barony of Penicuik, on the borders of this chase, was held of old for the reddendo or rent of the annual blowing of six blasts "in cornu flatili"—on a hunting-horn.)

On Holy Rood Day—the feast of the Exaltation of the Cross (14th September)—the King "past to his contemplation," but no sooner had mass been sung than a number of young barons presented themselves, and begged him to go out hunting. David's confessor, Alwin, warned him against profaning a solemn festival in that manner; but in vain. The gay company rode forth through the wood on the east of the Castle "with sic noyis and dyn of rachis [hounds] and bugillis, that all the bestis wer raisit fra thair dennys." They arrived at the foot of Salisbury Crags, when the party separated "at thair game and solace," leaving the King unattended. This is to be regretted, for it would be satisfactory had witnesses remained to corroborate the King's account of what followed. He spied suddenly "the fairest hart that evir wes sene with aful and braid tyndis [antlers]." The beast charged; the King's horse bolted "ovir myre and mossis"; the stag, which doubtless was the evil one himself, overtook him and "dang [threw] baith the Kyng and his horse to the ground." The King threw up his hands to seize the antlers; instead of which, he found himself grasping a cross which was miraculously extended to him; whereupon "the hart fled away with gret violence and enanist [vanished] in the same place quhare now springis the Rude Well." That night the King was warned in a dream that he should found an abbey on the very scene of his deliverance. Acting on Alwin's advice, he sent to France and Flanders for "ryelit crafty masonis," built the abbey, dedicated it to the Holy Cross or Rood, and placed the miraculous cross upon the high altar.

Having thrown discredit upon the legend of the miraculous foundation, it is proper to state the true origin of the dedication of the abbey to the Holy Rood.

Margaret, daughter of Eadward Ætheling and grand-niece of Edward the Confessor, was a personage of extraordinary distinction. The wife of one King of Scots—Malcolm III.—she became the mother of three others, Eadgar, Alexander I., and David I., and of a Queen of England, "the good Queen Maud," wife of Henry I. Being a lady of intense piety, she introduced and established in Scotland the observance of the Lord's Day and the Lenten Fast according to the Roman usage, and, after death, was canonised as St Margaret of Scotland. Ailred of Rievaulx informs us that she brought with her to Scotland a golden casket in the shape of a cross, bearing on the outside an image of the Saviour carved in ebony, and containing within a piece of the True Cross. Queen Margaret, hearing of her husband's death at Alnwick, died of grief in Edinburgh Castle on 16th November, 1093, and bequeathed the cross to her sons as a sacred heirloom. When it came into the possession of David, who, not inferior in piety to his mother, also was to receive canonisation, he presented it to the monks of his new Abbey, which he dedicated appropriately to the Holy Rood.

Thenceforward this reliquary, known as the Black Rood of Scotland, was regarded as the most sacred of all the national emblems; for greater security it appears to have been kept in the chapel of the Castle, and was surrendered to Edward I. in 1291 with the other insignia of royalty, not to be restored until, by the treaty of Northampton in 1328, the independence of Scotland was formally recognised. Eighteen years later it left Scotland a second time, never more to return. Young David II., taking advantage of Edward III.'s absence in war with France, invaded England in great force in the autumn of 1346, and sought to ensure success by carrying with him the Black Rood. It availed him nothing. He encountered Percy, Rokely, and the Archbishop of York at Nevill's Cross on 17th October, was completely defeated, was taken prisoner, and entered upon his captivity of eleven years. His barons and knights were slain by the score; among the booty that fell to the victors was the Black Rood, which remained in the south aisle of Durham Cathedral, deeply venerated, until it disappeared in the disorders of the Reformation.—"The Palace and Abbey Church of Holyroodhouse," by Sir Herbert Maxwell.

Scotland's Intellectual Task.

Modern Scottish life in its commoner aspects has for some time been waiting for adequate fictional treatment. We are in the midst of an industrial revolution, under which human conditions have lost their stability and assume a seeming arbitrariness which frequently plunges multitudes into poverty and despair. Economic changes at the other side of the globe have greater effect on the happiness of humanity at home than the most destructive of wars. Now more than at any period of history, in conse-

quence of the complexity and instability of commercial and industrial conditions, the deepest feelings of human beings are in a constant state of tragic turmoil. Men's desires have increased at a greater rate than the power of satisfying them. The tragedy is all the greater when it is considered that just when the material conditions of life are so unstable, the modern desire for material happiness has become more intense.

In old days, when religion was a power in Scotland, material prosperity in the form of accumulated wealth did not wholly absorb the mind, and poverty did not seem to be the one unutterable woe. With the decay of religious belief and of church authority, society has no higher aim than worldly success, which takes the form of an inordinate thirst for wealth and for the grosser pleasures which wealth can buy. Increased leisure, so far as the people are concerned, is mainly devoted to sordid pleasures; and thus we have a social state characterised by great economic inequalities, and by masses of sordid poverty, giving birth to Socialism, with its gospel of discontent. On the intellectual side we have scepticism, with a lowering of ideals manifesting itself in the lower orders in a painful, dreary social life; in the middle classes in sheer Philistinism; and in the upper classes in worship at the shrine of pleasure.

Modern Scotland is unfavourable to the rise of literature of the highest kind, whether of the romantic or idealistic type. We need a literature which will not flatter our national vanity nor throw a halo round our national materialism, but which will picture Scottish life as it really is. The complexity of modern life, the feverish struggle for existence and success, the thirst for pleasure, the disintegration of religious beliefs, the smug respectability of the middle classes, the Socialistic aspirations of the working classes, the awful contrast between riches and poverty—these things, which characterise the Scotland of to-day, afford ample scope for a Scottish novelist who has the courage not to pander to the sentimental side of his countrymen, but resolutely to paint a true picture of the time.

Such a picture would reveal the extent to which Scotland has fallen below the ideals of the great leaders of the past. The Reformers, Moderates, and Covenanters differed seriously on fundamental questions, but in one thing they were agreed—they sought, according to their lights, to train their fellow-countrymen to face worthily the great problem of life. In order to do that, it is essential that the pilgrim should be provided with a chart by means of which he will have a clear conception of the journey, and so avoid the pitfalls which exist for the ignorant and the unwary. The Reformers and Covenanters do not commend themselves to the modern apostles of culture, but in their day and generation they did noble work for Scotland, simply because they had a definite theory of life, which satisfied their intelligence and inspired them to heroic deeds. The Moderates, too, though

looking askance at what they considered the fanaticism of the "Zealots," treated life as a solemn trust, and from their own standpoint, as in the case of thinkers like Hutcheson, were able to construct for their intellectual satisfaction the full-orbed system of philosophy.

We have drifted far from the creed of the Reformers and Covenanters, and science, with its stern teachings, prevents us taking refuge in the optimistic Deism which satisfied the Moderates. The modern mind in Scotland, as elsewhere, tends to rest in indifference, which is the congenial soil, not of heroism, but, according to individual temperament, of sombre stoicism or riotous epicureanism. One thing is plain—Scotland must sink into a materialistic view of life unless it can get beyond this standpoint. Let it be understood that life is an insoluble riddle, man's pilgrimage, an aimless wandering among fogs and quagmires, and the result will be materialism in creed and conduct. Science left to itself tends to materialism, but under the magic touch of religion and philosophy it is capable of subordinating material resources to ideal ends. The intellectual task before the Scotland of to-day is the construction of a creed in which the materialism which science brings with it will unite with the idealism of religion, philosophy, and literature in so raising the tone of the national life that, in the firmament of history, the Scotland of the future will shine with as great a lustre as the Scotland of the past.—"The Intellectual Development of Scotland," by Hector Macpherson.

Scottish History.

The "Spectator" of June 22, in the course of a review of the newly-published *Histories of Scotland* by Professor P. Hume Brown, Mr. Andrew Lang, and Mr. Robert S. Rait, says—

Scottish history falls naturally into three cycles: the feudalising process under Malcolm Canmore and his successors; the struggle for independence when the country attained consciousness as a national unit; and the Reformation, which ended in the downfall of the Stuarts and the creation of modern Scotland. The early story of Scotland is of the essence of romance. From far away and dim beginnings, from a fusion of strong Celtic races with the unknown and mysterious Picts and the Angles and Saxons, a people arose strong to fight and to endure, desperately quarrelsome, often beaten but never vanquished. Their struggle for independence all the world knows culminated in the victory of Bannockburn, when Bruce "kept tryst" with Edward II., his English and Irish levies and all his adventurous chivalry from France, Hainault, Bretagne, Gascony, and Aquitaine. "The defeat at Bannockburn," says Professor Hume Brown, "was the greatest disgrace that ever befell the English Crown. . . . The overthrow of Xerxes by the Greeks, and of Israel by Benjamin, seemed at the time the only fitting parallels for the ruin of the mighty English host by so pitiful a people as

the Scots." The two great figures who stand out during that epoch are Wallace and Bruce: Wallace, who trod the path of honour to the end and suffered a shameful death—the most faithful of his country's heroes; Bruce—the greatest king that ever sat on a Scottish throne—

"He that all our comfort was,
Our wit and all our governing."

He was a true knight, one of the first in Christendom. His heart, in accordance with his dying wish, was entrusted to Douglas' "high emprise" to be carried into battle against the infidel. The Douglas fell on a Spanish battlefield and the Bruce's heart was laid to rest at Melrose.

"Where men pray aye
That he and his have Paradise."

Then came the Stuarts, and we see the tragic progress of that hapless and ill-fated race of kings. We watch the loving loyalty of the people suffering a more and more severe strain. Their history is a series of tragedies, of which that of Mary Stuart was only one, though the most famous:—James I. murdered in the castle vault, James II. killed at thirty by the explosion of a cannon, James III. slain by a priest, feigned or false, who heard his confession; James IV., who led his army that "ill road" across the border and fell at Flodden, but with an unbroken ring of Scots round him. Mary Stuart, "generous, pitiful, naturally honourable, and most loyal to all who served her," for whom the inheritance of feudalism proved too strong when joined with the strife of religion, died a lonely death at Fotheringay under the executioner's axe; Charles I., beaten by his people, was surrendered by the Scots to the English and died on the block; and the line ends with the fairy tale Prince, Charles Edward, who, after a vain endeavour to recover the throne of his fathers, suffers the last reverse at Culloden.

The Reformation, with its consequences, is the most important event in Scottish history. It is a dreary episode in which we look in vain for toleration on either side. The character of Knox is subjected to a good deal of criticism by Mr. Lang. "He was a perfect agitator; he knew no tolerance; he spared no violence of language, and in diplomacy he was no more scrupulous than another." But if we condemn his violent language and bitter spirit, it is just to remember that he lived during the white heat of the struggle between Rome and the Reformation and died before the triumph of the latter was secure. He had felt the thongs of the galleys and narrowly escaped the stake. "Here lies one," said Morton, "who neither flattered nor feared any flesh." His scheme for the reformation of the Church and application of its revenues was far in advance of his time. The educational system which he contemplated would have forestalled the most recent educational reform. His Presbyterianism was more moderate than the anti-papal Presbyterianism of a latter day. "The most repre-

sentative Scotsman since Wallace," says one historian. His own words are his best epitaph. "None I haif corrupted, none I haif defrauded, merchandise haif I not maid." No loot of cathedral or abbey ever stained his hands, no acre of Scottish soil had fallen to him.

The later development of the Reformation after the union of the Crowns into a struggle between Presbyterianism and Episcopalianism is not pleasant reading. The struggle was long and bitter, and has left an indelible mark on Scottish character. The sour growths of intolerance and persecution worked out ultimately their own peaceable fruit, but the nation was shaken to its depths. The one attractive figure is Montrose. Loyalty to the King was ever for him the more natural creed when opposed to the tyranny of Kirk and Covenant. "Like Jeanne d'Arc," says Mr Lang, "he loyally defended a disloyal King." He crowned a glorious life of honour by a more glorious death on the scaffold. "With the more alacrity shall I abandon still my life to search my death for the interest of your Majesty's honour and glory. I blame no man, I complain of no man; they are instruments. God forgive them!" Later generations, as Mr Rait says, have found it harder to forgive the men who persecuted and insulted him in his last hours. Argyle, who had fled from him at Inverlochy, dared not even meet his gaze, but slunk away amid the jeers of the spectators. His dead body was mutilated by ministers and statesmen. Professor Illume Brown seems to us somewhat grudging in his references to this heroic figure. He thinks Montrose primarily responsible for the hideous massacre of captives after Philiphaugh because of the nature of the forces he had chosen to lead against his own countrymen. But it is vain to excuse or palliate the action of the Covenant. Montrose himself never slew a prisoner. And the "undying penalty which history has the power to inflict on wrong" fell swiftly, and the dark memory of the killing time remains in Scotland to this day.

With the union of the Parliaments Scotland's existence as a separate political unit came to an end. From that time her political history is bound up with that of England.

Aberdeenshire Families.

The following further documents and prints are offered in the catalogue of Pickering and Chatto:—

14453 The Rev. Dr James Fordyce, and others, Aplnts.; John Walsh, Esq., and other creditors of the York-Building Company, Resps. The Aplnts. and Resps. Cases. Heard at the Hse. of Lords, Monday, 19th April, 1779. Folio, 14 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 4s.

Relative to the forfeited estates of Panmure, Kilsyth, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire (rebellion of 1715).

14563 The Hon. Charles Cajetan, Count Leslie, Aplnt.; The Hon. Leopoldus Count Leslie,

Eldest Son, Antonius Count Leslie, Second Son, Carolus Count Leslie, Third Son, of the said Charles Cajetan, Count Leslie, and James Leslie, of Pitceple, Esq., Resps., and Leopoldus Count Leslie, Aplnt.; Charles Cajetan Count Leslie, Antonius Count Leslie, Carolus Count Leslie, and James Leslie, Resps. Antonius Count Leslie, Aplnt. Charles Cajetan Count Leslie, Leopoldus Count Leslie, Carolus Count Leslie, and James Leslie, Resps. The Aplnts.' and Resps.' Cases in the Original and Cross Appeals. Heard at the Hse. of Lds., Wednesday, 28th April, 1642. Folio, 18 pp., with pedigree of Leslie family, and Judgment in MS. at end, 9s.

Relative to the German estates and the Estate of Balquhain of Count Walter Leslie and his brother, Alexander Leslie.

14564 Information for Peter Grant, eldest lawful Son of Captain John Grant, late of Ballindalloch, in the Service of the States General, eldest lawful Son of the deceased John Grant, of Ballindalloch, procreate betwix him and the also deceased Anna Francisca Leslie, second lawful Daughter of the deceased Patrick Count Leslie, of Balquhain, against Antonius Count Leslie, second lawful Son of Charles Cajetan Count Leslie. November 12, 1757. 19 pp.—Information for Antonius Count Leslie, of Balquhain; against Peter Grant, eldest lawful Son of Capt. John Grant, late of Ballindalloch, in the Service of the States-General. November 22, 1757. 10 pp., 4to, sewn, 5s.

Relative to the Estate of Balquhain.

14565 Charles Cajetan Count Leslie, Leopoldus Count Leslie, and Antonius Count Leslie of Balquhain, Aplnts.; Peter Grant, and David Orme, Writer, his Tutor ad litem, Resps. Charles Count Leslie, and Antonius Count Leslie, Aplnts.; Peter Grant, and David Orme, Resps. The case of the Aplnts. and Resps. in conjoined Causes. Heard at the Hse. of Lds., Wednesday, 5th April, 1758. Folio, 16 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 5s.

Relative to the Leslie Estate of Balquhain.

14566 Charles Cajetan, Count Leslie, and Anthony Leslie of Balquhain, Aplnts.; Peter Grant, and David Orme, Writer in Edinburgh his Tutor ad litem, Resps. The Aplnts.' and Resps.' Cases. Heard at the Hse. of Lds., 21st May, 1759. Folio, 14 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 5s.

Relative to the Estate of Balquhain.

14567 Charles Cajetan, Count Leslie, and Anthony Leslie of Balquhain, Aplnts.; Peter Grant, and David Orme, Writer in Edinburgh his Tutor ad litem, Resps. The Aplnts.' and Resps.' Cases. Heard at the Hse. of Lds., Friday, 27th February, 1761. Folio, 14 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 5s.

Relative to the Estate of Balquhain.

14568 Charles Cajetan, Count Leslie, Leopoldus Count Leslie, eldest Son, Anthony, Count Leslie, of Balquhain, second Son, and Charles, Count Leslie, third Son of the said

Count Charles Cajetan, Aplnts.; Peter Grant, and David Orme, Writer in Edinburgh, his Tutor ad litem, Resps. Et e Contra. The Cases of the Aplnts. in the Original, and Resps. in the Cross Appeal. Heard at the Hse. of Lds., 2nd February, 1763. Folio, 16 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 5s.

Relative to the Balquhain Estate.

14569 The Hon. Andrew Leslie, Aplnt.; Lady Jane Elizabeth Leslie, and her Husband, Lucas Pepys Esq., for his Interest, Resps. The Aplnt.'s and Resps. Cases. Heard at the Hse. of Lds., 10th May, 1774. Folio, 14 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 5s.

Re the Estate of Rothies, the object of dispute between the parties.

14636 Mrs Katharine Maitland, Aplnt.; Major Arthur Forbes, Resp. And the said Major Arthur Forbes, Aplnt. The said Mrs Katharine Maitland, Resp. The Case of the Aplnt. in the Original Appeal, and Resp. in the Cross Appeal. Heard at the Hse. of Lds., Monday, 11th February, 1754. Folio, 12 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 5s.

Relative to the Estates of Sir Charles Maitland, of Pittrichie.

14637 Major Arthur Maitland, of Pittrichie, Aplnt.; Andrew Skene, of Dyce, and others, Resps. The Aplnt.'s and Resps. Cases. Heard at the Hse. of Lds., Thursday, 13th January, 1757. Folio, 8 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 4s.

Relative to the Estate of Sir Charles Maitland, and of the lands of Pittrichie.

14638 Major Arthur Maitland, of Pittrichie, Aplnt.; William Gordon, Trustee of Katharine and Anne Maitland, Resp. The Aplnt.'s and Resps. Cases. Heard at the Hse. of Lds., Friday, 21st March, 1760. Folio, 12 pp., with Judgment in MS. at end, 4s.

Relative to the Estate of Sir Charles Maitland, of Pittrichie.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

372. Inglis, A.B., Honourable. — Indian official, son of the Free Church minister, Edzell, and born in the manse, he was one of a band of clever sons, several of whom have gained distinction in various parts of the world. This son won fame for himself in India, and reached a high place in the Civil Service there.

373. Inglis, James, M.P., etc., Honourable. — Colonial Politician, Author, and Poet. Another son of the Edzell Free Church manse, born 1845, educated in Edinburgh University, he emigrated to New Zealand in early life; but on the invitation of his brother the Honourable A. B. Inglis, who was a member of the Viceroy's Council, Calcutta, he spent some time in India. This led to the publication, in 1863, of a volume

of verse, entitled "Tinkoot Rhymes," a volume which was followed in 1878 by "Sport and Work on the Nepal Frontier." That year he left India for Australia, where he became editor of the "Newcastle Morning Herald." In 1880 he again appeared as an author with the volume, "Our Australian Cousins." In 1885 he entered the Colonial Parliament, and for a short time — 1887-9 — he was the Minister of Public Instruction at Sydney. Other works of Mr Inglis are "Our New Zealand Cousins" and "Tent Life in Tiger Land." His racy reminiscences of life in Angus under the title of "Our Ain Folk" has been exceedingly popular, and has gone through more than one edition.

374. Inglis, Robert William, Chairman of London Stock Exchange. — Another son of the Free Church Manse, Edzell. The magnificent Inglis Memorial Hall was gifted by him to the parish of Edzell to perpetuate the memory of his parents. In London Mr Inglis identified himself prominently with the citizen soldier movement. As a volunteer he rose to the rank of colonel, and in the promotion of rifle-shooting his interest has been of the most practical and generous type. He is a partner in the well-known firm of stockbrokers M'Anally and Inglis, and has long been recognised as an authority on all matters bearing on the subject of stocks and shares — one proof of which is given by his choice as chairman a few years ago of the London Stock Exchange Committee.

375. Inglis, William Brown, Minor Poet. — A native of Dundee, born sometime in the 'seventies of last century, he figures in "Bards of Angus and the Meams." In 1897 he was manager to a firm of warehousemen.

376. Inverarity, John, M.A. (Rev.). Minor Poet. — Born in Brechin early in the nineteenth century, he was ordained in 1844, and died the minister of the Scottish Church, Longtown, in 1879. He was a frequent contributor of verse and prose to local journals, etc. He is noted and specimens of his poetry are given in "Bards of Angus."

377. Irvine, James, Artist. — Born 1833 in Meadowburn, Menmuir, he devoted himself to art, and gained distinction as a portrait painter. He is biographed in the "Dictionary of National Biography." He is said to have died in 1889.

378. Ivory, James (Sir), Mathematician. — Born 1765 in Dundee, and educated at St Andrews for the ministry, where his great mathematical ability was first revealed. He passed with his friend Leslie to Edinburgh, still looking forward to the Church as his sphere in life, but, changing his mind, he accepted a position as assistant master in a new academy in his native town. Here he remained three years, but a partnership in a flax-spinning business being offered him, he entered upon a business career, which lasted from 1789 to 1804. Meanwhile he continued to prosecute his mathematical studies with zeal and success. His earliest writings, contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society, were three Memoirs, entitled "A New Series for the Rectification of

the Eclipse, in 1796; a New Method of Resolving Cubic Equations, in 1799; and a New and Universal Solution of Kepler's Problem, in 1802," all of them exhibiting great analytical skill, as well as originality of thought. In 1804 the company with which Mr Ivory was connected was dissolved, and the flax spinner obtained a more congenial sphere and occupation as Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, then at Great Marlow, Bucks, but afterwards transferred to Sandhurst, Berks. His success in this work was most gratifying and complete. Retiring in 1831 on account of ill-health, he was knighted and pensioned on the recommendation of Lord Brougham in 1832. In 1839 the University of St Andrews conferred on him the honour of a degree. He died in 1842. To the Royal Society of London he contributed fifteen papers, most of them relating to physical astronomy, and all of them containing mathematical investigations of the most refined nature. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, an honorary member of several learned bodies, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

863. BAILLIE ALEXANDER FORBES. — Whom did Forbes, who was baillie of Aberdeen 1699-1703, marry, and what family survived him?

G.

864. EMSLIE AND ELSMIE FAMILIES IN ABERDEEN. — I would much like further particulars of the progenitors of the following Emslies and Elsmies or others who have headstones in the older part of St Peter's Cemetery, Aberdeen—

(1.) Erected by Bathia Wheatley in memory of her mother Margaret Emslie, who departed

this life, August 31, 1846, in the 58th year of her age.

(2.) To the memory of Peter Emslie, merchant in Aberdeen, who died 14th May, 1812, aged 35 years. Of Charles, his son, who died in December, 1812, aged 6 years. Here also are interred William, James, and Alexander Emslie, brothers of the said Peter. Also, Margaret Rough, their mother, who died 29th December, 1809, aged 59 years. And Alexander Emslie, their father, who died 26th July, 1817, aged 72 years. Also of Janet Emslie, who died 29th January, 1848. Barbara Emslie, who died 18th March, 1855.

(3.) 1852. Erected by Robert J. Elmslie, auctioneer in Aberdeen, to the memory of his son Alexander, who died 26th September, 1845, aged 15 months; also of James, who died 27th May, 1850, aged 17 months.

(4.) Erected by William Elmslie, druggist, Aberdeen, to the memory of his sister Elizabeth Elmslie, wife of William Elmslie, sometime gardener at Cults, who died 28th January, 1837, aged 54 years; also his sister Isabella, died 18th February, 1858, aged 70 years. The said William Elmslie, druggist, died 11th June, 1872, aged 76 years. Also his niece Elizabeth, died 25th November, 1880, aged 68 years; also his cousin Jessie Dunn, who died 22nd February, 1837, aged 76 years.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Answers.

862. WALTER COCHRANE, TOWN CLERK DEPUTE, ABERDEEN.—Cochrane bequeathed to the Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, to be kept by the Dean, as a perpetual mortification, 1000 marks Scots—or £55 11s 1d stg.—the annual rent whereof being directed to be paid to unmarried women, gentlemen, or burgesses' daughters who may be in indigent circumstances.

R. R.

No. 227.—August 23, 1912.

Mr Alexander Irvine, Minister at Forbes.

Mr Alexander Irvine, minister at Forbes in and about 1634, was the son of Mr Alexander Irvine, advocate, Aberdeen. In 1634, on his father's resignation, he got sasine of subjects in Old Aberdeen—a croft lying at the back of the tenements and biggings, sometime pertaining to the parson of Kinkell and also the croft and chaplainry of Westhall, situated between the manse of the Prebendary of Monymusk on the east, the way leading from the Cathedral, to the town of Cottoun on the south, the Dumdron Hill on the west, and the river Don on the north (Aberdeenshire sasines, September 1, 1634).

WILLIAM STEPHEN.

Death of the Founder of the Milne Bequest.

The following is extracted from the obituary column of the "Aberdeen Constitutional" of 4th March, 1842:—

At Bombay, in the beginning of July last, Dr John Milne, late President of the Medical Board there. Dr Milne was a native of this city, and went out early in life to India, where, at the period of his death, he had reached almost fifty years. In the course of his long and useful life, he attained to the highest station in the medical department of the Bombay Establishment, and realised a considerable fortune. Having been born in humble circumstances, and owing his advancement in life, under Providence, wholly to the good education he had received in this quarter, and his own meritorious exertions, he, for several years before his death, resolved to bestow his fortune for the promotion of education—religious and moral—in his native county of Aberdeen, and in the adjoining parish of Nether Banchory, where one of his parents once resided; and, in connexion therewith, the promotion of the condition in life of the schoolmasters. With this view, he corresponded with the writer of this notice, who was at considerable trouble in carrying out Dr Milne's benevolent intentions, by establishing and superintending several schools on the plan contemplated by him. By his settlements, this plan is to be continued and rendered permanent; but as this must depend, in a great measure, on the extent of the funds, which cannot be known with certainty for a considerable time, it is impossible at present to give particulars, farther than that £20 per

annum are to be given to each schoolmaster who may receive the benefit of the endowment, for teaching twenty-five poor scholars annually.

Some Northern Jacobite Victims.

A book is waiting to be done dealing with all those northerners who took part in the Jacobite Rebellions. Meantime I give some interesting lists compiled from documents at the Public Record Office, London.

CAPTURES AT DUNFERMLINE, OCTOBER 24, 1715.

The following prisoners were taken at Dunfermline, October 24, 1715, by a detachment of Colonel Cathcart's troops (S.P. Scotland Letters and Papers, P.R.O., 2nd Series, bundle 8, No. 95):—

Mr Murray, brother to Abercarny.
Mr Hay, son to Arnbath.
Mr Patrick Gordon, Aberleau's eldest son.
Alexander Forbes, son to Bessley.
William Robertson, brother to Dornie hills.
Mr Kinloch, a physician.
Alexander Smith, of the family of Mackintosh.

Doctor Alexander Gordon.
Francis Gordon of Craig.
Mr Hamilton of Gibston, in Strathbogie.
George Gordon, of ye Mill of Kinkain.
Six others who are servants.

SURRENDERED AT BANFF, 1716.

A very interesting list of Jacobite lairds who surrendered after the Fifteen at Banff is contained in a letter which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn wrote to Lord Townshend (?) from Edinburgh, September 8, 1716 ("S.P., Scotland Letters and Papers," P.R.O., 2nd Series, bundle 12, No. 165):—

When I was at Aberdeen I had information there were severall Herectors in the County of Banff who had been in arm for the Rebellion, had surrendered, and were made prisoners, but are now at liberty. I sent into that county to know the truth of this, and had returned that severall gave up yr. horse and arms they had for the Rebellion wt. them, the deputy Lievts. according to order delivered these gentlemen to the commanding officer at Banff for the time, and as the troops were relieved the prisoners were delivered to the succeeding comandrs till at last a detachment of Wills regiment commanded by one Lievt. Melvill is ordered to march from that, but no party being to release him, he delivered a list of the prisoners to the magistrats of Banff, and they not being committed to the tolbooth but kept in lodgings under continells, the Magistrats took no further notice of ym, and ye gentlemen are all retired. I believe many of ym are yet in yt. country. If the government thinks fitt to cause enquire after ym I thought it my duty to give notice of this. Here enclosed is a list of ym:—

George Gordon of Buckie.

George Gordon of Gleslerim.
 Mary Gordon of Avachie.
 Alexander Gordon of Glengerroch.
 Charles Hay of Ranas.
 John Hay of Mildovit.
 Alexander Anderson of Arradoul.
 John Abernethie of Moyan.
 John Stuart of Drummin.
 Alexander Keith of Northfield.
 Sir Thomas Abercromby of Birkenbog.
 George Abercromby, younger of Skeith.
 Adam Gordon of Balgower.
 Sir James Gordon of Park.
 Andrew Stewart of Auchincart.
 John Ross of Allanbay.

PRISONERS FOR CARLISLE, 1716.

In the first week of September, 1716, 73 prisoners (captured at Dunfermline, October 24, 1715,) marched or were due to march to Carlisle from the three prisons of Edinburgh, and the Castles of Stirling and Blackness (S.P. Scotland Letters and Papers, P.R.O., 2nd Series, bundle 12, pp. 351, 352, 353).

Sept. 3—There were 29 prisoners, including—George Gordon "Milne of Kincarn" [Kincardine].

Mr Patrick Gordon, eldest son of Aberlour. Ed. Alexander Gordon and Francis Gordon of Craig were certified by "phisitian and chirurgeon" to be dangerously ill, and at .

Sept. 4—There were 26 prisoners from the three prisons of Edinburgh, including—

James Gordon, brewer, Aberdeen.

Sept. 5—Eighteen persons who "are to march" from Edinburgh Castle, including—

Alexander Marques of Huntly [who was recalled to Edinburgh shortly after starting the journey].

John Gordon of Glen bucket.

John Gordon, uncle to the Earl of Aboyne, and who does not seem to have been involved in the Rebellion at all.

PARDON REFUSED, 1745.

The following Gordons were refused pardon under the Act, 19 Geo. II., c. 20), as reported in the "Gentleman's Magazine," June, 1747 (vol. 17, p. 296):—

John Gordon of Avochie.
 Arthur Gordon of Carnousie.
 James Gordon of Clasthirim.
 James Gordon of Cobairdy.
 George Gordon of Hallhead.
 Robert Gordon of Logie.
 Francis Gordon, Mill of Kincardine.

TRUE BILLS FOUND AGAINST, 1746.

True bills were found against the following in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, Oct. 11, 1748 (S.P., Dom. Geo. II., bundle 108, No. 54):—

John Gordon of Avochie.
 Arthur Gordon of Carnousie.
 James Gordon of Cobairdy.
 Francis Gordon, Mill of Kincardine.

J. M. BULLOCK.

The Beginnings of Parliament.

Henry II.'s scheme of active and comprehensive administration led by a natural sequence to the parliament of Edward I. and further. The more a government tries to do, the more taxation it must impose; and the broadening of the basis of taxation led gradually to the broadening of the basis of representation for taxation is the mother of representation. So long as real property only—that is to say, the ownership of land—was taxed, the great council contained only the great landowners. But Henry II. had found it necessary to tax personalty as well, both clerical and lay, and so by slow steps his successors in the thirteenth century were driven to admit payers of taxes on personalty to the great council. This representative system must not be regarded as a concession to a popular demand for national self-government. When in 1791 a beneficent British parliament granted a popular assembly to the French Canadians, they looked askance and muttered—"C'est une machine Anglaise pour nous taxer"; and Edward I.'s people would have been justified in entertaining the suspicion that it was their money he wanted, not their advice, and still less their control. He wished taxes to be voted in the royal palace at Westminster, just as Henry I. had insisted upon bishops being elected in the royal chapel. In the royal presence burgesses and knights of the shire would be more liberal with their constituents' money than those constituents would be with their own when there were neighbours to encourage resistance to a merely distant terror.

The representation people had enjoyed in the shire and hundred moots had been a boon, not because it enabled a few privileged persons to attend, but because by their attendance the mass were enabled to stay away. If the lord or his steward would go in person, his attendance exempted all his tenants; if he would not, the reeve and four "best" men from each township had to go. The "best," moreover, were not chosen by election; the duty and burden was attached to the "best" holdings in the township, and in the thirteenth century the sheriff was hard put to it to secure an adequate representation. This "suit of court" was, in fact, an obligatory service, and membership of Parliament was long regarded in a similar light. Parliament did not clamour to be created; it was forced by an enlightened monarchy on a less enlightened people. A parliamentary "summons" had the imperative, minatory sound which now only attaches to its police court use; and centuries later members were occasionally "bound over" to attend at Westminster, and prosecuted if they failed. On one occasion the two knights for Oxfordshire fled the country on hearing of their election, and were proclaimed outlaws.

Members of Parliament were, in fact, the scapegoats for the people, who were all "in-

tended" or understood to be present in Parliament, but enjoyed the privilege of absence through representation. The greater barons never secured this privilege; they had to come in person when summoned, just as they had to serve in person when the King went to wars. Gradually, of course, this attitude towards representation changed as Parliament grasped control of the public purse, and with it the power of taxing its foes and sparing its friends. In other than financial matters it began to pay to be a member; and then it suited magnates not only to come in person but to represent the people in the Lower House, the social quality of which developed with the growth of its power. Only in very recent times has the House of Commons again included such representatives as these whose names are taken from the official returns for the Parliaments of Edward I.—John the Baker, William the Tailor, Thomas the Summoner, Andrew the Piper, Walter the Spicer, Roger the Draper, Richard the Dyer, Henry the Butcher, Durant the Cordwainer, John the Taverner, William the Red of Brideford, Citizen Richard (Richardus Civis), and William the priest's son. The appearance of emancipated villeins side by side with earls and prelates in the great council of the realm is the most significant fact of thirteenth-century English history.—"The History of England: A Study in Political Evolution," by Professor A. F. Pollard. (Home University Library, 1912.)

Catto and Harvey Family.

From St Andrew's Episcopal Registers, Aberdeen, 8th April, 1775, to 31st December, 1910.

William Catto, cork cutter, and his wife, Ann Nesbit, had—

1. Mary Cruickshank, born at Rosemount Place, baptised by Thomas George Suther, D.C.L., 18th October, 1856.

2. Agnes Simpson, born at Marischal Street, 10th May, baptised by Rev. John Pickford, 25th May, 1859.

3. Robert Glegg, born at 17 Windmill Brae, 15th April, baptised by Thomas George Suther, D.C.L., 15th June, 1864.

4. Sophia Pirsens Barker, born at 174 Windmill Brae, 5th October, baptised by Thomas George Suther, D.C.L., 20th December, 1865.

5. John Barelay, born at 17 Ferryhill Terrace, 8th August, baptised by Thomas George Suther, D.C.L., 7th September, 1870.

James Catto, Cliff House, aged 79, was buried 26th June, 1908. The service was conducted by Rev. James A. Vigor, Rev. White, Perth, and Rev. L. Leiuver.

James Catto, wine merchant, died 23rd June, 1908, was the son of the late James Catto, Aberdeen, and was educated at the Grammar School under Dr Melvin. He

served a business apprenticeship with the firm of Messrs John Sheed and Company. See "In Memoriam" 1908, pp. 35-36.

1842. 26th April. Alexander Harvey, M.D., 17 Belmont Street, and Anne Smith, had—

1. Robert, baptised 26th April, 1842, by the Rev. William Skinner.

1867. 23rd July; Robert Harvey Burnett, of the Parish of St Mary le Bone, and Mary Ann Harvey, of Old Machar, were married by Thomas George Suther, Bishop of Aberdeen, before witnesses—Myles Fenton, William Harvey, Mary G. Burnett, Anne E. Burnett, and William Cross.

1907. 22nd July, Christina Harvey, 13 Loutet Street, Tooting, London, aged 27, was buried in Allenvale Cemetery, Aberdeen, and the service was conducted by the Rev. George Sutherland.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The History of Crieff.

Messrs Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier have recently published an exhaustive and finely illustrated History of Crieff by Alexander Porteous, F.S.A., Scotland, with an introduction by the Rev. W. P. Paterson, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. The work sorts out the materials of the rather chaotic annals hitherto published, viewing them under different headings and connecting them together in a most interesting narrative. It also reviews every aspect of the town's history, and contains excellent chapters on the old local, and now mostly vanished, landmarks of the place; on its societies and institutions; on its newer buildings and place names; on its ecclesiastical, industrial, educational, and municipal history; on volunteers, local characters, and men of note; and on a host of other Crieff matters.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

379. Ivory, James, Lord Ivory, Scottish Judge.—A native of Dundee, nephew of the preceding. He was born in 1792; was educated at Edinburgh University; passed as advocate in 1816. In 1832 he was nominated advocate depute by Lord Jeffrey, in 1833 he became Sheriff of Caithness, and was transferred to Bale in 1834. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1839, and in 1840 he succeeded Sir James Moncrieff as Lord Ordinary on the promotion of the latter to the Inner House. He became one of the Lords of Justiciary in 1849. He retired from the Bench shortly before his death in 1860.

380. Jackson, William, Working-man Scientist.—A native of Coupar Angus, where he was born in 1801. Mr Jackson was bred a tailor, in which humble occupation his life was spent, but possessed of the ambition for acquiring knowledge, like many of his fellow-countrymen in the same lowly sphere, he gave himself to private study, and became known as an expert geologist and botanist. Inglis in his rambles in Forfarshire, speaks highly of him. He died in 1846.

381. Jarvie, William, Minor Poet.—He was a native of Arbroath, born in 1777. His taste for poetry was early developed, and he published a volume of verse entitled "Stray Effusions." A second edition appeared in 1850. I have no other note regarding him.

382. Jamieson, Robert, Advocate.—Born in the Secession Manse. Son of the author of the Scottish Dictionary. He studied for the Scottish bar, of which he became a brilliant ornament, and his premature death in 1835 alone prevented him from being elevated to the bench. He uniformly spelt his name Jamieson, while his father preferred as above, Jamieson. Being admitted a member of the Bannatyne Club, he presented that society with a beautiful reprint of Simcoe Graham's "Ansonie of Humour" and the "Passionat Spark of a Relenting Minde," by the same author, with a brief prefatory note. A brother named Alexander, a bookseller in Edinburgh, was the reputed author of a little work well known in its day, entitled "A trip to London in a Berwick Snack."

383. Jamieson, Thomas Hill, Author, etc. Keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.—A native of Arbroath. He is author of a Life of Alexander Barclay.

384. Japp, Alexander Hay, LL.D., Journalist and Author.—Born Dun, near Montrose, 1833, graduated at Edinburgh University, but began life as draper in a business house. His first book, issued while still a young man, was "Three Great Teachers of Our Time"—1865. In it he dealt with Ruskin, Carlyle, and Tennyson. Proceeding to London, he acted for many years as sub-editor to "Good Words" and "The Sunday Magazine." He subsequently became a contributor to many magazines, and proved a successful journalist. He produced many valuable books, among them a set of studies in German Literature, a Life of Thomas de Quincey, 1877; a Memoir of Hawthorne, 1873; several volumes of essays. Very notable was his Thoreau: His Life and Aims, issued about 1878. He was made LL.D. by Glasgow University. He also wrote occasional verse, and resenting Henley's criticism of Robert Burns and R. L. Stevenson, he vehemently attacked that popular journalist at this very time, when his vogue was greatest. He died in 1905.

385. Japp, Francis Robert, Professor, F.R.S., LL.D., etc., Savant.—Born in Dundee and in 1848. He was educated at the Universities of

Saint Andrews, Edinburgh, Heidelberg, and Bonn, and has been Professor of Chemistry at Aberdeen since 1890.

386. Japp, John, Lord Provost of Liverpool.—A native of Montrose, born in 1845. I have no notes of this Angus worthy save that an account of him is given in the "Scottish Review," 1906.

387. Jervise, Andrew, F.S.A., Antiquary.—Born in Brechin on 28th July, 1820, and died 12th April, 1878. Bred a compositor, he became an artist. From 1859 till his death, he was an examiner of registers. Early he showed a taste for antiquarian research, which he showed by collecting epitaphs especially in Forfarshire. He also wrote two standard works—"The Land of the Lindsays" and "Memorials of Angus and Mearns." His gatherings of churchyard inscriptions first appeared in the "Montrose Standard," and they were afterwards published in an expensive quarto volume for subscribers in 1859. Then after his death another similar volume appeared, the epitaphs which it contained having been printed in the "Aberdeen Free Press" and "Weekly Free Press." He died comparatively rich, and left numerous bequests to relatives, friends, and institutions.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

655. DUFF FAMILY.—Can any reader throw light upon the following persons?—

In 1631, Alexander Duff, at Mill of Invermarkie, was charged with harbouring Papists.

In 1735, Peter Duff, son of John Duff of Invermarkie, was served heir to his grandfather Patrick Strachan, in Huntly.

In 1792, James Duff of Torrorrie was served heir to his father, Robert Duff of Torrorrie.

In 1803, James Duff of Torrorrie was served heir to his uncle, Daniel Duff.

In 1804, James Duff of Torrorrie was served heir to his uncle, Joseph Duff.

In 1696, William Duffes was tenant of Ballmade.

In 1641, there was a James Duff of Baddis or Bade.

From 1783-87, Adam Duff, son of James Duff, Tough, was at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He became an advocate in Edinburgh in 1799.

I should also be glad to know where the places mentioned are situated.

T.

866. ROBERT KEITH, ABBOT OF DEER, 1543-5. —Keith is said to have died at Paris, 12th June, 1551, and to have been buried in the Church of the Carmelites. Was any monument raised to his memory, and, if so, what inscription did it bear?

BUCHAN.

867. DUNDURCAS.—Where could I find reliable particulars regarding the old Banffshire parish of Dundurcas?

D.

Answers.

814. DUNDARG CASTLE.—The excavations here have laid bare the foundations of old buildings as also the original fosse into which water has again been introduced. The finds have been unimportant, however, and, in my opinion, the operations have stripped the ruin of its ancient grandeur.

G.

835. FRANCIS GORDON'S OIL PAINTINGS.—I understand that these paintings were sold after the death of Gordon in 1857.

E.

No. 228.—August 30, 1912.

A Prehistoric Superstition.

During the spring just gone a neighbour planted out some saplings that had been stuck into a corner of his garden nearly a year previously, and left there by mistake.

During the time they were lost sight of, the wife of the owner of the garden and the husband of the woman next door (it was he that brought home the plants) had both been removed from the land of the living, and, when it was proposed to plant the young shoots round the garden border, the woman vehemently exclaimed—"Ye sud burn them raither: these sproots ha'e seen two fowk awa; it's nae luckv ti set them; I wad sceriously advise ye ti burn them!"

One wonders what ancient belief can lie under such a superstition.

Dunris.

A. M.

The Murray-Manson Controversy.

I see that in No. 222, July 26, "Alba" asserts that I "copied another's mistake" when in "The Bards of Bon-Accord" I stated that George Murray left Aberdeen and changed his name to James Bolivar Manson. I copied nobody's mistake; I took my information from first hand—from five separate gentlemen who knew Murray well in Aberdeen, and who subsequently knew him in Barrockburn and in Edinburgh, as James Bolivar Manson.

"Alba" does not know the circumstances under which Murray left his College and bursary during his second session—those who informed me did—but it is not for me, nor any other, to gratify idle curiosity by unearthing that buried past. The fact remains that Murray and Manson were one and the same person. His contemporaries saw no "myth" in it, but accepted it as quite a natural thing in the circumstances.

WILL. WALKER.

[Mr Walker in forwarding the above communication furnishes the names of his five authorities, who were all recognised in Aberdeen and neighbouring counties as of the highest literary standing and reliance.—Ed.]

An Eccentric Highland Chief.

The April number of the "Celtic Review" contains an article on "Ewen MacIachlan and Inverness Royal Academy," by Mr Evan M. Barron, of Inverness, which possesses a local interest, as the Ewen MacIachlan referred to was at the time of the controversy over his unsuccessful candidature for the Classical mastership in the Royal Academy, Inverness (1820), headmaster of the Grammar School of Old Aberdeen, and soon came to be recognised as the foremost Celtic scholar of his day, and one of the most erudite classical scholars in Scotland. Mr Barron is of opinion that Mr MacIachlan's failure to secure the appointment was due to his candidature being espoused by a very eccentric and unpopular Highland chief, Colonel Macdonell of Glengarry, who, at tempted, as one of his opponents put it, "to ram MacIachlan down the throats of the directors" of the Academy. This "Glengarry" is thus sketched by Mr Barron—

Glengarry was not by any means a popular man in the Highlands, for though he was kind and generous when his will was not crossed, he was of an exceedingly overbearing nature, and had a most exalted idea of his own importance as a Highland chief. He could not brook opposition of any sort, and as he was constantly under the delusion that he was actuated by the highest motives, and those who differed from him by the lowest, he was not an easy man for ordinary mortals to get on with. He had, too, a passion for dressing and living as he imagined the Highland chiefs of old dressed and lived, and being a Highland chief, he could in consequence command a certain following who were prepared to look with kindness on his vagaries. Every Highlander knows how he used to appear in public in full Highland dress, accompanied by his "tail" of retainers clothed and armed in the ancient Highland fashion.

Two incidents of a widely different character show what manner of man he was. In 1793 at a military ball in Inverness he approached Miss Forbes of Culloden—afterwards Mrs Duff of Muirtown—and reminded her that she had promised him the last country dance. She had no recollection of such a promise, and told him she was engaged for it to Ranald Macdonald. Glengarry took himself away, but in a little returned and informed the lady that Ranald Macdonald—yielding to I know not what persuasion or threats—had given up the dance to him. Miss Forbes naturally resented this discourteous treatment, and replied that she would dance with neither of them. Glengarry refused to take her answer as final, and tried to argue with her, whereupon a grandson of Flora Macdonald, Lieutenant Macleod, of the 42nd, who was sitting by Miss Forbes, remarked—"Why do you tease the lady? Can't you allow her to choose for herself?" Whereupon Glengarry transferred his attentions to Macleod. Later in the evening, in the mess-room of the 79th, high words passed between Glengarry and Macleod.

ever the matter, and the gallant chief eventually struck Macleod, who was quite a youth, over the head with his cane, and kicked him. Macleod promptly drew his dirk, but before he could retaliate they were separated. A challenge of course followed, and a day or two later they met on the beach between Fort-George and Ardersier. Glengarry had offered to apologise, but Macleod refused to accept an apology unless the chief gave up the cane with which he had struck him, to be used as Macleod should think proper. At the first fire Macleod fell, and a few days later died. Glengarry had to stand his trial in Edinburgh for murder, and only the skill and eloquence of his counsel, Harry Erskine, saved him.

The other episode occurred at Inverness, when Glengarry appeared at the Michaelmas Head Court in 1819, and on the roll of freeholders being made up rose and read a protest against the designation of Randal George MacDonald of Clanranald, on the ground that that gentleman had no lands or charters that entitled him to be designated "of Clanranald," his true and legitimate title being "of Moidart," or captain of Camanach.

Sir Walter Scott is said to have modelled Fergus M'ivor, in "Waverley," on Glengarry; and whether that be so or not, he certainly knew him well, and counted him among his friends.

The Introduction of Whisky Into Scotland.

What about whisky during the centuries when ale and claret were the chief handmaids to Scottish mirth? Had it no existence? Were its virtues really unknown? Or did the Scot, in Burns's phrase, "twist" at it "his gruntle wi' a glunch o' sour disdain"? If it was unknown, who was its discoverer, or how was it introduced? At least a fairly satisfactory answer is possible.

So far as the bulk of the Lowlands is concerned, whisky was virtually non-existent as a beverage till near the close of the sixteenth century, and did not come into general use till very much later. The name of its creator does not survive even in national myth; the circumstances attendant upon its entrance on the stage of time are involved in such a mystery as that which shrouds the origin of species. The probability is that the general benefactor was some mighty "medicine man" of the ancient Celts; but who he was and when or where he first set up his still and called spirits from the yeasty malt remains unrecorded. It is, however, well-nigh indubitable that in Scotland the original manufacturers of whisky were the Celts of the Highlands. Usquebaugh was made as early as the twelfth century by their cousins the Celts of Ireland, and the presumption is that the art was known to their common ancestors before the migration. No doubt the art of distillation may have been discovered spon-

taneously by different nations, but it is entirely inconsistent with facts to theorise that the manufacture of whisky in Scotland originated in times comparatively modern through the introduction of the art of distillation from England or elsewhere. On the contrary, it is beyond question that usquebaugh figured in the rude orgies of the Celtic clans long before modern influences had penetrated to their fastnesses. For centuries it may have remained wholly unknown to their Lowland neighbours; dammed up, as it were, by the barriers of alien custom and foreign speech.

Possibly the first to introduce usquebaugh to the Lowlands were the monks; and, at any rate, the earliest Lowlander associated with its manufacture was a friar, John Cor by name, who in 1495 obtained eight bolls of malt from the exchequer for this purpose. Its Latin name, *aqua vitæ*, also suggests conventional associations. In 1505 the right to sell it in Edinburgh was conferred on the surgeons; and in 1557 Bessie Campbell was summoned before the magistrates and ordered to cease from vending it in the burgh except on market days. The first Scotsman handed down to posterity in connection with a case of drunkenness from whisky was probably the ill-fated Darnley: on one occasion he distinguished himself by making one of his French friends drunk on *aqua composita*, of the inebriating qualities of which the Frenchman may have been too sceptical. An enactment that, by reason of the dearth of malt, no whisky should be brewed or sold from the 1st of December, 1579 to the 1st December, 1580, except that nobles and men of rank might distil it from their own malt for use in their families, would seem to prove that by that time the liquor was advancing in popularity.

It was much earlier in general use in the west of Scotland than in other Lowland regions—a fact which may be accounted for either by their proximity to the Highlands or to the districts of the Strathclyde Welsh. Early in the sixteenth century the inhabitants of the western burghs—Ayr, Irvine, Glasgow, Dumbarton—had liberty to furnish the inhabitants of the isles with "baken bread, brown ale, and *aqua vitæ*, in exchange for other merchandise." In several towns and burghs bordering on the Highland regions whisky was distilled in considerable quantities early in the seventeenth century. The principal indications of its Lowland use at this time occur in the districts fringing the Highlands, while the whole weight of evidence leads to the conclusion that its use in the latter region was universal. In 1616 the funeral expenses of Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder amounted to £1547 16s 4d Scots, of which no less than a fourth went in whisky; while Taylor, the Water Poet, refers to the "most potent *aqua vitæ*" drunk at the great Highland hunt meeting of 1618. In 1638 it was not sold in the taverns of Aberdeen, "wine, ale, or beer" being alone mentioned in a regulation regarding their early closing; but along with ale or beer "strong

waters aqua vitæ" was in 1655 forbidden by the Town Council to be made or sold without a special licence. By 1655 it was also sold in Glasgow taverns, and in 1657 a special day was appointed for fixing the excise on it.

By an Act of Parliament of 1690, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, in recognition of his loyalty during the rebellion of Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, and in consideration of the damage done to his lands and distillery of Ferintosh by the rebels, received a perpetual liberty to distil grain at his "brewery of aqua vitæ of Ferintosh" on payment of a small specific composition in lieu of excise. It is perhaps of importance to note that in this Act the brewery is styled "ancient," which would seem to indicate that whisky had been made at Ferintosh for at least a very considerable time, and probably long before the property came into possession of the Forbeses in 1670. The result of the grant was to give Forbes almost a monopoly in the manufacture of whisky, for which Ferintosh continued to be a common synonym even in the present [the 19th] century. In 1785 the privilege was withdrawn, over £25,000 being paid in compensation. "Thee, Ferintosh! O sadly lost!" says Burns; and it may well be believed that the moderate price at which Ferintosh could be sold had greatly aided in popularising the liquor in the Lowlands. Many a Lowlander had doubtless learned to appreciate the merits of usquebaugh during the Highland campaigns of Montrose and Dundee. Charles Edward in his wanderings had frequently to be content with it; and on one occasion he and two Highlanders finished a bottle between them, the larger share falling to the Prince. At that period a "dram" was the first article of hospitality presented to a stranger on entering a Highland hut. Not, however, till after the subjugation of the Highlands and the amalgamation of the two peoples did whisky come to be regarded as a Lowland Scottish drink.

For many years before whisky came into general use, brandy had been drunk by the upper classes; and among the Highland gentry who affected the fashionable manners of the Lowlands brandy had almost superseded their native liquor. In many districts of the Lowlands the use of whisky was also preceded by that of gin from England or rum from Jamaica. In 1775, when Major Topham visited Edinburgh, whisky was not a fashionable liquor. In the oyster cellars which he visited toddy appears to have been unknown. Punch was "quite the thing," but the choice was between brandy and rum punch. Rum was a specially favourite liquor in Glasgow (owing to its West Indian trade) at the close of the century. Strang, in his "Glasgow Clubs," states that "Rum punch was the universal beverage of the members of the Pig Club at their dinners, as it was at those of all the jovial fraternities in the city; and rum toddy was, as elsewhere, the accompaniment of every supper. Whisky in those days, being chiefly drawn from the large flat-bottomed stills of Kilbaggie, Kennebans, and Lochryan, was only fitted for the most

vulgar and fire-loving palates; but when a little of the real stuff from Glenlivet or Arran could be got—and to get it was a matter of difficulty and danger—it was dispensed with as sparing a hand as curacao or benedictine."

Possibly Burns had considerable influence in popularising whisky in Scotland. He mocked at those who wet "their weasans with liquors nce"; he railed at "brandy, burning trash," and poured contempt on "poor devils" who maddled "wi' bitter dearest wines"; and he patriotically extolled Scotia's native drink, the "barley bree," whether in the form of ale, "the poor man's wine," or in that of "whisky, soul o' plays and pranks!" But ale is as frequently the theme of his muse as stronger liquor. This was that "barley bree" that Willie, Rab, and Allan "preed the lee lang nicht"; and it was from "reaming swats that drank divinely" that Tam o' Shanter got courage to gaze unabashed on the "uncco sight" in "Alloway's auld haunted kirk." Whether Burns's praise of liquor has had a prejudicial effect on Scottish life, may be commended to the consideration of debating societies.—"Old-World Scotland," by T. F. Henderson (London, 1893).

The Deil's Courtship.

"Will ye accept o' a pennyworth o' pins?"
For that is the way that true love begins;
Will ye accept o' a pennyworth o' pins?
And go along with me, madam, and go along
with me?"

"I winna accept o' a pennyworth o' pins,
If that be the way that true love begins;
I winna accept o' a pennyworth o' pins,
Nor go along with you, kind sir, nor go along
with you."

"Will you accept o' a pair o' shoes o' cork?
The one made in London, the other made in
York,
The one heel of leather, and the other heel of
cork;
And go along with me, madam, and go along
with me?"

"I winna accept o' a pair o' shoes o' cork,
The one made in London, the other made in
York,
The one heel of leather, and the other heel of
cork;
Nor go along with you, kind sir, nor go along
with you."

"Will ye accept o' a braw borough toon?
Wi' a coach an' six to drive ye up an' doon?
Will ye accept o' a braw borough toon,
And go along with me, madam, and go along
with me?"

"Oh, yes; I'll accept o' a braw borough toon,
Wi' a coach an' six to drive me up an' doon;
Oh, yes; I'll accept o' a braw borough toon,
And go along with you, kind sir, and go along
with you."

The above rather curious production I heard repeated by an elderly gentleman, who informed me he had it from his mother. The lines appear to be a sort of parable, and were prefaced by the statement that they referred to his satanic majesty, when on courting bent. A moral is evidently intended to be conveyed. Observe how the artful one tries to drive as cheap a bargain as possible, at each refusal increasing his offer, and likewise the temptation. Likewise note the fallibility of feminine vanity. It is not stated in what guise the suitor appeared, but it is evident that personal attractions were of no account with the lady. She simply sold herself for the gratification of personal vanity. The offer of "a coach an' six" and "a braw borough toon" was more than she could resist, even from an unlovable wooer. It seems that the lines are an attempt to portray the wiles of the Evil One and the frailty of women.

But is the piece complete? The party from whom I had it assured me that he had never heard more; still, the list of temptations appears a short one. Further, the last offer is a tremendous advance on the immediately preceding one. It is a mighty leap from "a pair of shoes o' cork" to "a coach an' six" and "a braw borough toon." Does it not seem probable that an intermediate offer, or offers, had been made, and that the recording lines have been omitted or lost? Can anyone supply additional particulars?

DAVID GREWAR, F.S.A.Scot.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

393. Jebb, Richard Claverhouse, Professor and M.P.—This well-known scholar was a native of Dundee, born in Invergowrie House there in 1841. He was educated in Dublin, London Charterhouse School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Classic in 1862. His reputation as a scholar secured him the position of Public Orator to his University in 1869. From this he was called to Glasgow in 1875 to succeed Professor Lushington in the Greek Chair in that University. His eminence in classical learning led to his receiving the honorary degree of LL.D. from the five Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Harvard, and Bologna. In 1891 Dr Jebb was elected Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge in succession to Professor Kennedy. He was chosen to represent Cambridge University in Parliament in the year 1891, and continued its representative till his death. Among the most important of his works are "The Attic Orators," "Introduction to Homer," "Theophrastus," and a "Life of Richard Bentley." His edition of the Ajax and the Electra of Sophocles, as well as of the Oedipus Tyrannus and the Oedipus Coloneus, and the Philoctetes of Sophocles placed him in the front

rank of classical scholars, and will transmit his name to future generations as a critic worthy of being placed alongside of Bentley himself. Nor should it be forgotten that it was mainly through his efforts that a British School of Classical and Archaeological Studies was established at Athens. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford.

399. Jolly, William, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.S.A., etc., Inspector of Schools and Biographer.—This Scottish scholar and author was a native of Arbroath, born seemingly in the 'thirties of the last century. In addition to his professional work, Mr Jolly took an interest in antiquarian and other pursuits. He was an occasional contributor to the old "Scottish Notes and Queries," when that periodical was edited by Mr Bulloch, but is favourably known to a much wider circle of readers by his excellent biography of John Duncan, the Scottish weaver and botanist.

390. Johnstone, G. W., R.S.A., Artist.—A native of Glamis. Born in the 'fifties of the last century, he removed to Edinburgh at the early age of 13, and served his time as a cabinet-maker, at which trade he worked for several years. While doing so he attended the classes of design for the study of the antique at the Mound, and subsequently, in 1877, became a life-school student. He was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1883. Mr Johnstone was a landscape painter, who devoted all the resources of his art to the portrayal of the beauties of his native land. At the outset of his career he painted many beautiful scenes in the Trossachs, and afterwards he exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy and other exhibitions many charming pictures of the scenery of Borderland. In these he was very successful. Such works as "Borderland" and "Canonbie Lea," e.g., reproducing with wonderful effect the characteristic scenery of the Border, with its woodlands and streams and changeful sky. He also turned his attention to his native county of Forfar, and with an eye for artistic effect discovered many paintable scenes at Glamis, Edzell, and Blaigowrie, which contributed greatly to his success at many exhibitions. A few years ago when he was elected a full member of the Academy he was represented at the annual exhibition by the landscapes "On the Finlas Water," "Glenfinlas," and "Where the Burnie Runs into the Sea," as well as an "Autumn Scene in the Trossachs." Mr Johnstone was also a member of the Royal Scottish Water Colour Society, and in this medium his work was always interesting. He died in 1901.

391. Johnston, Samuel, LL.D., American Statesman and Judge.—Born 15th December, 1733 in Dundee, he was taken to America by his father, John Johnston, in 1736. Educated for the bar of his adopted country, the young Scotsman became a noted lawyer and politician, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1769, on the popular side. Having proved an active member of the first two Provincial Congresses, he was chosen to preside over the two

following. He was also appointed Treasurer for the North District of North Carolina in 1775, President of the Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution in 1789, a United States Senator in 1789-93, and a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1800, resigning and retiring in 1803. He died in 1816.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

868. MAY FAMILY.—Can any reader give information about the family or descendants of James May, who lived at Idech or Edech, near Turriff, about the middle or end of the 18th, and in the earlier part of the 19th century? This James May had a family of seven daughters and one son, and their burying-ground was in Oldmachar Churchyard. Where are their descendants? James May's brother Peter was a land surveyor and factor to Lord Findlater, being about 1788 in the service of Lord Mountstuart in Bute.

A. C.

869. NEW PARK, OR NEWTON OF PARK, BARONY.—Where does this old Scottish barony lie?

Y.

870. "GLASS."—What is the meaning of the word "Glass" as applied to the parish bearing that name?

W. YCLE.

Answers.

809. JOHN DOUGLAS COOK.—"R. A." will note that in the "Monthly Diary" for August by "H. F. M. S.," which appeared in the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" of 1st inst. the following among other items is given under 10th inst.:—

1868, Jn. Douglas Cook died: b. Banchoory-Ternan; projector and 1st editor of the "Saturday Review."

B.

852. SIR ROBERT FARQUHAR OF MOUNIE.—Allusions to incidents in the career of Sir Robert Farquhar appear in Dr John Davidson's "Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch" and Mr A. M. Munro's "Memorials of the Aldermen, Provosts, and Lord Provosts of Aberdeen"; but neither work throws light on Sir Robert's parentage. I understand Sir Horace Farquhar, Bart. (now Lord Farquhar), claims to be a direct descendant of Sir Robert Farquhar.

Q.

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No. 229.—September 6, 1912.

An Irvine of Drum and the Aberdeen Magistrates.

"The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland" (Vol. III., Third Series) contains some interesting and curiously-worded documents dealing with complaints about the high-handed action of Francis Irvine, brother of the Laird of Drum. They are thus summarised in Professor Hume Brown's introduction to the volume:—

In the case of another Papist, Francis Irvine, brother of the Laird of Drum, we have a remarkable commentary on the futility of the repressive laws against Catholics. The first performance of this Francis is contained in a complaint addressed to the Council by the magistrates of Aberdeen. In the house of a burges of the town Francis fell foul of one of the bailies, abused him in terms which cannot be decorously reproduced, and pursued him with a whinger, uttering all the time various uncomplimentary remarks on the magistrates in general. For this offence Francis was condemned to make proper apologies to the magistrates in the presence of the Council, to house for a night in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, and to produce caution for the future good behaviour of himself and his dependants. This was on November 11, 1669, and in August of the following year we find him under prosecution by the Lord Advocate, Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton, for a more audacious defiance of the law.

The indictment by the Lord Advocate is one of the liveliest passages in the present volume. After a general charge enumerating Irving's various breaches of the laws against Papists in the past, the indictment proceeds to the narration of his latest and gravest offence. Irving's sister, also a Roman Catholic, had died, and he determined, in contravention of the law, to bury her in an aisle of St Nicholas Church, Aberdeen, a Protestant place of worship. On the day arranged for the funeral he introduced into the town a band of Highlanders, "armed with gunes, hagbutts, pistols, bowes and arrowes," who, in marching order, made their way through the most crowded streets of the town to the house where the body lay. In the course of the day the provost was visited by Irving's brother, who, "in a most insolent and presumptuous manner," required him to prohibit all persons from attending the funeral except such as had been invited.

At eleven o'clock at night the funeral procession duly took its way to the Church of St Nicholas, "with many torches" and with all

the ceremonies of the Catholic burial rite, and guarded by the armed Highlanders, who kept the church with drawn weapons. Next morning the Highlanders marched out of the town as they had come, and by way of insult and bravado fired off their pieces as they passed the house of the provost. Found guilty of "a high and insolent ryot," Irving was committed to the tolbooth of Edinburgh till he had paid the expenses of the witnesses produced against him, and prohibited "in all tyme coming" from approaching within a mile of Old or New Aberdeen. In point of fact, the prohibition lasted only for eight months.

The gravamen of Irvine's offence is thus specified in the principal passage in the indictment—

Albeit the said Francis, upon a complaint be the magistrats and towne of Aberdeen, was lately censured be the Lords of Privy Council for certane disorders committed and done by him, and that he was publickly rebuked and admonished (his Majesties Commissioner being then present) that he should cary himself more soberlie and circumspectly, nevertheless the said Francis Irving and the persones after-mentioned viz., James Irving, brother to Foderatt; Patrick Chalmer, burges of Aberdeen; Donald Ferquharstone, in Meikle Culsh; William Ferquharstone their; and Patrick Gordone, eldest lanfull sone to Alexander Gordone of Kin-craigie, hes added to the crymes and misdemeanors above-wrytten, and hes presumed to committ the crymes, insolencies and attempts after specified of a high and dangerous nature and consequence, in swa farr as Elizabeth Irving, sister to Alexander Irving of Drum and to the said Francis, having declined likewise from the Protestant religion and haveing deceast in the profession of the popish superstition, albeit she being a gentlewoman never maryed and being of the popish profession forsaide, and the same not allowing to Protestants the favour and benefite of burriall within churchyards appoynted for burriall of papists, much lesse within popish churches, she ought not to have been buried in a publick way with any pomp or show within the cheeff and principall church of the roycall burgh where his Majesties subjects doe resort for divine and publick worship; yet the said Francis and his complices did resolve and contrive that his said sister should be buried in a publick way within ano isle of St Nicholas Church, which is the cheiffe and principall church of Aberdeen, and in order thereto did wrytt to and invite a great number of persones of quality and others to be at her burial, and that the said burriall might be the more publick to all persones, and that the strength, interest, and boldness of papists there might the more appear, the said Francis and his complices, in a most insolent and treasonable way, did raise in armes and bring to the towne of Aberdeine from Cronar a band or company of Highland men to the number of — who,



upon the day of the said burriall, being the day of Apryle last, about four or fyve hoours afternoon, did enter within his Majesties royceall burgh of Aberdein, the heid burgh of the shyre, and where the cheife judicatories in these parts, viz., shreffe and commissar courts, doe sitt, and being armed with gunes, hacbutts, pistolls, bowes and arrowes and other weapones offensive, and after they had entered at the port, albeit they might have taken a nearer and more privat way to the Lady Drum, her loading in the said towne, where the corpses lay in the Gestirraw, yet, intending to proclaime their insolencie and to insult upon and to provceke the magi-strats and towne of Aberdein, being under lawborroves at the instance of the said Francis, they had the confidence to march to the said house of the Lady Drum from the said port throw and alongst, being the most populous and publick streets in the said towne, in rank and order, and in a military and warlik postoure, a commander marching befor them and another behind and in the reir, having pistolls banded in their hands, to the great astonishment and greffe of his Majesties good subjects affected to the purity of religion that papists and popery being abolished, discountenanced and prohibited by so many lawes, the forsaid persons should have bin so bold to publish their resolution to bury a papist within a Protestant Church and to outface and outdarre law and authority and to appear in armes in so insolent a way not allowed to his Majesties best subjects, but expressly forbidden under the payne of treason, and that within his Majesties royceall burgh of Aberdein and so near the seat and residence of the Bishop of Aberdein and of a famous university and profession of divinity and nurserie of religione.

Aberdeen Centenarian in Australia.

On 12th June 1912, Mr James Birse, previously a resident of Riddell's Creek, celebrated his 102nd birthday at Pakenham, some 35 miles distant from Melbourne. He is in good health and in possession of all his faculties. Many messages of congratulation and presents were forwarded to him on his birthday. He was born at Aberdeen in 1810, and was a sea-faring man for many years before taking to land pursuits. He is a fine example of Aberdonian vitality and virility. The Salvation Army are looking after the old veteran's welfare.

ALBA

Historic Pile Gifted to Nation.

HUNTINGTOWER CASTLE.

It is understood that negotiations have been in progress for some time between Major Mercer of Huntingtower and the Government authorities, and that as a result of these the ancient and historic castle of Huntingtower,

situated off the Crieff Road, about 2½ miles from Perth, has been handed over to the nation.

It is further stated that the Treasury have agreed to spend a sum of about £2000 in restoration, and, with the view to the preservation of the building, operations have been commenced, and in the course of these an important find has been made. While workmen were removing a ceiling in the hall they discovered that underneath the lath and plaster there was a second ceiling in an excellent state of preservation, the work being hand painted and very fine. A firm of Perth photographers have taken a series of pictures of the work, and these have been forwarded to a Government official in Edinburgh.

Huntingtower Castle was originally called Ruthven Castle, and belonged to the Earls of Gowrie. It was the scene of the incident known in history as the Raid of Ruthven, which took place in 1582, and in which the Earl of Gowrie took a chief part. The object of the raid was to take young King James, then only 16 years of age, out of the hands of his favourites—Arran and Lennox—and to deliver the country from the dangers to which the Prelatic principles and policy of James and his favourites were supposed to be exposing "religion and the Commonwealth."

Robin Tamson's Smiddy.

The fame of "Robin Tamson's Smiddy" is world-wide, and it has a good claim to be numbered among the most popular Scottish songs written in the nineteenth century. It is a romance of homely life in six stanzas. The hero in the opening lines proceeds to Robin Tamson's smiddy to get his mare shod, and momentous consequences follow. The worthy smith, "a walthy carle," was blessed with a bonny daughter, a treasure he valued so highly that he

Ne'er wad let her tak' a man,
Tho' mony lads had socht her.

These numerous swains who had loved and lost lacked the enterprising character of the hero of the song. Gifted with strategic powers, he first saw old Robin busy at the shoeing of the mare, and then

I slippit up beside the lass,
And briskly fell a-wooing.

With feminine discernment she was not long in marking the "duddy" nature of her wooer's habiliments, and here his resourcefulness again came into play. He at once checks any unfavourable impression by declaring that he has "new anes for the makin'," and follows this up with a straightforward offer of heart and hand. With rustic frankness the maiden replies:—

"'Deed, lad," quo' she, "your offer's fair,
I really think I'll tak' it."



As might be expected, Robin does not take the elopement of his "bonnie dochter" well. Far and near he sought her, and at length finds the delinquents comfortably seated at their fire-side. The hero, far from being dismayed at the appearance of the angry parent, with ready wit suggests a solution of the whole matter:—

Quo' I, Guidman, I've ta'en your bairn,
An' ye may tak' my mither."

Auld Robin is amenable to reason, and, seeing that no better may be, takes his son-in-law at his word with the promptitude which marks the whole action of the song, and so everything ends happily.

It is not generally known that the author of this excellent humorous song was Alexander Rodger, widely famed in Scotland in his day as "Sandy Rodger," and better known in his life-time as a political journalist of a red-hot Radical cast than as a song-maker. Rodger was born in the village of East Calder, in Midlothian, about ten miles from Edinburgh, on July 16, 1748. His father, first a farmer, and then an inn-keeper, was unsuccessful at both pursuits, and finally went abroad. Some time previous his son Sandy had been apprenticed to a silversmith in Edinburgh, but when his father's household was broken up young Rodger was transferred to the care of maternal relatives in Glasgow, where he remained for the rest of his life. The trade of hand-loom weaving was then prosperous, and Sandy was apprenticed to a master weaver in the vicinity of the cathedral. At the age of 22 he married, and to better support his family supplemented his wages as a weaver by becoming a music-teacher in a small way.

It was at the disturbed period of 1819-20 that Rodger first came into prominence. He left the loom and joined a paper of a violently Radical type named "The Spirit of the Union." It was no joke being "agin' the Government" in those times. The proprietor of the paper was shortly afterwards apprehended and tried for sedition, found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Rodger was obliged to return to the shuttle for a livelihood, but his brief press career had procured him the suspicion of disaffection. Not long afterwards an address issued by a bogus "Provisional Government" scared the authorities, and Rodger, along with many others, was apprehended and thrown into prison. He was not kept long in confinement, and the rest of his life was passed in smoother waters. An employment as inspector of cloths in a print works occupied the next eleven years, jointly with the other and more congenial occupation of political journalism. During his latter years he was employed on the staff of the "Reformer's Gazette," and died on September 26, 1846.—"T.P.'s Weekly."

Bibliography of Clan Literature.

WITH NOTES.

CAMERON.

See "Celtic Review." Vol. v. pp. 70-71, 72-73. July 15, 1908.

FERGUSON.

The Clan Name of Ferguson. An address by James Ferguson, Esq., Yr. of Kinnmundy, to the Clan Ferguson Society, on 14th April, 1892. Glasgow: W. M. Ferguson, 116 St Vincent Street, 1892. 8vo., 32 pp. Imprint at foot of page 29: Ferguson, Printer, 116 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

LAMONT.

The Lamont Tartan: An Address delivered to the Clan Lamont Society at their Annual General Meeting in Glasgow on 6th May, 1910, by William Lamont, C.A., Glasgow [of the firm of Lamont, Macquisten, and Company, Chartered Accountants and Stockbrokers, 33 Renfield Street, Glasgow]. Quarto, 9 inches by 7½ inches; eight illustrations of the Lamont Tartan, according to all the canons known; with 18 pp. letterpress reprinted from the "Oban Times." The edition of this beautifully-produced brochure was limited to 200 copies, with representation of Clan Lamont Arms stamped in relief on the title page, and motto, "Nec parcas spernas." Some of the illustrations are intended as warnings, and that in every case the shades might be altered without altering the setts, or vice versa. It is interesting to note, says Mr Lamont on pp. 8-9, "that the light stripes in the ancient Forbes Tartan are the same as in the tartan of their neighbours, the Farquharsons. The green and blue and black, on the other hand, are the same as in the Farquharson and Lamont tartan. Whether any confusion could have arisen through the similarity of the Farquharson setts in different respects to the Forbes and Lamont, I cannot pretend to say. . . . We know of various families descended from the Lamont who was settled in the vicinity of Aberdeenshire in the 15th century. I claim—and I think the Clan Lamont Society ought to claim—that the tartan which the Forbeses use is the Lamont tartan."

The name Lamont or Lamond is undoubtedly derived from the Norse lagamadr, a lawman. This was the title of an official whom the Norwegians were wont to place in the various islands and districts under their rule. But, though the derivation be Norse there is very good reason to believe that the origin of the clan is Dalriadic, and that its founders came over from Ireland at a very early period. The Gaelic form of the name is McLaomuin; Latin, Lawmundus, or more commonly Lawmanus; but it is interesting to find in a charter of 1356 the Norwegian "g" still surviving in the form Lagmøyn, Ardlagmøyn.

MACDONALD.

Glencoe, or, the Fate of the Macdonalds: a Tragedy, was published by Moxon in 1840. 8vo.

MACDOUGALL.

The chief of the clan, Captain Macdougall of Dunolly, stated in February, 1907, that a committee of the Clan Society were at present collecting material for an authentic history of the clan, as well as of its martial music and Gaelic poetry, and it was hoped that soon they might be in a position to make arrangements for the publication of a volume bearing on the clan.

MACLAREN.

An article entitled Rob Roy and the MacLarens by Frederick Watson appeared in "Chambers's Journal," February, 1911, pp. 89-94 (January 7. weekly issue).

MACGILLONIES.

See "Celtic Review," vol.v., p. 73. July 15. 1908.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

392. Johnston, William, Provost, Minor Poet, Author, etc.—Born 1784 in Arbroath; he died in 1864; a successful manufacturer. He also served his fellow-townsmen as a member of the Municipality, and was for some years Provost. Of literary tastes, Provost Johnston, besides occasional verse-writing, which has won him a place among the Bards of Angus and the Mearns, gave some share of his attention to the subject of political economy, and has written a brochure on the currency.

393. Kay, Sydney A., D.Sc., Lecturer on Chemistry.—Educated in Dundee High School, after some time as pupil assistant there to Mr Young, Mr Kay proceeded to St Andrews, and after a brilliant career at that University, as also at Upsala and Leipzig, on returning to his native land he became lecturer on chemistry at St Andrews.

394. Keiller, Alexander, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., etc., etc., Lecturer on Midwifery and Gynaecology. — This distinguished physician originally belonged to Dundee, and received his M.D. degree at Edinburgh University in 1835. He was understood to have practised his profession in Dundee in the early part of his career, but afterwards came to Edinburgh under the aegis of Sir James Simpson, with whom he was on intimate terms. Dr Keiller was a well-known and much appreciated teacher of midwifery in the Edinburgh extra-mural

school. For many years he held the appointment of physician for the diseases of women in the Royal Infirmary, and gained a name for himself as an operator in that particular branch of surgery. He also held for many years the appointment of physician to the Edinburgh Maternity Hospital. He held the appointment successively of examiner in midwifery for the University of St Andrews, the University of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and generations of men look back to him as a skilful and considerate examiner. As a teacher he enjoyed for many years a large reputation, and his classes were always numerous and were enthusiastic. A number of well-known appliances in use to-day in the particular branches he followed were due to his inventiveness. For some of them only a tardy recognition was extended. Dr Keiller was a prolific writer of papers on matters connected with his own department of medicine, and many of his contributions to medical literature are of acknowledged value. Dr Keiller moved amongst a brilliant group of men in the profession, including, besides Sir James Simpson, Thomas Keith and Matthews Duncan. In 1886 he had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the University of St Andrews. Besides being a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Dr Keiller was Hon. Fellow of the Obstetrical Society, London, as well as of the Gynaecological Society, Boston, U.S.A. He died, aged 81, some time early in the nineties of last century.

395. Keith, Charles, M.D., Poet.—A native of Montrose, born about 1750, he entered Marischal College 1775-6, and graduated M.A. 1779. He published "The Farmer's Ha," a Scots Poem, by a Student of Marischal College, 1776. This poem has been several times reprinted. In "Scottish Notes and Queries," IX., 175, K. J. says Jervise was mistaken in making George and not Charles the Christian name of the author of "The Farmer's Ha," while James Gordon in the same number of the "Scottish Notes and Queries" says he believes that Charles Keith, M.D., practised in Hadlingtonshire, and that he had seen a notice of his death in an old magazine. I have not yet seen any date for that event.

396. Keith, Don, Minor Poet.—Born in 1843 in the parish of Stracathro. He was bred as a ploughman. Spent two years in America, but returned to Scotland, and when the Bards of Angus and Mearns was issued he was a farmer in Lethnot. He had been addicted to poetry from early years.

397. Keith, Peter, Poet.—A native of Fearn, who also figures in Bards of Angus and the Mearns. He published much verse in chapbook fashion, and was well known in Brechin in the early part of the 19th century. One of his brochures, "The Banished Wight's Return," has 50 pages, and others, like "The Ghost of Fearnden" and "Poems and Songs," are 24 page booklets.

398. Keltie, John Scott, F.R.G.S., LL.D., etc., Geographer, Author, and Journalist.—A native of Dundee, where he was born in 1840, Dr Keltie was educated at Perth, St Andrews, and Edinburgh. Having exhibited an early aptitude for letters, he was placed on the editorial staff of W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh, and subsequently transferred his services to Macmillan and Company, Cambridge. He was appointed librarian of the Royal Geographical Society in 1885. As an author he is favourably known by his "History of the Scottish Highlands and Clans," 1874, as also by "The Partition of Africa," 1894. He has edited the "Statesman's Year Book" since 1880.

W. B. R. W

(To be continued.)

Queries.

871. ABERGELDIE CHAPEL.—To what saint was the old chapel of Abergeldie dedicated?

W. SMITH.

872. TO RIDE THE STANG.—What did this old form of punishment imply, and on whom was it usually inflicted?

R. SMITH.

873. WHITEHILLS.—Who was the founder of this village?

G.

Answers.

754.—THE ROUND TABLE.—Dr W. F. Skene, in his "Memorials of the Family of Skene of Skene" (New Spalding Club), mentions that Alexander Skene (1507-1517) married Elizabeth Black, daughter to a burgess of Aberdeen, "with whom he got in dott and tocher good all that tract of land called the round table," and he quotes from a manuscript account of the Skene family the following description of the land so acquired.—"Being that part of the town of Aberdeen bounded on the east with the Castle Street or present Exchange, on the south with the Exchequer Row, and on the west with the Rotten Row, and on the north with the Narrow Wynd."

Q.

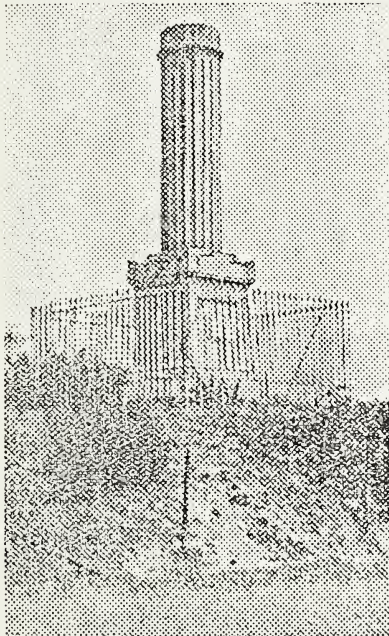
866.—ROBERT KEITH, ABBOT OF DEIR, 1543-51.—The inscription on Keith's tomb was—

OYGIST VENERABLE PRELAT ROBERT KEITH
ESCOSSOIS FRERE DU CONTE MARISCIAL ABBE
DU MONASTIERE DE DEIR QUI TREPASSA XII mo
JUN MDLI.

R. R

No. 230.—September 13, 1912.

The Gordon Monument at Waterloo.



A correspondent who recently visited the battlefield of Waterloo furnishes us with a copy of the inscription on the monument to Sir Alexander Gordon, brother of the "Premier" Earl of Aberdeen, who fell in the battle. An obelisk to his memory (repeatedly but erroneously described as a replica of the monument at Waterloo) was erected at Haddo House, the inscription on which was given in A.J.N. and Q. some time ago (vol. III., 184). The inscription on the Waterloo obelisk is much more elaborate, and is in French as well as in English. The English version is as follows:—

Sacred to the Memory
of

Lieut.-Col, the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon
Knight Commander of the most Honourable
Order of the Bath
Aid (sic)-de-Camp to Field Marshal the Duke
of Wellington
And third brother to George Earl of Aberdeen.

Who in the twenty-ninth year of his age
Terminated a short but glorious career

On the 18th of June, 1815

Whilst executing the orders of his great
Commander

In the battle of Waterloo.

Distinguished for gallantry and good conduct
in the Field

He was honoured with repeated marks of
Approbation

By the illustrious Hero

With whom he shared the Dangers of every
Battle

In Spain, Portugal, and France,

And received the most flattering proofs of his
Confidence

On many trying Occasions.

His zeal and activity in the service obtained
the reward

Of ten Medals

And the honourable distinction of the Order
of the Bath.

He was justly lamented by the Duke of
Wellington in his public Despatch

As an officer of high Promise

And a serious loss to the Country.

No less worthy of record were his Virtues in
private life

His unaffected respect for Religion

His high sense of Honour

His scrupulous Integrity

And the most amiable Qualities

Which secured the attachment of his Friends
And the love of his own Family.

In testimony of Feelings which no language
can express

A disconsolate Sister and Five surviving
Brothers

Have erected this simple Memorial

To the object of their tenderest Affections.

There is inscribed on the side of the base of
the monument immediately below the tablet
above copied—

Repaired in 1863 by his brother

Admiral the Honourable J. Gordon.

Sir Alexander Gordon, it may be added, is
mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's poem, "The
Field of Waterloo"—

Period of honour as of woes,

What bright careers 'twas thine to close!

* * *

Thou saw'st in seas of gore expire

Redoubted Picton's soul of fire—

Saw'st in the mingled carnage lie

All that of Porwenby could die—

* * *

And Cameron, in the shock of steel,

Die like the offspring of Ischiel;

And generous Gordon, 'mid the strife,

Fall while he watch'd his leader's life.

The high regard in which the "Iron Duke"
held his Aid-de-Camp is shown in the article
on "Wellington's Appreciation of Hon. Sir
Alexander Gordon" in A. J. N. and Q., IV.,
160.

Harbour Foundation Stone Unearthed at Fraserburgh.

On 15th August while workmen were prosecuting excavation operations at the head of the South Pier, Fraserburgh, they laid bare a stone bearing an inscribed square-shaped silver plate. On the removal of the plate there was exposed a cavity, in which was a bottle containing a copy of the "Aberdeen Journal" of 23rd September, 1818, and specimens of the current half-crown, shilling, sixpence, penny, and halfpenny coins. The silver coins were in good preservation, but the bronze ones were considerably decayed. The inscription in beautifully engraved letters was as follows:—

The foundation stone of the South Pier of the Fraserburgh Harbour Designed by Robert Stephenson Esquire, Civil Engineer, Edinburgh, was laid on the 30th day of September 1818, and of the Reign of King George the IIIrd the 58 year, By John Gordon Esquire of Cairnbulg, the R. W. Master of the Fraserburgh Lodge of Free Masons—The Right Honourable Alexander George, Lord Saltoun, being Superior and Provost; Lewis Chalmers Esq., Baillie; Charles Leslie Esq., M.D., Treasurer; Sebastian Davidson, Procurator Fiscal; Charles Cumine, Dean of Guild; John Dalrymple, Charles Wemyss, James Gray, John Wallace, William Stuart, Robert Mathew, Counsellors; William Dalrymple Kelman, Town Clerk; William Mintow of Banffshire, Contractor, at the sum of £6150 Sterling.

It may be explained that of the persons mentioned Lord Saltoun was hereditary and permanent Provost of Fraserburgh, and Lewis Chalmers, who was a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, was his factor and Baron Baillie.

Aberdeen in Front Rank.

A complimentary conversation was held in the Essendon Town Hall (near Melbourne), on the 26th June last, to welcome the Hon. William Alexander Watt, M.L.A., on his accession to office as Premier of the State of Victoria. The Mayor, Mr H. S. Cole, presided, and gracefully gave his felicitations. The Hon. John Murray, M.L.A., who had previously been Premier, warmly supported the congratulations, and incidentally alluded to a bit of family history which was specially interesting to Aberdonians. He said—

"An old association existed between his family and Mr Watt's, as their relatives had come from the same little Scotch spot that had sent out so many indomitable and shrewd men to do the early colonisation of Victoria. Their parents had come from the western part of Aberdeenshire, and if they could not get along well in this fine country they would have been a disgrace to Aberdeen. Mr Watt's uncle's house was the first house that Mr Murray's

mother and family slept in after landing on Liardet's Beach. Mr Murray's mother always said of Premier Watt's uncle that John Watt was the best man that God had ever made. And," concluded Mr Murray, "that is my own opinion of his nephew, William A. Watt."

ALBA.

The Bishopric of Aberdeen.

With reference to the answer to a query about the Bishopric of Aberdeen in Vol. IV. of "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries" (p. 241), the following from the recently published work on "The Bishops of Scotland" by the late Dr John Dowden, Bishop of Edinburgh, may be of some interest:—

As the attempt made here to record the succession of bishops of Aberdeen is confined to the period for which distinct, authentic, historical records can be cited, the reader is referred for the discussion of the early traditional story of the see of Aberdeen and the supposed see at Murthlac, transferred to Aberdeen, to Skene ("Celtic Scotland," II., pp. 378-380) and Cosmo Innes ("Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis," I., pp. ix-xix.).

Though the pretended charter ("Registrum Aberdonensis," I., p. 3) of King David I to Nectan, bishop of Aberdeen, and professing to have been written 30th June in the thirteenth year of his reign—that is, in 1136—has the marks of either forgery, or, at least, rehandling by a scribe who gave to the charter a form that was unknown at the date to which he would have it assigned, yet it may well represent substantially the actual facts.

That there was a Nectan bishop of Aberdeen may be taken as certain since the discovery of the Book of Deer, where an unquestionably authentic note of a grant made to the monastery of Deer is witnessed by "necan ecob ab[bas] [ar]dson]" ("Book of Deer," p. 93). The language of the Gaelic charter, as interpreted by recent scholars, is somewhat ambiguous, but possibly the deed was witnessed in the eighth year of King David (i.e. the year ending 22 April, 1132). And the date assigned in the manipulated or forged charter ("Registrum Aberdonensis," I., 3, 4) falls in well with the general development of the episcopal system in the reign of David. There is often as much intellectual weakness in rejecting tradition as in accepting it. Before the discoveries of the Irish entries in the Book of Deer, the rigour of the demand for historical evidence might have led some to consider Nectan apocryphal. We now know that he was a real personage. It may be that evidence will hereafter be found for Ryan, Donort, and Cormach, at Murthlac, but in the meantime we hesitate to accept them.

For the dates of the early bishops, Boscoe's "Episcoporum Aberdonensium Vitae" is generally worse than useless, for it is commonly erroneous and misleading.

In a [forged] charter by King William, confirming the possessions of the see to Bishop Matthew, his predecessors, "bishops of Aberdeen," are named as "Nectanus et Edwardus." According to Boece, Nectan became bishop in 1122. But little value can be attached to the statement of this writer. According to Gavin Dunbar's "Epistolare," in 1125 the see of Nectan was transferred by King David from Murthlac to Aberdeen. The date of his death is not given by any authority worthy of credit. Boece says that he died in the first year of King Malcolm IV., the year 1152. But the first year of Malcolm began 24 May, 1153, and his successor Edward appears certainly not later than 1150. Boece states that Nectan sat for fourteen years at Murthlac and for seventeen years at Aberdeen. Little weight can be attached to the statement.

Bibliography of Clan Literature.

(Continued.)

MACLEOD.

The Macleods: a Short Sketch of their Clan, History, Folk-Lore, Tales, and Biographical Notices of Some Eminent Clansmen. By Rev. R. C. MacLeod of MacLeod. Clan MacLeod Publications, No. 1. 8vo, 120 pp., 7 illustrations, the frontispiece being the historic Dunvegan Castle. Published by the Clan MacLeod Society.—Edinburgh, 1906.

The following legend concerning the origin of the MacLeod Crest and Motto is recorded on pp. 50-52. Tormod, second Chief of MacLeod, was a great soldier. He married Marjory, daughter of John Bisset of Glenelg, by whom he had three sons—Malcolm, his heir;Leod and Godfrey. Malcolm, the third Chief, although said by some to have married the daughter of Fraser, Lord Lovat, is believed to have married Christian, the divorced wife of Hugh Fraser of Lovat, and a daughter of Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow, ancestor of the Duke of Argyll. He was a man of great courage and physical strength, and the story goes that while returning from a stolen interview with the young and beautiful wife of the Chief of the Frasers, who held the half of Glenelg, he encountered and killed a wild bull which infested the woods of Glenelg, and was a terror to the inhabitants around. Malcolm, when he engaged the animal, was armed with his dirk only, but, seizing the bull by the horns, he, by sheer strength, threw it and then despatched it with his dirk. From this encounter the bull's head is said to have become the crest of the MacLeods, with the motto, "Hold Fast" added. The story adds that the horns were removed from the bull's head, one of them was mounted with silver and preserved as a trophy, and that the horn which every chief has to drain when he comes of age, is the identical horn which adorned the head of the bull slain by Malcolm MacLeod. Another story about a bull tells how MacLeod once went on a visit to Argyll at Inveraray, and when he got there

he learned that a clansman of his host had, for some offence, been condemned to be gored to death by a bull. An arena was prepared, and the criminal placed therein with a bull of singular strength and ferocity. MacLeod, much struck with the appearance of the man, interceded for him with Argyll; but Argyll declared it was now too late, that the man and the infuriated animal were in the ring, and no human power could save him. MacLeod was only armed with his dirk, but, on hearing this, sprang at once into the ring, and attacked and killed the bull. He thus saved the man's life, and when he went back to Skye, he took the man with him, and there is a family living at Dunvegan now who claim descent from the man who MacLeod saved from such a terrible death.

The MacLeod family is of considerable interest to the writer. The late Robert Bisset Lawrance (1841-1888), a successful Ceylon tea planter, married at Galle, Ceylon, by Rev. J. K. Clarke, Anne MacLeod, on 18th July, 1864. She was a daughter of David MacLeod, who died in Australia, son of Torquail MacLeod (who married a Miss Gemmell), who was a son of Norman MacLeod, "Thormod Mohi" (Great Norman), who left Dunvegan about 1770. Robert Bisset Lawrance was a descendant of John Lawrance, Barnyards of Philoith (1667-1724), by his wife, Jannet Davidson (1667-1731), who are buried at Kirkton Churchyard, Fraserburgh.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Proceedings—Vol. xii., Feuds with the Morrisons and Mackenzies (see also vol. xiv.); vol. xix., MacLeod Sculptured Monuments at Rowdill, Harris, accompanied by 13 illustrations; vol. xxviii., Armorial Shield of Talisker, 1756; vol. xxix., Dunvegan Castle, Antiquities and Historical Notes by Lockhart Bogle, accompanied by 15 illustrations.

In 1895, Dr Keith Norman Macdonald dedicated to the MacLeods of Gesto his valuable musical work entitled "The Gesto Collection of Highland Music," size-folio. The object of this work was to supply a want which Highlanders throughout the world have always felt, viz.:—A Collection of Highland Music and Song, free of all foreign adulteration—pure as the heather upon which it grew—and different from all other works that have been hitherto published on the same subject. Also, to preserve intact the sweetest and best of the music of our forefathers as they sang and played it, and as all Highlanders like it at the present day. The first part consists of songs, with the Gaelic words to many of them, and embrace love songs, fairy songs, laments, and martial Jacobite airs, and others relating to the Stuart period, as well as some songs and airs indirectly connected with the Highlands. The second part consists of pibrochs and laments, some of which have long been out of print. The third part consists of marches, quicksteps, and general martial music. The fourth part consists of reek and Strathspeys, many published for the first time; and the whole a

wound up by an appendix of additional airs, etc.

MACMARTINS.

See "Celtic Review," vol. v., pp. 70-71., July 15, 1908.

MACSOMARLIES.

The MacSomarlies of Glen Nevis, a branch of the MacIntyres, see "Celtic Review," vol. v., pp. 77-79, July 15, 1908.

ROSS.

The Massacre of the Rosses of Strathcarron, Ross-shire. By Donald Ross. Demy 8vo. Inverness, 1886.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

399. Kennedy, James, Scotch-American Poet.—Born in 1848 in the Carse of Gowrie, near Forfar, he became a machinist in Dundee, but emigrated to New York in 1869. His poems on Scottish-American subjects and "The Desolate Lass and Other Poems" have been very well received, as also his serial story, "Willie Watson." He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

400. Kidd, James (Professor), Scottish Scholar on the Continent.—A native of Dundee, where he was born in 1550. He was one of the numerous Scottish scholars who in the 16th and 17th centuries occupied chairs in the Continental Universities. Thus he was Professor of Law in the University of Toulouse, as well as in other seminaries of learning. He was known by his contemporaries under the soubriquet of "Cadenus." He died in 1612.

401. King, David, D.D., Popular Divine and Author.—Born in Montrose Secession Manse 20th May, 1806, he was educated for the Scottish ministry at the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh and in Dr Dick's theological classes in Glasgow. Proving a popular preacher, he had calls from several places, but chose as his first charge the first Secession congregation, Dalkeith, where he was ordained in 1830. From this he was translated to Greyfriars Church, Glasgow, where he became at once one of the most influential preachers in that important city. His preaching allied the old theology, it is said, with a charm which was then rare, making in Glasgow, before "advanced thought" was heard of, a sensation and a joy of no doubtful kind to thousands. He was equally influential as a leader in the Presbytery and Synod of the Church with which he was connected. The United Secession Church played a large part in those negotiations for union with the Relief Church which

issued in 1847 in the formation of the United Presbyterian Church. He also took a prominent part in the voluntary controversy, and was one of the earliest advocates of Disestablishment. As an orator on public platforms on behalf of the anti-slavery and other movements he was well and favourably known. He was also a prolific author, some of his works having reached the honour of more than one edition. Conspicuous among these are his "Treatise on the Ruling Eldership," as also that on "The Lord's Supper." He also wrote an apologetic volume entitled "The Principles of Geology explained and viewed in their relations to Revealed and Natural Religion," and this volume also reached a second edition. The assiduity with which he discharged his duties as minister in a large city congregation led to a serious nervous breakdown, which led to his resignation in 1855. After some years' rest he began work again as first minister of a Presbyterian Church in London in the month of October, 1860. Here he continued for nine years, but, finding the work too much for his strength, he came to a small congregation newly founded in Morningside, Edinburgh. But his health, always uncertain, soon necessitated rest again, and so in 1873 he resigned his Morningside charge and retired permanently from the ministry, spending the most of the years that followed till his death in 1883 on the Continent. Dr King married a sister of the late Lord Kelvin. His life has been written by his widow, who survived him. His book on Jamaica, which he visited, is one of the best volumes dealing with that island; while his "Exposition and Defence of Presbyterianism" is admittedly a masterpiece.

402. Kinloch, Alexander A. A., Brigadier-General.—Son of the Laird of Logie, born in 1821, a soldier, county gentleman, inspector of police, and author, his reputation was of the highest, and Kirriemuir mourned a man at his death in 1894. This gallant soldier had many trophies of his powers among the big game of the Orient. He is the author of a book in two volumes, whose title is "Large Game Shooting in Tibet, the Himalayas, and Northern and Central India."

403. Kinloch, David, M.D., Latin Poet and Author, Physician to James VI. Born at Kirriemuir, of the Kinlochs of this parish, but claimed also for Dundee, he is still remembered as one of Scotland's Latin poets. Some of his poems have been preserved, and for taste and elegance as Latin compositions, they are, says Dr Small, "inferior to no modern production." He was born about 1559, and was educated as a physician. He travelled much in foreign parts, and became eminent in his profession. He was for some time confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition in Spain, but was liberated on performing an extraordinary cure upon the Inquisitor-General, when he had been given over by the physicians. He afterwards returned to his native county, and having acquired considerable wealth, he purchased lands which were confirmed to him by a charter



from James VI. in 1616. He was a gentleman of great genius and learning, and wrote several works on physio. He was author of some poems published in the collection of the "Poetæ Scotigeni." There is a portrait of Dr Kinloch in the house of Logie. His death seems to have taken place in 1617.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

874. REV. HUGH INNES, MINISTER OF MORTLACH.—Rev. Hugh Innes had a son Alexander who was a student at King's College in class 1726-30. I am anxious to have particulars of his subsequent career. Can any reader help?

H.

875. KILGOUR FAMILY OF TULLOCH.—Wanted genealogical particulars respecting this family.

L. K.

Answers.

867. DUNDURCAS.—For particulars regarding this parish see Spalding Club "Antiquities," II., pp. 275-83; Imperial Gazetteer, and Statistical Account of Scotland.

Y.

869. NEW PARK, OR NEWTON OF PARK, BARONY.—This burgh of barony lies in the parish of Ordiquhill, Banffshire, about half-way between the parish church and the mansion house of Park.

G.

No. 231.—September 20, 1912.

The Exchequer in the Twelfth Century.

In the twelfth century the whole revenues from the realm were still in fact the King's, as indeed in theory they still are. There was no distinction between the Treasury and the Privy Purse, and the Exchequer was controlled by the official now called Lord High Chancellor, who fulfilled alike the duties of sole Secretary of State and of private secretary to the King. He was assisted by his clerk, who in course of time, when the Lord High Chancellor withdrew from the business of the Exchequer, carried it on in his absence and finally controlled the Exchequer himself with the title of his predecessor. In this way an office of prime importance has arisen; it has, however, from the very fact of its development, never ranked as one of the great offices of State. To us the Arabic numerals and the decimal system of arithmetic are part of our civilisation, and it is difficult to realise that the Exchequer was in full working order before either the one or the other was known in this country. The King's accounts were tediously worked out with counters upon the chequered table, whence the office draws its name. The Roman numerals in which the result was recorded lacked a zero, and made it impossible to calculate upon paper. It is apparently due to the gradual improvement in the practice of the Exchequer that the decimal superseded the duodecimal system, with its long hundred of ten dozen, which was then still commonly in use.

Mr R. L. Poole in his "The Exchequer in the Twelfth Century" (Oxford: Clarendon Press, carefully explains this cumbrous system, and shows from the "Dialogus de Scaccario" what were the functions and privileges of many officials whose titles still exist or have but recently been abolished. Many words in common use had their origin in the practice and custom of the Exchequer with its wooden receipts, such as cheque, stock, sterling, counterfoil, and tally. The state of the metallic coinage at this period made it in many cases unbusiness-like to accept payments by tale; consequently money was weighed before being accepted and receipted in the Exchequer, and its fineness had to be established by frequent assays carried out by a special staff of officers. A relic of this system still survives in the annual "Trial of the Pyx." In other cases shortness of weight was assumed and acknowledged at a certain percentage, which was added to a payment by tale to compensate the King against loss. This system is still followed in Turkey, where the

Government habitually insists on reckoning its own twenty-piastre pieces as being worth only nineteen when receiving payment. Owing perhaps to this uncertainty in the coinage, it was still permissible to make payments to the Treasury in kind, and there was a fixed rate at which such payments were translated into money.—"Times Literary Supplement," August 8.

A Curious Old Volume.

By the courtesy of Mr John Valentine, of Old Aberdeen, an enthusiastic book-collector, I have been favoured with the perusal of a volume containing a curious collection of early issues of some of Allan Ramsay's Poems. My attention was directed to it by a note in A.J.N. and Q., vol. II., p. 275, where Mr Lawrance gives a verse of manuscript poetry inscribed on the verso of one of the title pages of its pieces. As early editions of that popular author are very seldom seen now, any authentic note of these must be welcome to those who, like myself, are interested in the early work of this father of Scottish song. I therefore give a note of the pieces contained in this very dilapidated old volume, as a contribution to a much-needed bibliography of honest Allan's publications—

The volume is a small one (6½ inches by 4½) in the original panelled calf-binding. It is not only deficient at beginning and end, but many leaves are defective and torn out throughout. It nevertheless contains a few of the small booklets, which in their day had a big sale, were widely read, and in consequence of that wide circulation, have seldom survived to our day in their original form. It begins with part of an early collected edition, without title, but running from sheet A2—G, in 8s. 64pp.

1. The Morning Interview, pp 3-15.
2. Epilogue "The Curtain's down: Now gen'rous Reader say," pp. 16.
[this page is misprinted "15."]
3. Edinburgh's Address to the Country, pp. 17-22.
4. Written beneath the historical print of the wonderful preservation of Mr David Bruce and others, his Schoolfellows, St Andrews, 19th August, 1710, pp. 23-24.
5. Elegy on Maggy Johnston, who died. Anno 1711, pp. 25-28.
6. Elegy on John Cowper, Kirk-Treasurer's Man, Anno 1714, pp. 29-32.
7. Elegy on Lucky Wood in the Cannongate, May 1717, pp. 33-36.
8. Lucky Spence's last advice. . . . pp. 36-40.
9. Tartana: or the plaid. Dedication, verso blank (not pag'd). Poem, pp. 43-62. To the Author, pp. 63-64.

[The poem "to the Author" appears in some editions apart from "Tartana," and is said to be by "C. T."]

In the British Museum Catalogue is a fragment, "Tartana: or the Plaid, pp. 43-64, of an old edition of Ramsay's Collected Poems, 1732, 12mo." This, agreeing with the paging of that poem in our volume, the other eight items would belong to the same date. In the Ochtertyre MSS. it is stated, however, that the first edition of his poems was printed by Ruddiman in 1719, and it is quite possible that this may be part of that edition. Type, and paper are very like other items here dated 1719.

10. Christs Kirk / on the / Green, / in three, / Cantos. / [2 lines Greek.] / [Ornament.] / Edinburgh. / Printed for the Author, at the Mercury op- / posite to Niddry's Wynd. MDCXVIII. 32 pp., 12mo. Very imperfect. Title verso blank. Advertisement, pp. 3-4. Poem, pp. 5-31. Index, p. 32.

As is well known, Ramsay added two cantos to the original poem by King James. The third canto contained (in part) in the above must have been written during 1718, as I have now before me a very choice copy, of the same year, but only containing Allan's one canto added to the original, as follows:—

Christ's Kirk / on the / Green / in two Cantos. / [Cut of arms, with a hen hatching, in centre, and ribbon motto "NOCTV INCUBANDO DIRIGE."] / Edinburgh. / Printed by William Adams Junior, for / the Author of the Second Canto, at the Mercury opposite to Niddericks Wynd. / MDCXVIII. A to D in 8s. Title, verso blank. Dedication, pp. 3-4. Advertisement, pp. 5-6. Poem, pp. 7-32. [Two stanzas, the eighth, and the last but one, are different from that given in No. 10, Canto I., which is, in the Advertisement there, said to be "none of the King's."]

11. The / Scriblers / Lash'd, / by Allan Ramsay. / [8 lines "T. Brown to D'urfy"] / The Second Edition / Edinburgh / Printed for the Author at the Mercu- / ry, opposite to Niddry's Wynd—1720.

A—B2 in 8s, 12 pp. Title, verso blank. Poem, pp. 3-12.

12. Content. / A Poem, / by Allan Ramsay. / [line from Prior] / The Second Edition. / [ornament] / Edinburgh: / Printed for the Author at the Mercu- / ry, Opposite to Niddry's Wynd—1719.

A—D2 in 8s, 28 pp. Title, verso blank, poem pp. 3-28. Very mutilated.

13. Richy and Sandy. / A / Pastoral / on the Death of / Mr Joseph Addison, / by Allan Ramsay. / 12 pp. No Title. Poem, pp. 1-4. Explanation of Richy and Sandy, by Mr Burchet, pp. 5-8. To Allan Ramsay on his Richy and Sandy, by Mr Burchet. Pp. 9-10. To Josiah Burchet, Esp., pp. 11-12—n.d. [? 1719.]

14. Familiar Epistles / between W— H— and A— R—. Pp. 28. No Title. Epistle I., pp. 1-4. Answer, pp. 5-7. Epistle II., pp. 8-12. Answer, pp. 13-16. Epistle III., pp. 16-19. Answer, pp. 20-24. Epistle to W— H—, pp. 25-28—n.d. [? 1719.]

15. Prologue. Spoke by one of the young

Gentlemen, who, for their Improvement and Diversion, acted The Orphan, and Cheats of Scapin, the last night of the year 1719.

One 12 mo. leaf, paged 1-2.

16. Patie and Roger: / A / Pastoral. / Inscribed to / Josiah Burchet, Esq., / Secretary of the Admiralty. / No title. pp. 12. [? 1719.]

Inscription verses pp. 1-3. Patie and Roger, pp. 4-12—n.d. [? 1719.]

17. Edinburgh's / Salutation. / To the Most Honourable, / My Lord Marquess of Carnarvon. / No title. pp. 4. Dated "Edinburgh, 17 May, 1720."

18. A fragment (pp. 3-6) of some 80 lines of "Wealth and the Woody."

Besides the four lines of manuscript verse quoted by Mr Lawrance (noted above) on the verso of title to "Scriblers Lash'd" is the following:—

MRS CHRISTIAN ROBERTSON.

What raptures seize ye raviel'd soul,

When beauty charms the eyes,

And virtue warbling from ye tongue

Exalts the sweet surprise.

To Mrs C. R.

W.

The Relics of St Duthac.

The pre-Reformation Church of Tain had a noted right of sanctuary. Bruce's wife and daughter fled thither after Methven. It was, especially in the fifteenth century, one of the most fashionable places of pilgrimage in Scotland. James IV. made the pilgrimage 19 times, and, like other pilgrims, left gifts behind him. The special "properties" that attracted were the relics of Saint Duthac or Duthers—his breast-bone set in gold, and a ferther or casket of "silver gilt with gold," probably for containing the saint's shirt. For before the battle of Halidon Hill, in 1333, the Earl of Ross took and wore the shirt as a miraculous defence. After the battle his body was found by the English, the shirt taken off and sent back to Tain. In 1482 there was added "a head of silver called Saint Duthus' Head," made, according to the Kalender of Fearn, by the then vicar, Thomas Monglaw. Before 1560 the faith in relics was largely extinct, and pilgrimages survived as outings with junketings, of what sort we gather from the lines of Sir David Lindsay:—

"Then into pilgrimage to pass,
The very way to wantonness."

(Kitty's Confession.)

This source of revenue ceased at the Reformation, if not earlier. In the Reformation Parliament of 1560 Nicholas Ross, Provost of Tain, had a seat. A week before it met he took the precious relics out to the neighbouring Castle of Balmagown, deposited them in the custody of the Laird, and took from him a re-

coipt, still there, specifying them and binding the Laird to return them on demand or pay 2000 marks—probably the only instance of a valuation in money of a saint's relics. From that day to this there is no trace of them.—*"Glasgow Herald,"* August 17.

The Gordons of Carroll.

Six years ago I ventured on a deduction—it was little more—of the Gordons of Carroll, Ross-shire, the junior line of the Gordons of Invergordon. Some human details of the family are contained in Professor James Stuart's fascinating *"Reminiscences,"* printed for private circulation at the Chiswick Press last year.

Joseph Gordon, W.S., who sold Carroll in 1810 to the Duke of Sutherland, was born about 1777, and admitted a Writer to the Signet 1804. Mr Stuart mentions that he was a partner of his own grandfather, Alexander Stuart, who called his son after him—Joseph Gordon Stuart, the father of the future professor, who says (p. 13):—

"Mr Gordon . . . had lost money in land speculations early in the [nineteenth] century, along with Stuart of Duncarn, who, by the way, was the last man, or at anyrate one of the last, who fought a duel in Scotland. Mr Gordon lived in Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, and, like most of the lawyers of that day, transacted all his business and saw his clients in his dining-room. His writing table and papers were covered with a cloth after business hours. The clerks occupied a room in the basement. Mr Gordon must have been born about 1770, and he was among those who still spoke with some reverence of the "King over the water" [which is curious considering that the Invergordon Gordons were strong anti-Jacobites]. Mrs Gordon was a Miss Clunes, and their daughter Anne married Sir William Siemens. When we were children we sometimes stayed at Mr Gordon's and sometimes with my grandfather and grandmother on my father's side, Mr and Mrs Alexander Stuart.

"My grandfather Stuart had been apprenticed as a lawyer in Forres, and his fellow-apprentice [John] Webster sat as member for the town of Aberdeen in the same Parliament as that in which I first sat. I have heard my grandfather relate that he learned to write in the soft peat ashes of his father's house. His father lived in the neighbourhood of Forres at Broomhill. My grandfather rode from Forres to Edinburgh on a Highland pony and sold it when he got to Edinburgh, and began house-keeping on the proceeds. He was articled to a Mr Gordon (not the Mr Joseph Gordon already mentioned, whose partner he afterwards became), who soon after had a paralytic stroke, after which Mrs Gordon and my grandfather carried on his business. Many years later, when I was an undergraduate at Cambridge, I visited her at Shelford, when she spoke of my grandfather as 'Little Sandy Stuart.'"

"When I went [as a little boy] with my father and mother on their annual visit to an old and very stately friend, Mr Joseph Gordon of Carroll, being allowed in to lunch one day, I sipped up the gravy on my plate with a piece of bread. Mr Gordon, whom I had been allowed to sit next, seeing me do it, exclaimed 'Great heavens! I'm seventy years old and upwards, and I never saw a gentleman lick out his plate with a piece of bread before.' I was petrified and silent. 'Who taught you that?' he said, to which I, in agony, replied, 'Alick Houston.' 'Pray, who is Alick Houston?' said Mr Gordon. 'The smith's son,' I said, beginning to see then the enormity of my crime and the inadequacy of my excuse. It was the first time I had ever felt any difference in social position, which, I suppose, is the reason it impressed itself on my memory' (p. 12).

Joseph Gordon had a son John (1809-1846), of the Bombay Civil Service, who had two sons and a daughter. Mr Stuart tells a story about the daughter Josephine, who married, 1863, John Laird, of Birkenhead, and died January 29, 1911.

"Josephine Gordon was once on a visit to us, along with her grandfather and grandmother. . . . She must have been about three years old, and I about the same age, and she pleaded hard to be allowed to go to church. Her grandmother said that if she went she must sit it through, but neither of them knew of the two diets. So when the first diet was over, and everybody coughed, Josephine thought she was going to get out. And when the half minute was all that was left of the interval was exhausted, and he [the minister of the Free Church in Markinch] rose again and said, 'Let us resume the public worship of God,' Josephine gave a long, loud, miserable howl. I remember no more, but I fancy her grandmother hurried her out."

Mr Stuart also tells a story about a Mr Lewis Gordon, who is apparently Josephine's brother, Mr Lewis Clunes Gordon (1843-76), an engineer (p. 259):—

"A young man, a friend of mine, Mr Lewis Gordon, had stayed some time in Australia. When he returned to this country, he was talking to me one time about the natives, and he said, 'A most extraordinary thing occurred to me about a native somewhere near Brisbane, but I have ceased telling it, for people think I am telling them a cram. I was out one day, and wasn't sure which of three roads led back to the town, when I noticed a black fellow sitting upon a fence. He had, as usual, hardly anything on, and had a spear. I asked him which was the way, and he replied in Latin, 'Medio tutissimus ibis.' Mr Gordon followed the advice, took the middle road, and got safely to the town. Many years afterwards a young man was commended to me by his father, who was an Australian settler. He had come up to Cambridge as an under-graduate, and I asked him on one or two occasions to my rooms. We talked over Australian matters, and amongst others about the natives, and he told me that the natives were very diffi-



cult to civilize, and that when they appeared to be civilized they often were not so, and he told me the following story—His father, who lived in the country, near Brisbane, was in a part at that time considerably frequented by aborigines. On one occasion, after some quarrel with the natives, he found lying outside the stockade a small child, whom he took in, and brought up in his house. The child developed a considerable amount of ability, so much so that my informant's father sent him home to get a good schooling in England. He got a number of prizes in school, particularly in Latin, and returning to Brisbane was employed by his father as clerk in his steward's office. There he performed the duties successfully for about a year, but one day he took off all his clothes and went away with a band of natives, who had encamped near the place. He never came back. In comparing the dates of this and Mr Gordon's story they seemed to correspond, and probably we have here two sides of the same affair."

J. M. BULLOCH.

Michie Family Extracts.

1737. George Michie, parish of Tullynessle, and Ann Forsyth, of Tarves parish, marriage declared 17th September, married 26th October, 1737. (Tarves register.)

1742. James Henderson and Jean Michie, both in Tarves parish, marriage declared 15th May, married 9th June, 1742. (Ibid.)

1824. Alexander Michie, parish of Glenbuchat, and Mary Ross, parish of New Machar, proclaimed 7th December, married 11th December, 1824. (New Machar register.)

1829. Alexander Michie, widower, died at Foulninghill 11th April, aged 36 years; interred at Strathdon Parish Churchyard, 15th April, 1829. (Ibid.)

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

404. Kinloch, George, M.P., Radical Reformer.—A native of Dundee, where he was born 30th April, 1775, he distinguished himself by his advocacy of Parliamentary reform when it was dangerous to speak in that tone. In 1819 he presided at a meeting held in Dundee to protest against the Peterloo Massacre. Prosecuted for his speech on that occasion, he fled the country, and was declared an outlaw. His outlawry being recalled, he returned home, and in 1832 the erstwhile outlaw was elected representative in Parliament of his native town at the first election after the extension of the suffrage. He died in 1833, aged 58.

405. Kinnear, George Henderson, Teacher, Author, and Poet. Born Forfar 1863 and educated at the Free Church Training College, he has given himself to the teaching profession, first, as assistant in Lochgelly School, and thereafter as headmaster in Glenbervie Public School. He has published "Glenbervie, the Fatherland of Burns," also a patriotic operetta for juveniles, and a pamphlet entitled "Agriculture in Mearns 100 Years Ago." He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

406. Kirk, A. C., LL.D., Inventor and Marine Engineer.—Born in the Manse of Barry in 1830, he is known by the improvements he succeeded in introducing in marine engineering. The triple expansion engine was largely due to his mechanical genius. He died in 1892.

407. Kirk, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc., etc.—Born in Barry Manse in 1832 and educated for the medical profession, he graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1854. Having served during the Russian War as assistant physician to the British hospital at Renkoi, Dardanelles, he was appointed medical officer and naturalist to the expedition which Dr Livingstone led to the Zambesi 1858-64, and was appointed Vice-Consul at Zanzibar in 1866. Soon afterwards in 1868 he was appointed assistant political agent, and was for several years acting political agent and Consul previous to his appointment permanently to that rank in 1873. His services in promoting British interests in East Africa, as well as in discouraging slavery, were of the highest value, and in recognition of their importance he was not only raised to the rank of Consul-General, but was knighted. He was also one of the British plenipotentiaries at the International Slavery Conference in 1869, and was Special Commissioner to the Niger Coast in 1895. He is F.R.S., LL.D., Edinburgh; D.Sc., Cambridge; and D.C.L., Oxford. He also received the gold medal of the Geographical Society in 1882. I have not noted the date of his death, but I presume he must have finished his course by this time, otherwise he will be four-score years old.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

376. THE STONE OF DESS.—There is a remarkable stone built into the wall bounding the Liffway near the 23th milestone of the Deeside road. It is set up on edge, and stands almost 4ft. high. Its roughly rounded shape at first suggests the notion of a windmill. A hole is drilled through near the centre. An intelligent native declares that it was used in old times for the gruesome work of hanging criminals—a pole being inserted

into the hole, while the stone was embedded in the earth. It is also called the "Doupin' Stane o' Dess," though it is not easy to guess what corporation or association could have made use of it, except some friendly society in comparatively recent days. The position of the stone is easily located as it is almost opposite the road leading from Deeside to Alford and just on the rise above the bridge over the Burn of Dess. Someone may kindly throw newer or clearer light on the matter?

A. M.

377. CUSHNIE CHURCH.—To which saint was the old church of Cushnie, in Aberdeenshire, dedicated, and when did the building become ruinous?

G.

Answers.

570. GLASS. — Macdonald in his "Place Names of West Aberdeenshire" gives the derivation of the word as "grey" or "green." In a description of the parish written in 1720 and included in Macfarlane's "Geographical Collections for Scotland," the parish of Glass is called "the green parish," as signified in the Irish or Gaelic.

R. R.

871. ABERGELDIE CHAPEL. — Abergeldie Chapel was dedicated to St Valentine. (See Spalding Club "Antiquities," II., p. 85.)

R. R.

No. 232.—September 27, 1912.

"The Great Straloch."

There is an article on Robert Gordon of Pitlurg and Straloch, "still esteemed in the North as 'The Great Straloch,'" in "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, from which we extract the following—

Robert Gordon's grandfather was slain on the field of Pinkie Cleugh in 1547. His father, Sir John Gordon, stood high in the confidence of James VI., and his chief, the Earl of Huntly. He had married Isobel, daughter of Lord Forbes, and in 1610 was succeeded by his eldest son John in his extensive estates, including the lands of Pitlurg and others in Banff, held of the Bishop of Moray; Botarie, in Cairnie, held of the Marquis of Huntly; and the barony of Kinnmundy, in Deer, in Buchan, with which had been incorporated the large property held by the family in Drumblade, in Strathbogie, and the lands of Gilcomston, near Aberdeen. To these John Gordon added Straloch in Newmachar.

Robert Gordon was born at Kinnmundy on 14th September, 1580. He studied at Aberdeen, and was the first graduate of Marischal College, then recently founded by George Earl Marischal. In 1598 he went to Paris. On his father's death young Gordon returned home, having apparently inherited the property of Feehil, by which he is first designated. He married in 1603 Katherine, daughter of Irvine of Lentark by whom he had seventeen children, and resided for some years at Kinnmundy, where five of his elder children were born. After obtaining the property of Straloch, about ten miles from Aberdeen, he fixed his residence there, and though he soon succeeded to the old heritage of Pitlurg, retained the designation "of Straloch." He lived long enough to witness the Restoration, and died in his eighty-first year on Sunday, 18th August, 1661, survived for one year by his widow.

The surveys made by Timothy Pont, encouraged by Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, Director of the Chancery, for an Atlas of Scotland, had been sent to Blaeu, the cartographer of Amsterdam, who found them in disorder. At the King's desire Straloch undertook their revision, and with the aid of his son James completed the work, which was first issued under the title of the "Theatrum Scotiae" in 1648, with a dedication to Scotstarvet, who had procured an order of the General Assembly directing the parish ministers to supply information, and in his letters mentions that a Dunkirk vessel had taken the map of Fife from a Leith ship, and that the Earl of Southesk intended to get James Gordon to draw the shire of the

Angus. The "Theatrum" consisted of forty-six maps, of which seven were executed by Straloch himself from personal survey, he being the first Scotsman who practised actual mensuration. They were—

1. A Chart of Great Britain and Ireland from Ptolemy and the ancient Roman authors.
2. Scotland, as described in the Roman Itineraries.
3. Modern Scotland.
4. Fife, from actual survey and mensuration.
5. Aberdeen and Banff, with part of Kincardine.
6. The inland provinces between the Tay and the Moray Firth.
7. The northern and most inaccessible parts of Scotland, including part of Skye, from actual survey.

To all were appended Treatises in which Straloch described everything remarkable, towns, castles, religious houses, antiquities, rivers, lakes, etc., in each district, and introduced notices of the most famous families. The second edition was issued in 1655, when "Straloch was much abused by the publisher, who dedicated the work to Oliver Cromwell instead of Charles II., omitted some of his best descriptions (particularly those of Aberdeenshire and Banff), and prefaced the whole with Buchanan's 'De Jure Regni.'" A third edition was published in 1664.

The Description of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff is a remarkably good piece of work. It occupies just thirty pages of the Spalding Club publications, is written in nervous and concise Latin, and deals comprehensively with the climate, physical characteristics, trees, animals, fish, and birds, the antiquities, the dignities, and the divisions of the country. It notes under the old divisions the principal residences, the leading families, and most important historical events. Straloch appears to have been the first to detect the error by which Ptolemy turned the north of Scotland to the east, and this being allowed for, to testify to the accuracy of the information obtained from the Roman soldiers and sailors. In his "De Insula Thule Dissertatio" he argues that the classic Thule was neither Orkney, Shetland, nor Iceland, but the island of Lewis.

The portraits of Straloch by Jameson—one preserved in the public hall of Marischal College—show the intellectual forehead and dignified mien of a cultured Scottish gentleman, wearing the cavalier moustache and small pointed beard which are found in those of his unfortunate chief, the second Marquis of Huntly. His career affords perhaps the finest example of an accomplished type not uncommon among the gentry of the bleak and barren north. The flower of his manhood was spent in close touch with the intellectual society that is associated with the names of "the Aberdeen Doctors" and the dual universities of the capital of the country "beneath

the Mounth." The later portion of his life, though passed in retirement from public affairs and in exceptional freedom from the exactions of "The Troubles," was saddened by the judicial murders of his monarch and his chief, and by the temporary destruction of all that he held most dear. But it closed in the bright light of a happy sunset, and it has left to posterity an inspiring example of assiduous service, rendered by one whose position might have been deemed to relieve him from such painstaking labour, to his countrymen's knowledge of their native land.

All the lands which belonged to him had passed from his descendants in little more than a century. His great-grandson, Alexander Gordon of Pitlurg, who represented Aberdeenshire in the Union Parliament, had succeeded to an unencumbered estate, but "high living at Paris" and an unfortunate connection with Law of Lauriston and the Mississippi Scheme proved fatal to his fortunes. In 1723 he sold Kinnundy to James Ferguson of Balnakeilly, and shortly afterwards parted with the ancestral Pitlurg, while Straloch was sold during a minority in 1766. "The Great Straloch" is, however, represented by the descendants of his son's younger son John, to whom inheritance from Skene and Cumming heiresses brought the estates of Parkhill, Dyce, and Birness, and by whom the old name of Pitlurg was transferred to the lands of Leask in Buchan.

Surnames in Scotland.

It would be very interesting to know whether the incidence of surnames in Scotland has changed very much since 1863, which was the date selected by Sir Robert E. Matheson, the Registrar-General for Ireland, for his enumeration. The first in the list was Smith (with 44,200) and the fiftieth was Gordon (with 9500). The recurrence of a name, however, is no index to the activity of its users in particular lines of life, and some extremely illuminating statistics could be produced. Take the Services for instance: here are the figures for 1863, the index number as to frequency being given before the name:—

	Army.	Navy.	Total.
7 Campbell	104	25	129
10 Scott	62	26	88
50 Gordon	58	20	78
33 Grant	58	16	74
21 Fraser	58	9	67
0 Forbes	23	15	38
26 Cameron	17	2	19
0 Keith	4	0	4

J. M. BULLOCH.

Mother Eve's Plum-Pudding.

The following was contributed by Mrs Gray, Bayview, Port Erroll, to "Cruden Recipes and Wrinkles," a souvenir of the recent Cruden Church Bazaar—

Would you make a good pudding? Pray mind what you're taught.

Take two penn-orth of eggs, when they're twelve to the groat,

Six ounces of bread (let your maid eat the crust),

The crumb must be grated as fine as the dust.

Six ounces of flour you may add if you please;

Stir it smooth as a paste with the eggs—by degrees.

Take of that same fruit which Eve once did cozen,

Pared and all chopped, take at least half a dozen.

Six ounces of plums from the stones you must sort,

Lest they break all your teeth and spoil all your sport;

Six ounces of currants, be sure wash them clean,

And six ounces of suet, shred fine, and stir in.

Some lemon or citron peel add if you choose—

Some people prefer it but others refuse.

Six ounces of sugar won't make it too sweet;

And some salt and some natmeg the whole will complete.

Let it boil for six hours without any flutter,

Nor is it quite finished without melted butter.

The Bononian Puzzle.

When, or by whom the curious and celebrated enigma, known as the "Bononian Puzzle," was written it is impossible to say. Certainly it is very old, and down through the ages intellects of the foremost quality have sought for a solution in vain. The famous riddle has of late fallen into obscurity, and it is to be feared that the great majority of those of the present day have never heard of it. For their benefit we herewith append a transcription in the original Latin:—

"Aelia Laelia Crispus, nec vir. nec mulier, nec androgyna; nec puella, nec juvenis, nec anus; nec casta, nec meretrix, nec pudica, sed omnia; sublata neque fama, neque ferro, neque venens, sed omnibus; nec coelo, nec terris, nec aquis, sed ubique jacet. Lucius Agatho Priscus, nec maritus, nec amator, nec necessarius; neque moerens, neque gaudens, neque flets; haec nec molem, nec pyramidem, nec sepulchrum, sed omnia, scit et nescit cui posuerit."

Although it may lose some of its point by being turned into English, the following is a fairly literal translation:—

"Aelia Laelia Crispus (is or was) neither a man nor a woman, nor a hermaphrodite; neither a girl nor a boy, nor man or woman of advanced age; neither chaste nor unchaste, nor modest, but (is or was) all of these, carried off

neither by famine nor by the sword, nor by poison, but by all of them. (He or she) has a place neither in heaven nor in the earth, nor in the waters, but everywhere. Lucius Agatho Priscus, neither a husband nor a lover, nor a confidential friend; neither sorrowful nor joyful, nor weeping. He knows and knows not for whom he has prepared (what) is neither a memorial cairn nor a pyramid, nor a tomb, but all of these."

What is the answer? Among those offered we may mention "Lot's wife," "A eunuch," "Niobe turned into stone," and "Three different dead bodies." Many other suggested solutions have also been forthcoming, some of them exceedingly ingenious, and which come pretty near the mark, but none which fit exactly into all the physical and moral angles of the figure suggested, or that perfectly meet all the necessary requirements. In a word, no satisfactory answer has ever been forthcoming. Some hold that the puzzle is incapable of being answered, and that no answer can be found, or was intended to be found. If so, the composer of the riddle must have chuckled to himself as he framed and compounded his famous conundrum, and contemplated with shrewd foresight the many vain attempts that would be made to solve an enigma which he well knew was insoluble.

If tradition is to be relied upon, some of the attempts to solve the problem have ended disastrously for the baffled solvers. So chagrined did one become at his inability to propound an adequate solution that he committed suicide; while another, in his attempts to find a satisfactory answer, became insane, was shut up in an asylum, and died repeating the "nee vir," etc., of the puzzle.

Though of great age, the puzzle will probably be new to most of our readers, and these are cordially invited to attempt its solution. Even though unsuccessful, they will at least be afforded wholesome mental exercise, while if fortunate enough to evolve a perfectly satisfactory answer they may assure themselves that their name will for ever be recorded on the undying roll of fame.

DAVID GREWAR, F.S.A.Scot.

Genealogy.

The subject of genealogy often brings forth uncalled for facts. Recently when poring over a local genealogical work, which I had on loan from the University Library, a gentleman came along and caught me unawares stealing my master's time. Oh! that's what you're at! Studying a genealogical tree! Well, well! it is a very interesting pastime which I have left severely alone. I'll tell you this, young fellow. My grandfather, Adam —, was a gardener, and got dismissed for dishonesty. That sin, said he, was inherited from an ancestor, also Adam, who, along with his spouse, was summarily dismissed from the Garden of Eden for the same unpardonable offence.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

408. Kirkland, Daniel, Local Poet.—Born in 1833, at Brechin. He was bred to the weaver's trade, and after a short time of book-cannassing entered a large steam-loom factory, where he wrought for many years. — Loving both music and song, Mr Kirkland has tuned the lyre himself to some purpose, and some of his productions have found a place in the National Choir, set to music by his son Alexander A. Kirkland, a successful music teacher in Australia. For many years Mr Kirkland acted as precentor in Strathgairn Parish Church. He figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

409. Knight, John, Sir, K.C.B., Admiral.—Of this gallant sailor I have, unfortunately, mislaid my notes. All I can say of him, is that he was a native of Dundee, and was born in 1745, and that he was a distinguished naval officer in his day.

410. Kyd, Jean, Mrs, nee Christie, Journalist and Poet.—A native of Dundee. She figures in "Bards of Angus and Mearns" (1897), and was then seemingly about 40 years of age. In 1889 she published a volume of verse, entitled "Poems of the Hearth." She writes under the pen name of Deborah. A native of Dundee, she is biographed in "Edwards's Modern Scottish Poets," where she is said to have been born in 1858.

411. Kyd, John, East African Official.—Born in Montrose, he was bred as a grocer, and served in that capacity both in his native town and Edinburgh. In 1866, however, he went out to Africa in the service of the African Lakes Company, and after a furlough in Scotland in 1891 he returned to the Dark Continent as a high official under Consul H. H. Johnston. Mr Kyd witnessed many stirring scenes during his seven years' residence in Africa, and he contributed in no small degree to the opening up and pacification of the important district where he lived. Consul Johnston in announcing his death stated that he valued highly Mr Kyd's services both as an explorer and administrator. He died about 1894.

412. Kyd, Stewart, Legal Author and Liberal Reformer.—Born in Arbroath about the middle of the eighteenth century, Mr Kyd, after graduating at King's College, Aberdeen, studied law, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, London. Giving himself to the literary side of his profession, he published "A Treatise on the Laws of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," 1790; also "A Treatise on the Law of Awards," 1791; while in the following year, 1792, he edited the third edition of "Comyn's Digest of the Law." Finally, in 1793, he issued "A Treatise on the Law of Cor-

porations." Approving of Parliamentary Reform, he became, in 1792, a member of the Society for Constitutional Reformation, and as a consequence he was apprehended and committed to the Tower in May, 1794, on a charge of high treason, along with Horne Tooke and others. He died in 1811.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

878. PITTENDRIECH ESTATE.—Where does this old Scottish estate lie, and does it still have the same title?

D.

879. HAYS OF COCKLAW AND FAICHFIELD.—To which branch of the Hays does the family of Hay of Cocklaw and Faichfield belong?

R.

Answers.

870. "GLASS."—The meaning of this placename is given in the New Statistical Account

of Scotland as "derived from a Gaelic word signifying dark-green, and is descriptive of the appearance of the uncultivated parts of the Parish."

T.

872. TO RIDE THE STANG.—To be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision: a punishment inflicted in former times on wife or husband beaters and the like.

Y.

713. GEORGE BEATTIE ("Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd Series, VII., 155, 176).—It has just been pointed out to me by a local bibliographer that the author of this work was Alexander Silver, M.A., C.M., M.D., not Andrew Smith, as inadvertently given by me in "Aberdeen Journal Notes and Queries," II., p. 112. Dr Silver was assistant to the professor of materia medica and of medical jurisprudence in the University of Aberdeen. He was also author of a 16mo book, VIII. + 361 pp., entitled "Outlines of Elementary Botany for the Use of Students," published by Henry Renshaw, 356 Strand, London, 1866. It was dedicated to David Johnston, Esq., M.A., D.D., Montrose, the author's earliest instructor in practical medicine, as a mark of admiration for his professional talents and gratitude for his unfailing kindness.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE

No. 233.—October 4, 1912.

The Earliest Scottish Capital.

Our most reliable records declare that the Scots began to come over from Ireland about 500 A.D. Their principal leader was Feigus Mor, the son of Ere, and along with him were Leorn and Angus, his two brothers. The three brothers seized on what are the modern counties of Bute and Argyll, chased the Picts over the Drumnalban Range, and divided up the territories they had occupied. Angus and his men took the islands of Jura and Islay. Loarn received that part of Argyllshire that is still called by his name, and settled down in the districts around the strongholds of Dunstaffnage and Dunollie. Fergus and his clansmen settled in Kintyre, a region which then extended from where Dunaverty looks across the narrow sea to the hills of Antrim, where the Scots had their original homes, to a little north of the Crinan Canal, and included also all the Cowal district between Loch Fyne and Loch Long. This was the largest and most important division of the original Scottish territory, and on its north-west border stood the fortress of Dunadd, the first capital of the Dalriadic Scots.

Dunadd stood on a rock that rises abruptly for 162ft. from a flat plain of about two square miles. To the spectator on the plain it bears a striking resemblance to Dumbarton Rock. From the base of the rock on the west and south stretches the old Monadh Mor, or "The Great Moss," a dead green level, through which the River Add twists and twines ere it finishes its course in Crinan Loch. Part of the old moss has been drained and reclaimed, and yields luxuriant crops of corn. Away to the north runs another productive strath of considerable size and beyond that is the mouth of another glen that lies with the hills around it like an amphitheatre. That glen is a place of romance, as well as of stern and majestic beauty, and though it now carries a modern name the old people still call it Glen Airidh, or the Glen of Strife. For there in the old unhappy far-off days Pict and heathen Angle and Scot and Briton from Strathclyde used to meet and struggle for possession of the fertile fields around, and cairns are still pointed out, where tradition says the dead antagonists of many a hard-fought field now sleep quietly enough side by side.

FORTIFICATIONS AND RELICS.

The ruins of this oldest capital of Scotland are of vast interest to the antiquarian. From the nature of the case they are not extensive. The Scottish buildings of that remote age were

of turf and wood, and turf and wood leave few relics. Further, Dunadd has lain in ruins for over 1000 years, and much alters in a millennium. Still the site amply repays investigation. On the west side and on the south the precipices practically made access impossible. The path that led into the fortress ran up the hillside on the north-east, winding here and winding there all the ascent, so that any undesired visitor was exposed to the javelins and arrows of the garrison all the time he was approaching. In several places narrow natural passages ran between huge rocks, where a couple of spearmen could withstand an army. Inside the fortifications were three main forts. The upper fort occupied the whole of the southern summit; the lower fort occupied an irregular hollow about 35ft. below the upper fort. The different forts were connected by narrow ravines, which were artificially strengthened, and one can easily see that before artillery the stronghold was impregnable. An expert like Dr Christison thinks that the forts within could not have accommodated more than 250 warriors, and they and their wives and children could not have amounted to more than about 700 souls.

Excavations were made in 1904-5, and Dr Christison gives a most interesting account of the various finds that rewarded the searchers. Some 50 querns of different shapes, half a dozen iron spearheads, a piece of a sword, 40 whet stones, a grindstone, stone moulds and crucibles of clay, vessels of pottery, combs and pins of bone, jade beads, etc., were discovered in the ruins. The old well, 6ft. deep and full of water still exists, with a curious pavement of small thin stones set on edge radiating outwardly from its mouth. But the most interesting relics are on the summit in the upper fort. Three stones there lie side by side with significant markings. On the first stone is the mark of a man's naked foot, about half an inch deep in the stone. On the second slab the figure of a wild boar is incised with admirable artistic skill. On the third stone there is a cup hollowed out which might contain about a pint. Now the question is what did these mysterious figures on the stones signify? Antiquarians have written much and spoken more as to the import of these symbols, but the most likely explanation is this. Being in the old royal capital these symbolic signs were employed at the coronation of the old Scottish kings. When the new ruler took the oaths to rule justly and to walk in the ways of the good kings before him, as Columba made Aidan do, he would put his foot into the footmark in the stone to signify that he would follow in the steps of the worthy ones before him. Then, seeing that of all the wild animals in Scotland at that time the wild boar was the boldest and strongest, the new ruler, standing on the boar-stone, would vow that during his reign he would be strong to defend his friends and bold to assail his foes, like the boar. After these oaths had been taken the Culdee priest would then anoint him with the sacred oil from the cup in the

third stone. These customs point to a date long anterior to the use of the famous Coronation Stone, which on Skene's theory had not at that time been quarried out of the rocks at Scone.—Joseph Traill in "Glasgow Herald," August 31.

The Tobermory Treasure Hunt.

A very succinct account of the treasure hunt in Tobermory Bay is given in the "Athenæum" of July 27, in a review of "The Tobermory Argosy: a Problem of the Spanish Armada," by R. P. Hardie, just published by Messrs Oliver and Boyd. The "Athenæum" says:—

A new endeavour to examine, and, if possible, bring to upper air the contents of the Armada ship sunk in Tobermory Bay is being made, so far with no interesting results. On this matter Mr R. P. Hardie has written an interesting brochure (66 pages) "intended to be part of a larger work." In the isle of Mull this Spanish ship has given rise to two distinct legends, or rather to a poetic myth and a tradition with variants. The myth represents the ship as that of a Queen of Spain, who, weary of "her ain gude man," "spaes" her fortune by mirror-gazing. She beholds a beautiful hero, clad in the red and green, sails to seek him, and, at Tobermory, recognises him in the great Lachlan Maclean of Duart. But he is wedded to a lady of the blood of Argyll, who is jealous, and, to cut a long story short, sends her page, who blows up the ship—Queen and all—and is dirked by Lachlan. The old local and oral tradition recognises in the ship an Armada vessel, the St John, and remembers that two or three men and a dog were blown on shore with the upper deck. This is on record (except for the dog) in a letter of 1583 or 1589. How the ship came to be blown up, in this oral version, we are not aware; but a narrative, given, without reference to sources, in Mr J. P. Maclean's "History" of his clan, attributes the deed to Donald Glas Maclean, a prisoner whom the Spaniards were carrying away. This fable Mr Hardie rejects. Dimly, in the oral legend, appears a one-armed man, and a one-armed man was actually a commander on the doomed vessel.

Tradition in the Argyll family represents the ship as that of the Duke of Florence, and as carrying a large treasure. On the whole subject Mr Lang wrote an article in "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1912. He identified the ship with the San Juan Bautista, often called the San Juan de Sicilia, 800 tons, commanded by Don Diego de Enriquez, with his brother Don Pedro, who lost a hand in the fight off Gravelines. Mr Hardie, writing with more command of space, and much more systematically, comes to the same conclusion. The matter is extremely intricate, and no idea of its complexities, which are patiently unravelled, can be given here. The author publishes in full the uncoloured letters from Edinburgh to Walsingham, of which his predecessor

in "Blackwood" had given abstracts. By September 23, 1588, the ship was first reported by Asheby, the English agent at Holyrood, as having reached Islay on September 13; the news came through Maclean of Duart. On November 13 Asheby reports the burning of the ship by "the Irishes," but on November 18 Roger Aston reports John Smollett of Dumbarton as the incendiary; and on November 26 Asheby confirms the news, and, in a letter to Walsingham, mentions that Smollett, "a man known to your honour," is the incendiary, as Walsingham has probably heard already from Smollett himself. In short, a creature of Walsingham fired the ship, a secret which Walsingham kept among his many secrets. Maclean was accused, indeed, by the Privy Council in the following year, and Mr Hardie suspects him of complicity; we think for quite insufficient reasons.

The Pilot General of the Armada, on December 17, reported the burning in a Scottish port of the San Juan Bautista of Ragusa (200 tons), "Don Diego Manrique on board." There was no Diego Manrique with the Armada. Mr Hardie carefully examines, and, in our opinion, confutes, the theory of Mr Julian Corbett, that the ship is the San Juan Bautista (650 tons), of the squadron of Castille, with Diego Bazan in command. "If Diego Bazan was at Corunna in 1533 (as he was), he could not have been killed in Tobermory Bay in 1588. Mr Hardie closes, as we have said, Mr Lang's ship. It was the San Juan de Sicilia; that writer called her the San Juan Bautista de Sicilia, a term not found in the records, and Mr Hardie analyses the reasoning victoriously. He seems to accept the San Juan Bautista de Sicilia as an intermediary form, too long to survive. Mr Hardie then gives a history of the ship; none was more gallantly fought than that which was cowardly destroyed by the catiff ancestor of Tobias Smollett.

As two inquirers have, quite independently, arrived at the same conclusion—Mr Hardie by dint of close and minute reasoning—the puzzle is probably solved, and Mr Hardie again slays the legend of the Florencia by this stroke: her commander, Gaspar de Sosa, fought against the heroic Sir Richard Grenville in 1591. As to the supposed treasure, Mr Hardie does not quote Sacheverell's account of the salvaging of part of it in 1633; and we think that the "unfortunate Argyll" of that date really had early Spanish information, which he misinterpreted. His "30,000,000 of money" may have been, in Spanish style, 30,000(V)000, that is, thirty thousand dollars.

An Aberceldie Gordon as Coalmaster.

Michael Francis Gordon (1792-1860) laird of Aberceldie, was a partner of the firm of Gordon, Biddulph, and Co. In 1823, a lease of Purvis and Errington's coal mine at High Cowpen, Horton, Northumberland, was granted

to Michael Longridge, Michael Gordon, and John Biddulph of Gordon, Biddulph and Co. at that time the proprietors of the Bedlington Iron Works, but beyond putting down a bore-hole near the river, the lessees appear to have done nothing, their interest being subsequently transferred to Carr and Jobling. A new lease was taken in 1854 by Robert Byas, George Jobling, Nathaniel Lambert, George Cruddas, Robert Nicholson, Thomas Gordon, and Francis Lambert. (H. H. Craster's "History of Northumberland," vol. IX.; p. 240.)

J. M. B.

The Mighty Monosyllable.

They are not all mighty. Most of them serve a humble purpose, and are but pawns in the game of language. Auxiliaries, prepositions, pronouns, the small change of the word trade are mostly of one syllable in the tongues that have come of age, and all sentences contain less or more of these little link-words that lie inconspicuous among the greater folk they serve. But there are giants, too, among the monosyllables, most of all among the English breed, for we inherit from Saxon fathers short of speech numerous words that have great riches in a narrow room. We would not barter "ruth," "wrath," "war," or "the great deep" for their value in any other tongue. And if Latin has "mors"—and one remembers Tacitus' bitter sentence, "Prima novo principatu mors. . ."—"mors" has its lengthened cases, and there are other words; if French has "mort," the Frenchman says "la mort." But we use the monosyllable alone, and Raleigh's great address begins "O eloquent, just, and mighty Death!" Life, death, false, true, fair, foul, love, lust, hate, these are little words that mean great things, and most of the simple notions and essential qualities may be expressed in English by one syllable. And the oldest things with which man is concerned are called mostly by short names. Sword, wife, house, land, and horse and plough, the ox alive in the Saxon's field and as "beef" on the Norman's table, wine and bread, friend and grave and God, these all are monosyllables. So when language begins to deal with primitive life or the most essential human things, the short words grow in number. The English Bible and the noblest English hymns are full of monosyllables—

"O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come."

And modern literary artistry, knowing how simple things are best expressed with dignity, translates Homer into language nearly Biblical.

Even to the words of second rank we sometimes give big places. Kipling rhymes the auxiliary "are" with the vastly bigger and

louder "war" in a fine, sonorous stanza that is almost built of monosyllables—

"'Tis theirs to sweep through the ringing deep
Where Azrael's outposts are,
Or buffet a path through the Pit's red wrath
When God goes forth to war."

And the Scotch Psalm that so pleased Stevenson ends two lines with "is" and "are"—

"And mightier by far
Than noise of many waters is
Or great sea billows are."

Only in English can these things be done. The most of ordinary English speech is in monosyllables: sermons have been preached in them from English pulpits, our poets use them to give lightness or stateliness to the march of a verse, and the English Bible, beyond which no man need go for English style, uses them more than any other great book in the world. Indeed, whenever in English we wish for simplicity or for special dignity we are wont to shorten our words. It is mostly in monosyllables that we speak to children and to God.—"J. F. R." in the "Spectator," August 31.

In a subsequent issue "J. H. M." observes that the writer of the above "would have added force to his contention if his last quotation had been accurate, and if he had quoted the whole verse, which runs as follows:—

"But yet the Lord that is on high
Is more of might by far
Than noise of many waters is
Or great sea billows are."

"More of might by far" is obviously stronger and better than "mightier by far," and is composed entirely of monosyllables."

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

413. Laing, Alexander, Poet and Teacher.—A native of Brechin. Born in 1786, he was bred a flax-dresser; but in mature life he became a schoolmaster in the parish of Stracathro, where he was also session-clerk and precentor. He died in a snowstorm near his own door in 1854. He wrote the ballad "The Raid o' Fern, or the Battle of Soughs," as well as many other poems. To his namesake and brother poet, Alexander Laing, he wrote the following interesting lines, entitled "Coincidences"—

Our grandsirea rang our parish bell,
Inviting all to worship God;
They tolled their neighbours' funeral knell;
Now both rest low beneath the sod.
In 'eighty-six to life we came,
And both were sprinkled at ain font.

Our names and surnames are the same;

And both have viewed, not climbed the mount.

To one profession both were bred;

Both still are in the land of grace.

Grant, when we make the grave our bed,

That we may see our Father's face.

414. Laing, Alexander, Poet.—Notwithstanding what his namesake has said in the lines above quoted as to the date of this poet's birth being the same as his own—viz., 1786—the truth seems to be that the second and better poet of this name was not born till the 14th May, 1787. His father was an agricultural labourer, and with the exception of "two winter's schooling" the poet was wholly self-taught. In his sixteenth year he was apprenticed to the flax-dressing business, a trade he followed till in his thirtieth year an accident disqualified him from continuing it any longer. He afterwards became a packman, and engaged in mercantile concerns till near his death, in 1857.

Mr Laing early wrote verses. In 1819 several of his songs appeared in the "Harp of Caledonia." He subsequently became a contributor to the "Harp of Renfrewshire" and the "Scottish Minstrel." His lyrics likewise adorn the pages of Robertson's "Whistle Binkie," the "Book of Scottish Song," Roger's "Modern Scottish Minstrel," and Blackie's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland." He published in 1846 a collected edition of his poems and songs under the designation of "Wayside Flowers." A second edition appeared in 1850, and a third was issued only a few days before his death, and a fourth in 1878. He also edited two editions of Burns, as well as one of his favourite song writer, Robert Tannahill, besides contributing to the "Laird of Logan," and furnishing Allan Cunningham with numerous notes for his four volumes of "Scottish Song," and compiling the biographical notices for the "Angus Album," 1833. Alexander Laing's songs are all singularly singable, showing that he must have possessed a very correct musical ear. As a sympathetic critic has well said, his "Rosy Cheeks and Halflits Bare," "A Happy Hour," "The Braes o' Mar," "Blue Fled Nell," and many others flow to the ancient airs of Caledonia, with all the ease and beauty of a wimpling burn.

415. Laing, Allen S., Minor Poet.—A native of Dundee, where he was born in 1857. He was bred to the trade of an upholsterer, but has been from youth up addicted to verse-writing, and so has a place in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns." In 1897 he was resident in Liverpool.

416. Laing, James, Mechanical Inventor.—

Born in Dundee 1813 and died 1886. I have unfortunately mislaid my notes on this son of Dundee, and so can add no particulars beyond the above.

417.—Laird —, Admiral.—Another native of Dundee, who is referred to in Warden's "Angus" as having died in 1811 and as having been a distinguished naval officer.

418. Laird William, Sir, Ironmaster etc.—Son of a farmer, born in 1830 at Cruchies, Blairgowrie, he was educated at the parish school and trained for the legal profession; but took service under William Baird and Company, Gartshorrie, and ultimately became a partner in that great business. He was a keen Conservative, and was president of the National Union of Conservative Associations, Scotland. He was chairman of the Glasgow District Subway Company and member of the Ayr Harbour Trust, as well as a director of William Baird and Company. He was knighted in 1897.

419. Lamb, A. C., Local Antiquary.—He devoted to Dundee, its history and its antiquities, the loving labour of a lifetime, culminating at last in a work monumental alike of his love and his learning.

420. Lamb, Thomas, Temperance Reformer, etc.—A native of Dundee, born in 1801, Mr T. Lamb, who had meanwhile become a total abstainer, became the founder of various temperance coffee-houses, etc., in Dundee, and finally of the well-known and popular Lamb's Temperance Hotel. He died in 1869.

421. L'Amy, Agnes, Mrs Lyon, Song Writer.—A native of Dundee, where she was born in 1762. She wrote some excellent verses, a fact which secured her a place in Rogers's "Modern Scottish Minstrel," II., 84. She married James Lyon, D.D., the minister of Glamis, and died in 1840. See "Aberdeen Journal Notes and Queries," III., 79.

422. Lawson, Charles S., Minor Poet, etc.—A native of Forfar (1838-84). He was favourably known in Dundee, where he died, as an artist and lithographer. He published a "Historical Guide to Dundee," and also a historical and descriptive account of the Abbey of Aberbrothwick. He also wrote and published in the "Good Templar" newspaper, "The Dawn of Peace." He wrote verse freely, and figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

423. Lawson, Robert, M.D., Medical Author.—Born Kirriemuir in the forties of last century. He became Deputy-Commissioner for Lunacy in Scotland, and is author of several works on insanity. He died in 1896. See "History of Kirriemuir."

424. Lawson, William, Journalist and Economist.—Also a Kirriemuirian. He is known as the editor of the "Walto." See Alan Reid's "Kirriemuir."

W. B. R. W.

Queries.

830. ELLEN TERRY'S MOTHER.—Ellen Terry's mother was a Scotswoman, named Sarah Yerratt, the daughter of a Scots minister. Where was Mr Yerratt minister? Also what is known of him and his wife? In a recent notice of the Terry family in "The Daily Chronicle" it is stated that the very unusual name of Yerratt is the Terry surname misspelt backwards.

M. H. M.

831. RARE OLD ALTAR PIECE.—Is the fine and valuable old altar piece representing St Gregory, painted by the Carracci, still at Preshome, Banffshire?

S. S.

Answers.

867. DUNDURCAS.—According to the "New Statistical Account," the parish of Dundurcos (sic), lying due north from Boharm, on both sides of the Spey, was suppressed in 1783, and the part of it which lay to the east of the river was annexed to Boharm, except one small property, Aikenway, which, with the lands on the west side of the river, was annexed to Rothcs.

Q.

871. ABERGELDIE CHAPEL.—Presumably St Columba Chapel is referred to. Interesting particulars regarding it will be found in Mr M'Connochie's "Deeside," 3rd edition, p. 172.

C.

No. 234.—October 11, 1912.

Penalty for being a Jacobite.

For several years subsequent to the battle of Culloden severe treatment was meted out by the Government against all Jacobites. The carrying of firearms was prohibited, and to don the tartans was a serious offence. The following is the record of an Aberdeenshire case, the cautioner being an ancestor of Mr Patrick Cooper, advocate, Aberdeen:—

I George Cooper in Wraes By these presents Bind and oblige myself my heirs executors and successors as Cautioner and Souerty acted in the Sheriff Court Books of Aberdeenshire for John Paterson my servant. That I shall duly present the said John Paterson at any Time within six months from the Date hereof I[n] order he may stand trial before the Sherriff of Aberdeen or any other competent Judge within this part of Great Britain called Scotland for the allcadedg crime of wearing a Tartan Coat contrary to Law he being always legally, convened for that effect and that under the Penalty of Five hundred Merks Scots money. In Witness Whereof I have subscribed these presents Att Aberdeen this Twenty third Day of July in the year myvic and fifty in a fenced Court of the sd Sherriffdom Before these witnesses George Bean Sherriff Clerk depute of Abdn and Mr Andrew Thomson Advocate in Aberdeen.

(Signed), GEORGE COWPER.

„ ANDREW THOMSON, witness.

„ GEO: BEAN, „

I Thomas Mosman Advocate in Abdn Attest the Cautioner to be sufficient.

(Signed), THOMAS MOSMAN.

Northern Officers Associated with Nelson.

The "Aberdeen Daily Journal" of 21st October, 1905 (the centenary of the battle of Trafalgar), had a long article descriptive of Nelson and his battles, to which was subjoined accounts of officers hailing from the north of Scotland who were associated with Nelson. These included—

Captain George Duff, of the Mars, who was killed at the battle of Trafalgar. He was the son of James Duff, sheriff-clerk of Banffshire, who was a son of Alexander Duff of Hatton. His mother was Helen Skene, a daughter of George Skene of Rubislaw.

Norwich Duff, Captain Duff's son, who was with him on the Mars at Trafalgar, ultimately became a rear-admiral.

Alexander Duff, on board the Mars and also killed in the battle—third son of Lachlan Duff, who succeeded to the estate of Park, in Banffshire, through his mother, a daughter of Sir James Gordon, Bart., and assumed the name of Gordon. Lachlan Duff was one of the Drummuir Duffs, and the estate of Park is now the property of Mr Gordon Duff of Drummuir.

Thomas Duff [Gordon], brother of Alexander Duff, who was also present at Trafalgar, left the naval service, and ultimately became Convener of Banffshire. His son succeeded to Drummuir on the death of his cousin, Admiral Archibald Duff, in 1858, and assumed the name of Duff.

Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B., served under Nelson, but was not present at Trafalgar. He was a son of Robert Farquhar of Newhall, Kincardineshire, and Agnes, daughter of James Morison of Elsick, who was Provost of Aberdeen in 1745. He was the father of the late Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar of Drumnagesk, Aboyne.

Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir James Alexander Gordon, eldest son of Charles Gordon of Wardhouse. He entered the Navy in 1793, and was present in the Goliath at the battle of St Vincent, in which Nelson played so important a part, and the battle of the Nile, which is considered by some, Nelson's greatest victory. At the time of Trafalgar Gordon was serving in the West Indies.

John Ferguson, a son of the famous Professor Adam Ferguson, of Edinburgh, served with Nelson in the Victory; and although not an Aberdeenshire man, he had a close family connection with the county. His grandfather was the Rev. Adam Ferguson, minister of Craibie and Braemar, and subsequently of Logierait, who married a daughter of Mr Gordon of Hallhead, a family now represented by Colonel Wolrige-Gordon of Esslemont and Hallhead. His

mother was Catherine Burnett, an Aberdeenshire lady. John Ferguson joined the Navy at the age of 12, in 1796, as a first-class volunteer, and was employed on the blockade of Brest. In 1800 he became a midshipman, and sailed in the Victory with Nelson, taking part in the battle of the Baltic. He had subsequently a distinguished career, and attained the rank of admiral.

James Dunbar, son of Alexander Dunbar, of Boath, Nairnshire, served under Nelson. He was created a baronet in 1814.

James Duff, our Consul at Cadiz, with whom Nelson had dealings, was the only son of William Duff of Crombie. He was created a baronet in 1813.

Captain John Forbes, of Wingfield Place, Berke, was present with Nelson at the battle of the Nile. He was the son of George Forbes, a merchant in Aberdeen, who was in turn a son of George Forbes of Colquhony—a family represented by the Forbeses of Rothiemay and Callendar.

Mr John Udny, our Consul at Leghorn, was, according to Southey, "the first person who

procured certain intelligence of the enemy's designs against Malta, and from his own sagacity foresaw that Egypt must be their after object." The "enemy" referred to was the fleet which left Toulon with Napoleon's army for Egypt, and which was destroyed in Aboukir Bay by Nelson. Mr Udney was the son of James Udney, advocate in Aberdeen, and great-grandson of John Udney of Udney. His son, Robert, who was born at Leghorn, ultimately succeeded to the estate of Udney, and the present Mr Udney, of Udney, is Robert's son.

CAPTAIN GEORGE DUFF OF THE MARS.

A long account is given of Captain George Duff of the Mars, largely based on the particulars furnished by Dr Temple in his "Thanage of Fermartyn." George Duff, who was born in 1764, had, it seems, from his earliest years, a strong predilection for the sea. "When only a boy, in hours of play, he was always found either among the shipping in the harbour of Banff, or in boats on the Deveron. As a boy he was sprightly, active, and enterprising. Finding his father adverse to his going to sea, he endeavoured, when nine years old, to make his escape by concealing himself on board a small merchant vessel. He was afterwards sent to join his grand-uncle, Commodore (subsequently Admiral) Robert Duff, who commanded at Gibraltar, with his flag on board the Panther, of 60 guns, in September, 1777. He had been in fourteen engagements during the American war before he was seventeen years of age; and in consequence of his services he was at that early age made a lieutenant. He served in the Montagu, of 74 guns, in the many encounters which our fleet had with the French, till the glorious 12th of April, 1782, when the Count de Grasse, then Commander-in-Chief in the 'Ville de Paris,' of 102 guns, probably the largest ship in the world at that time, and four other ships were taken, and brought to Jamaica by our victorious fleet."

In 1790, Lieutenant Duff, through the interest of the Duke of Gordon, was appointed captain of the "Martin," sloop upon the coast of Scotland. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1793, he was one of the very few who were appointed past captains, and he went on an expedition to the West Indies as captain of "The Duke," of 90 guns. This ship led the attack on the batteries of Martinique, but was unfortunately struck by lightning and had to be sent home to be repaired. He was soon after appointed to the command of the "Ambuscade," frigate of 32 guns, and served on her in the North Seas and on the coast of Ireland until 1801, when he was appointed, to the "Vengeance," of 74 guns. In 1804, a general promotion in the navy took place, and Captain Duff was appointed to the command of the "Mars," of 74 guns, and immediately proceeded to join her off Ferrol. He was afterwards detached to Cadiz, under Vice-Admiral Collingwood. His ship took part in the battle

of Trafalgar, and he himself was killed (as detailed below). "A cannon ball," says the narrative in "The Thanage of Fermartyn," "killed Captain Duff and the two seamen who were immediately behind him. The ball struck the Captain on the breast, and carried off his head. His body fell on the gangway, where it was covered with a spare flag, a Union Jack, till after the action."

Dr Temple adds—"Captain Duff was a man of fine stature, strong and well made, above six feet in height, and a man of open benevolent countenance. During thirty years' service he had not been four years unemployed. He was much beloved by the men in the service, and he acted the part of a father to the numerous young men under his command. In acknowledgment of his heroism at Trafalgar, the gold medal, which he otherwise would have worn, was presented to his family; as also was an elegant urn from the Patriotic Society. An honourable augmentation was also granted to his son's arms."

Captain Duff's bravery is commemorated on a monument in St Paul's Cathedral, bearing this inscription—"Erected, at the public expense, to the memory of Captain George Duff, who was killed the xxist of October, MDCCCV, commanding the Mars in the Battle of Trafalgar, in the forty-second year of his age, and the twenty-ninth of his service."

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN DUFF.

The "Outlook" of 21st October published a number of letters referring to Nelson, Trafalgar, and the events of the time, contained in a small collection originally in the possession of Mr J. Deas Thomson—afterwards Sir John Deas Thomson, K.C.B.—who was private secretary to Lord Barham, First Lord of the Admiralty, in 1835, and were all addressed either to Lord Barham or to himself. They were left by him to his son, Sir Edward Deas Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary in New South Wales, and by Sir Edward to his daughter, Mrs F. H. Stirling, in whose possession they now are. Among them is the following from Captain George Duff, which (the "Outlook" said) bears an especial pathos, for its author, only three weeks after writing it, was killed at Trafalgar:—

Mars off Cadiz 1st Oct 1805.

My Dear Sir,

Many, many thanks for your kindness and attention both to Mrs Duff and our youngsters, who I am happy to inform you got all safe and sound aboard here about ten days ago. I luckily was coming from Gibraltar to join the fleet & fell in with the Amora and her Convoy.

I was very happy indeed when I found you had been removed from Leith and got your present appointment. I hope your Father is holding on well and your youngsters also.

You have now sent us a fine fleet. I wish we had had them six weeks ago, I think you would have had a good account of the Combined fleet, we were joined two days since by Lord Nelson and two sail of the line, and I understand several

more are expected & we shall shall (sic) want them all if the Enemy feel bold, as they have now ready in Cadiz full 34 sail of the line and several fitting, they have 9 at Carthage and I believe some at Toulon. Our principal want at present is water, as the Portuguese will not allow us to water at Lagos the French having too much to say at Lisbon, and with Easterly winds we cannot lay on the Barbary shore where we can get water, however I hope we shall soon have rain in that case we shall have plenty at Gibraltar in the new tank, which is a very fine building indeed and only want, an aqueduct to the Dock to complete it which I am told can be done for about £1500. I am glad to tell you that the Garrison is in perfect health, and that they now think . . . * be no return of the fever of last year.

I must again return you my sincere thanks for all your kindness and am with every good wish

Yours most sincerely

GEO. DUFF.

J D Thomson Esqr.

HOW CAPTAIN DUFF FELL AT TRAFALGAR.

Captain George Duff, of the Mars (added the "Outlook") commanded the inshore squadron which was watching Cadiz, and from which intelligence was communicated to the main squadron outside. His grand-uncle, Vice-Admiral Robert Duff, was in 1754 senior officer of the little squadron which was stationed off the south coast of Brittany to watch the French fleet in Morbihan, while Hawke blockaded Brest. Such is coincidence. Robert Duff is ever associated with the splendid fight of Quiberon Bay, by reason of a clever exploit of his on that occasion.

The Mars was third ship in the lee-line at Trafalgar. As the best account of the fighting at Trafalgar is given by Mr Newbolt in "The Year of Trafalgar," it is better to give the passage referring to the deeds of the Mars than to attempt to improve upon it:—

"The Mars on her way down astern of the Belleisle, suffered severely from the heavy raking fire of the ships ahead of her, the San Juan Nepomuceno Pluton, Monarca, and Algeiras. She attempted to break the line between the first two, but was driven in front of the San Juan by the Pluton, who followed and engaged her. Having already had her rigging and sails greatly damaged, she nearly ran on board the Santa Ana, and was raked by the Monarca and Algeiras, but was relieved of them by the Tonnant. She was then engaged by the Fougueux (who was at the same time firing into the Belleisle on the other side), and raked by the Pluton. An hour and a quarter after going into action her log records that 'Captain Duff was killed, and the poop and quarter-deck almost left destitute, the carnage

was so great.' Captain Duff was struck by a cannon-shot from the Pluton, which took off his head and killed two seamen behind him. After this the Mars must have passed to leeward up the line into Nelson's battle, but her log is silent until the entry, nearly three hours afterwards, that 'the French Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Villeneuve, with Captain of the Fleet and retinue, came on board from the Bucentaure, she having struck her colours.' They were received by Lieutenant William Hannah, who had succeeded to the command of the Mars."

Such is a fair example of the fighting at Trafalgar; so sped "many valiant souls of heroes"; so passed brave George Duff and, a little after, Nelson, into silence.

The Macleod Family and the Church of Scotland.

In the calendar of her great men the Church of Scotland contains no finer personality than Norman Macleod, of the Barony. "The Great Norman," as he came to be regarded lovingly by his people. Born at Campbeltown 160 years ago to-day, his is a figure which has stamped itself deeply in the imagination of the Scottish people. Celebrating the centenary of his birth the Church does well to recall the leading events of his fine career and to dwell anew upon the wonderful record of service which the Macleod family have given the ministry. That record is without parallel. The Rev. Norman Macleod, of Morven, and his son, Dr John Macleod (the High Priest), together served the parish of Morven for the long period of 107 years. The ordained services of the others were Dr Norman Macleod, of St Columba, 54 years; Dr Norman Macleod, of the Barony, 34 years; Dr Norman Macleod of Inverness, son of Dr John Macleod, of Morven, the High Priest, 47 years; Dr John Macleod, of Govan, also son of Dr John Macleod, the High Priest, 37 years; Dr Donald Macleod, of the Park Church, 50 years; the Rev. W. H. Macleod, of Buchanan Parish, son of the late Sir George H. B. Macleod, M.D., the eminent surgeon, 20 years; and the Rev. Donald Macleod, Inverness, son of Dr Donald, of Park Parish, 10 years—a total of 359 years. Five of the family have occupied the Moderator's chair of the General Assembly, and the following have been honoured by their reigning Sovereigns:—Dr Macleod, of St Columba, was Dean of the Chapel-Royal; Dr Norman Macleod, of the Barony, was Dean of the Thistle and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria; Dr John Macleod, senior, was Dean of the Thistle; Dr Donald Macleod, of the Park, was Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria and King Edward.—"Glasgow Herald" of June 3.

* The page is torn and two or three words are missing. No doubt "there will" should be supplied.

Gordon Street, Glasgow.

Gordon Street, Glasgow, opened 1802, was formed on ground belonging to Mr Gordon, of Messrs Stirling, Gordon, and Company. They were extensive merchants. The family are represented by Henry Eiskine Gordon of Aikenhead.—From the Origin and History of Glasgow Streets by Hugh Mackintosh. Published by James Macdowell and Sons, "Citizen Press," Glasgow, 1902.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

425. Leask, John, Local Poet.—A native of Forfar, he was bred a weaver, and was known as the "weaver bard," but being of a restless turn, he engaged in so many pursuits with the view of earning a living that he was popularly dubbed "Jack o' a' trades." He is noticed in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns." He was born in 1812 and died about 1890.

426. Lee, John, Minor Poet.—Born in Montrose in 1797, he was bred a shoemaker, but latterly became a bookseller. Fond of versifying, he was the author of "Wild Flowers of Solitude." Noticed in "Bards of Angus" as having written many poems and songs. He died in 1881.

427. Leech or Leitch, John, Scottish Scholar, and Latin Epigrammatist.—A native of Montrose. He generally dubs himself *Joannes Lechochus* and calls himself a Scot from Calurea, which is the Latin name for Montrose. Alba in "Scottish Notes and Queries," II. Series, VII., p. 178, conjectures that John Leech was the son of Rev. Andrew Leitch, who was the minister of Old Montrose in 1585, and died in 1611, leaving two sons, John and Andrew. I conjecture that he was born in 1593, as he graduated at Aberdeen in 1614. Little is known of the history of this Scottish scholar; though Sir Thomas Urquhart eulogises his work as a poet. The following volumes are credited to him in the catalogue of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh:—"Jani Speiantis Strena Calendis Januarii anno Domini, 1617, 4 *Edinburgi apud Thomam Finlason typographum, reg. M. 1617,*" and also "Musee Priores, sive poematum; pars prior, 3 Londini, 1620." Alba says of him—"He dedicated his poems to Scottish noblemen, knowing instinctively he had nothing to hope from English liberality." However this may have been, there seems abundant reason for Alba's contention as against the Dictionary of National Biography, sub Voce, that John Leech as well as his namesake David, another 17th century Latin Poet, was of Scottish and not of English origin. Dempster calls him a Scot, and says he was resident in France in 1625.

428. Leighton, Alexander D.D.—Said to have been a native of Ulysseshaven (Usan) Craig, and born 1568, though he is also alleged to have been born in Edinburgh. A student of St Andrews, from which University he received the degree of D.D., he also studied medicine at Leyden, but returned to London, where he developed an intensely puritan spirit. A volume of his, entitled "An Appeal to the Parliament: or Sion's plea against the prelatie. The summe whereoff is delivered in a decade of positions. In the handling whereoff, the Lord Bishops and their appurtenances are manifestlie proved, both by divine and humane laws to be intruders on the privileges of Christ, of the King, of the Commonwealth, and therefore, upon good evidence given. She hartelie desireth a judgment and execution. Printed in the year and month wherem Rochell was lost, 1628." For this publication, he was prosecuted before the Star Chamber in 1630. At the instance of Archbishop Laud he was sentenced to pay a fine of £10,000, to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off, his nose split, his face branded, and to be publicly whipped. Having escaped from the hands of his persecutor, this barbarous sentence was for a time evaded, but being retaken in Bedfordshire, he was conveyed back to Fleet Prison, where, it is said, that the entire penalty was exacted with inhuman minuteness. The Long Parliament pronounced the sentence illegal, and made Dr Leighton keeper of Lambeth Palace, when it was converted into a prison. He seems to have died about 1649, and is thought to have died insane. In the Imperial Dictionary of Biography, Dr Lorimer says of this gentleman that he was educated in Edinburgh University, which was his native city, and that he was appointed professor of moral philosophy there, and continued in that office till he removed to London in 1613, where he procured a lectureship, and also practised as a physician, having obtained a medical diploma at Leyden, where he had studied for some time under Professor Heurnius. A full and harrowing account of his sufferings and final deliverance is given in his "Epitome: A Brief Discoverie of the many and great troubles of Alexander Leighton, M.D.," published in 1616. Another of his writings was "The Looking Glass of the Holy Man." Dr Leighton was father of the excellent Scottish Prelate and Divine Archbishop Robert Leighton.

429. Leighton, Alexander, author and novelist.—Born in Dundee in 1800, he was educated at the Academy there, and also in Edinburgh for the legal profession. Having, however, turned his attention to literature, he became author of by far the largest number of the stories known as "Wilson's Tales of the Borders," commenced in Berwick by John Wilson, and afterwards continued in Edinburgh by his brother James. The following works credited to his pen are contained in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh:—"Curious

Storyed Traditions of Scottish Life," 1860; do., second series, 1861; "Mysterious Legends of Edinburgh," now for the first time told in print, 1864; Shelburn, 1865; Romances of the Old Town of Edinburgh, 1867. Besides preparing much work for the press on his own account, Mr Leighton revised and corrected manuscript bearing the names of others, and probably because, and partly in spite of an unwearied defence of the principles of David Hume, his emaciated, stooping figure and pale bright eye were long welcome in Edinburgh Society. He died in 1874.

430. Leighton, Sir David, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General (1774-1860).—A native of Brechin, he was bred to banking, but accepted a Commission in the Indian Army in 1795. Here he greatly distinguished himself, and was long the Adjutant-General on the Bombay Establishment. At his death he was the oldest officer connected with it. He became a K.C.B. in 1837.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

832. MARROWSKY.—Can any reader inform me as to the derivation of this word?

E. S. HARRISON.

833. BURNETT FAMILY OF MONBODDO.—In what volume would I find accurate genealogical information regarding this old family?

KINCARDINESHIRE.

Answers.

877. CUSHNIE CHURCH.—According to Jer vise ("Epitaphs, and Inscriptions," I., p.187) the Church of Cushnie was dedicated to S. Bridget, Virgin. The edifice became roofless about 1792.

A. T.

870. GLASS.—The writer of the account of the parish of Glass in the "New Statistical Account" (Rev. John Cruickshank) says—"The name of this parish is derived from a Gaelic word signifying dark-green, and is descriptive of the appearance of the uncultivated parts of the parish." Mr James Macdonald, however—probably a much more reliable authority on Gaelic derivations—attributes the name to "Glas," meaning grey or green. Dr John Milne, in his "Celtic Place-Names in Aberdeenshire," has the following—"Glass, Grey place. Glas, grey, wau. In Irish glas means green, and this appears to be its meaning in Scotch names of places."

Q.

No. 235.—October 18, 1912.

The Baron Court of Urie.

The House of Urie that now stands on the banks of the Cowie Water, some two miles north-west of Stonehaven, is the third of that ilk. The first house, which had belonged to different branches of the family of Hay, and which had passed (in wadset) to John Forbes, "ane gryte Covenanter," was given to the flames by Montrose. The second house, demolished in 1855, was the dwelling-place of Colonel David Barclay, soldier and Quaker, Covenanter and champion of distressed Royalists, who purchased Urie in 1648, but entered into undisturbed occupation of it only after many years and much tribulation. By Colonel Barclay the Baron Court of Urie was revived after its sittings had been suspended for almost 30 years. The fourth meeting under the new regime is probably without parallel in the annals of Scots feudalism. "Some of his tennents," Colonel Barclay was informed, "did caluminate him as ane oppressor, and exactor. This being far from his mynd, as he professed, he was willing that all his tennents might be heard as to their just and laful complaints, and willinglie removed himself till these complaints might be given in. Whereupon the tenentis being called and present to give in their complaints, they refused to doe itt in regard they confessed they had noe reason soe to doe." In the time of Colonel Barclay's son Robert—the great apologist of the Quakers—the Court met only once. The next Laird, however, held frequent meetings of the Court until, with many more imposing but less worthy tribunals, it was swept away in the redding up that followed the Forty-Five.

From the records of the Court we gather that during the early part of the seventeenth century the Court had no fixed place of meeting; it was held in the millhouse, in the schoolhouse, at the barnyards of Urie, in the dwelling-house of various individuals; one summer day in 1624 it met "on the east side of the garden or Monquich." At length we find it meeting occasionally in the Hall of Urie; in the time of the Barclays the Court latterly is "holden at the manor place, in the place where the said Court ussully sits." In the days of the Barclays, too, the laird is usually present, but the earlier proprietors were not so zealous. The Court is presided over by the Laird's Bailly, and the other officials are the Dempster, whose duty it is to pronounce the sentence of the Court, the Officer and the Clerk; latterly we find criminal prosecutions conducted by a Procurator-Fiscal. The summary fines exacted

from tenants who neglect their duty of attending the Court ensure that absentees will be few. The roll having been called, and (in comparatively rare cases) the names of absentees noted, the Court is fenced and the members are duly sworn.

Much of the work of the Court is concerned with the rents, customs, and services due to the Laird by his tenants. Those whose tenure involves "mail," or money-rent, are enjoined to pay promptly at the term. The "fermes"—so many bolls of oats and beir from each tenant—are to be delivered by a certain date at the Laird's granaries. To the Laird each tenant furnishes, under the name of "customs," a mert-ox and a certain number of sheep and poultry. A stone of tallow is paid by those who engage in brewing. For their crofts the fishermen of Cowie pay so many marks of mail; for the use of the Laird's boat they assign to him a share of their catch, and each pays an annual tribute of a pint of oil; each fisherman, moreover, is under obligation to furnish yearly to the Lady a hundred haddocks and three cod. In addition to rendering their mail, fermes, and customs the tenants assist the Laird (in the work of the home-farm), and they cast and lead peats to stack on his peat-hill. But, besides dealing with the duties of the tenant to his Laird, the Court supervises the obligation of individual tenants to the community. Each tenant contributes yearly a boll of oats to the smith and pays a sum of 13s 4d to the schoolmaster. A levy, known as "culse mail," is made for the upkeep of the highway. In times of distress each tenant takes his share in relieving the poor. The tenants, too, are liable to be called on to assist in repairing the mill.—G. P. Insh in "Glasgow Herald," September 21.

[The authoritative work on the subject is the "Court-Book of the Barony of Urie, 1604-1747," edited by the Rev. D. G. Barron, Dunmottar, and published by the Scottish History Society.]

"The Gordons Hae the Guidin' O't."

WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF THIS PHRASE?

I came the other day on a newspaper cutting—taken apparently from an Aberdeen newspaper in February, 1902—in which a correspondent, writing from Hopeman and styling himself "Observer," maintained that the parish of Bellie (Fochabers) might lay claim to the origin of the phrase, which happened in this wise,—as he had heard the story more than once told—

"Away back in the early part of last century, the Duke of Gordon" (Alexander, the correspondent thought) "was driving from the south to Gordon Castle. It must have been some special occasion, for the tenantry turned out 'en masse' to give him a welcome. Opposite what is now Milne's Institution, on the road leading from Keith to Fochabers, the horses were unyoked and the carriage was drawn by men, named Gordon, right

down to the castle, over a mile. The friends and relatives of these Gordons expected a rare treat for the attention shown his grace, and one woman, a Mrs Gordon, whose husband was pulling the rope, with great glee shouted out—"The Gordons hae the guidin' o't." Finale—On arrival at the castle, and before leaving the carriage, the noble duke stood up, and, taking off his hat and bowing to the assembled hundreds, said—"I return you 10,000 thanks," and passed into the castle."

But the phrase is surely older than the beginning of the nineteenth century (Alexander, the fourth Duke of Gordon, held the title from 1752 till 1827). In his work on "The Gay Gordons," Mr John Malcolm Bulloch devotes a chapter to "The 'Guidin' of the Gordons," in the course of which he says—

"A whole round of phrases bears on the presumption that the Gordons were men of mark. The most familiar of them all—"The Gordons, hae the guidin' o't"—is remarkably true of their masterful spirit, and the proverbs 'Ne'er misca' a Gordon in the Raws o' Strathbogie' and 'You're never allowed to speak ill of the Gordons on their ain green' point in the same direction. Among a number of funny stories in corroboration, the best is that which tells of the old lady named Gordon who sat listening to her son reading from the Bible that Solomon had a vast number of camels, when she interrupted him with the protest—"The Cammills [Campbells] are an ancient race, but look an' ye dinna see the Gordons.'"

Q.

The Hays of Tallo.

Anent the article "The Macleod Family and the Church of Scotland" which appeared in last issue, a correspondent, "Abnepos," writes to the "Glasgow Herald" challenging the assertion that the record of service of the Macleods in the ministry, 359 years, is without parallel. Admitting that it may be so for modern days, he gives the following interesting record of the priestly descendants of William Hay of Tallo, which completely beats it. Without a break from 1519 to 1811—at least one member of his family was in orders, a period of 292 years, as against that of the Macleods, 1775-1912, 137 years. Sixteen Hays took an active part in the ministry of the Church, as against 9 Macleods, and the total of their years of service amounts to 462 years, at least 103 years more than the Macleod record. This list commences with the two sons of William Hay of Tallo, 1479-1525, Mr Thomas Hay, dean of Dunbar, Rector of Rathven, etc., and Secretary of State, 1519-1552, and Mr George Hay, Rector of Rathven and Renfrew, 1530-1551, both Senators of the College of Justice, and is continued by their nephews, Mr George Hay, rector and minister of Eddlestone and Rathven, 1556-1588, and Mr Andrew Hay, rector and minister of Renfrew, 1554-1593, both Moderators of the Assembly and Commissioners of the

Kirk; Mr John Hay, son of Andrew, Mearns and Renfrew, 1588-1627; his son, Mr John Hay, Killallan, Renfrew, etc., 1616-1648 and 1663-8; his grandson, Mr John Hay, Yester, New Monkland, etc., 1676-1689, son of Mr Andrew Hay of Inchnoch, a divinity student; and Andrew's great-grandson, Dr George Hay, Bishop of Daulis, etc., 1758-1811, the last male representative of his family, whose centenary was celebrated at Fort-Augustus Abbey last September. Other members were two younger sons of Mr Andrew Hay of Renfrew, Mr Andrew Hay, Erskine and Mearns, 1590-1594, and Dr Theodore Hay, Peebles, 1610-1648; his son, Mr John Hay, Peebles, 1643-1666; his sons, Mr Theodore Hay, vicar of Peebles, 1676-1687 and 1683, and Mr Henry Hay, vicar and school-master of Peebles, 1683-1690; and John's grandson, Mr John Hay, Peebles, 1717-1760. Mr John Hay, Rathven, 1669-1689 and 1710-1713, and Mr Adam Hay, Monquhitter, 1678-1727, were descended from Mr George Hay of Eddlestone and Rathven. Still another was Father Richard Augustine Hay, the Scots antiquary, abbot of Holyrood, 1687-8, and Canon of St Genevieve, Paris, great-grandson of William Hay of Barro, brother of George Hay of Eddlestone and Rathven, and Andrew Hay of Renfrew.

Curious Behaviour of Cattle.

Cattle seem not infrequently to behave in an odd way when they come upon blood spilt on the ground. An experienced dairy farmer thus describes the behaviour of his herd at places where a fight had taken place between two of their number, and blood was lying—"They would stare at the blood," he tells us, "and glare at it, and snuff down at it, and prow round it, and get more and more excited, till at last the whole herd would begin to rush about the field bellowing and mad, and make nothing at last, of leaping clear over the hedges." This observer claims that if the blood had been shed in some way that the animals understood, such as regular phlebotomy by a veterinary surgeon, they would take no notice of it.

We have all heard of the unkind conduct of the "hart ungalled" towards a stricken companion. The behaviour of that seemingly far kinder beast, the cow, in similar circumstances is much more reprehensible. When one of a herd is wounded and overthrown by a companion, the others will sometimes gather about her, getting into a state of wild excitement, and, if human help is not at hand, the fallen cow may be gored and trampled to death. A writer in the "Times" recently stated that "Western (American) cattle will always endeavour to destroy a sick companion." He gave an instance of a famous bison bull, one of the last of his tribe, hunted into Southern Saskatchewan and wounded. One day a herd of imported Highland cattle was discovered

massed together "like horses about a smoke-fire when the flies are at their worst." The herdsmen managed to break up the mob, and "where the centre of the swirling press of blood-maniacs had been" the carcase of the mighty bison was found, torn and trampled upon. It would seem that naturalists have as yet failed to account for this destructive instinct. Something similar may be observed in dogs, when one of them is hurt and yelps, and a kennel-companion at once attacks him.

A somewhat different manifestation is recorded by W. H. Maxwell, in the case of a cowherd who was drowned near Erris. While the unfortunate man was struggling in the water his cattle galloped madly along the river, their frantic bellowing being heard for a great distance; and next morning they were found grouped about the body of their dead keeper, which had been cast up in a sandy cove.

This tragical incident recalls a strange occurrence in the neighbourhood of Athlone, some four years ago. A lad was attracted by the bellowing of a cow to a house occupied by two old women. On entering he found the women lying on the ground; their clothes had been torn by the cow. One was dead, the other lingered a short time, but was unconscious till she died—and the mystery of their deaths remains unravelled.

These cases, and many similar ones, point to the existence in the bovine race of a singular sense of the tragic. It would, perhaps, be going too far to credit these animals with a susceptibility to humour; and yet some rudimentary feeling of that kind is indicated by such stories as that of the station manager in Australia, knocked senseless in the cattle yard—"every individual beast came and jumped over him as he lay"—or that case reported by Mr Seton, of cattle surrounding a trapped wolf in New Mexico, apparently for purposes of mockery.—"Spectator," September 11.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

431. Leighton, Henry (Rev.), Bishop of Aberdeen.—Of the family of Ulysseshaven, Craig, he entered the Church, and rose to be Bishop of Moray in 1414, and Bishop of Aberdeen in 1424. He acted as Scottish Ambassador at the English Court in London, and died in 1441. For notice see Kennedy's "Annals of Aberdeen," II., 345.

432. Leighton, John (Rev.).—Also of the family of Ulysseshaven, a Scottish scholar, who was rector of the University of Louvain in 1432.

433. Leighton, Robert, Minor Poet (22nd February, 1822-1869).—Born in Dundee and brought up at East Friarton and East Newport, he made a voyage as supercargo to Sydney, New South Wales, and afterwards entered the employment of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Preston. Subsequently he engaged in business in Ayr and Liverpool, travelling a portion of the year in Scotland. He published several small volumes of "Rhymes," "Records," and "Musings," two of his most popular pieces being "The Baptisement of the Bairn" and "Scotch Words." His Rhymes and Poems reached a second edition in 1861, and his Poems gained a similar honour in 1869. He died in Liverpool from an accident received in one of his journeys, aged 47.

434. Leighton, William, Minor Poet (3 February, 1841-1869).—This young poet was a nephew of the above, and was born in Dundee, and placed in a merchant's office at the early age of 13. He was a lad of parts, and promised to prove an excellent poet, but was cut off at the early age of 23 by an attack of typhoid fever. "The Leaf of Woodruff," "Summer Long Ago," and other pieces were much admired. His poems reached a second edition in 1870, and his hymns had a similar honour, 1871.

435. Leitch, William, D.D., (Rev.) Free Church Divine.—Born 1843 in Arbroath, he was educated for the Church, and in 1869 was ordained minister of the West Free Church, Helensburgh. A devoted and successful minister, he received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater. He is favourably known alike as preacher and author.

436. Leonard, Peter, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (1802-33).—A native of Arbroath, he studied for the medical service and rose to be Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets. He was author of a volume entitled "Records of a Voyage to the Western Coast of Africa in H.M.S. Dryad in the years 1830-32."

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

834. THE EARL OF PETERBOROUGH, PROPRIETOR OF DUBBIS.—What particulars are known respecting this earl, who shortly after his marriage went off on a long adventurous journey? He took some Mearns men with him, and I should be glad to have their names.

Y.

885. LONSDALE'S "LIFE OF ROBERT KNOX."—Who were the poets referred to in the following extract from Dr Lonsdale's "Life of Robert Knox"?—"The Kirk, the ruling power in Scotland, was busy with its 'godly discipline,' and hurling excommunications right and left upon its refractory members. Even minstrels and pipers had to cease their vocation, lest they harped ungodly tunes, or brought the sons and daughters of Eve in too close harmony of person; and as late as 1569 two poets in the Scottish "land of song" were langed, possibly "pour encourager les autres." Is this a calumny, or is there any foundation for the story? Personally I think it a monstrous fiction. Can any reader say whether it is really true?

W. B. R. W.

Dollar

Answers.

871. ABERGELDIE CHAPEL.—This chapel was dedicated to St Valentine, according to the "View of the Diocese of Aberdeen."

Q.

876. THE STONE OF DESS.—Mr A. I. McConochie, in his "Deeside," says this stone is supposed to have been used for the erection of a gibbet.

Q.

878. PITTENDRIECH ESTATE.—Pittendriech is the old name for Netherdale, an estate in the parish of Marnoch, Banffshire.

R. R.

No. 236. October 25, 1912.

Drastic Order Against Clans in Aberdeenshire.

Att Aberdeen the 15th day of Aprile 1726 years, In presence of Mr Alexr. Thomson of Portlethen Sheriff Substitute of Aberdeen Compeared Mr Thomas Hay, Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeen and produced an order or summons by Mr Generale Wade to the Farquharsons, Gordons, and others after specified, requiring them to bring in their arms to Aberdeen in the terms of the Act of parliament, together with the oaths of the persons who affixed the said summons in the Mercate Closs of Aberdeen and on the Churches of the revixe Parioches mentioned in the said summons: And craved that the same might be registrate in the Sheriff Court Books of Aberdeen in the terms of the Act of Parliament, And which the Sheriff Substitute forsaide thought reasonable and ordained the same to be registrate in the said books. Whereof the tenor follows:—

For All and every the Clans and tribes of the Farquharsons, Gordons, M'Gregors, McKenzies, their followers and all others Inhabiting or being in the Parishes of Braemar, Crathie, Glengairdene, Tulloch, Glenmuick, and Glentander, In the Shire of Aberdeen, As also Aboyn and Strathdown. By George Wade, Esq., Major General and Commander In Chief of all his Majesty's forces, Castles, Forts and Barracks in North Britain etc.—In His Majesty's name and in pursuance of the power and auctie to me given by his Majesty under his royall Sign Manuall by Vertue of an Act of Parliament, Entitled An Act for more effectual disarming the high Lands, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for better securing the peace and quiet of that part of the Kingdome; I do hereby strictly require and command you, and every of you on (or before) Friday the eight day of October next to bring or send to Aberdeen all your Broad swords, targets, Poyards, whingers or durks, side Pistoll or side Pistols, Guns or any other warelick Weapons and then and there to Deliver up to me or the officer commanding the forces, quartered in that Town, as is above mentioned, All and singular your arms and warelick weapons for the use of his Majesty his heirs and successors and to be disposed of as his Majesty his heirs and successors shall appoint, And by so doing you will avoid the pains and penaltys by the said Act directed to be inflicted on all such Person or Persons, who shall presume to refuse or neglect to pay a due obedience to the same. Given under my hand and Seale At Inverness this 22d Day of September 1725. So Signed George Wade L.S.

Above Copy So Signed Edmund Bruce.

Robert Grant Soldier in Coll Grant's Company maketh oath that he did actually affix the

annexed summons on the Church doors of the 1725 years, upon the Mercate Closs of Aberdeen, head burgh of the Shyre of Aberdeen, and there did leave the same. Jurat. Coram me vigesimo octavo Die Martii 1726 years. So Signed Will. Grant J.P.

The following persons do likewise severally make oath that they did actually affix the annexed summons on the Church doors of the severall parishes set against their names respectively here underwritten on Sunday the 3rd of October 1725 years, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and five in the afternoon and there did Leave the same viz:—

John Farquison Soldier in Coll	Bremare
Grant's Com.	
Peter Grant Soldier in the said	Crathie
Company	
James Grant Soldier as Above	Glengairdine
James Grant, Ditto	Tulloch
John Grant	Glenmuick
Nathaniel Grant	Strathdone
Donald M'Donald	Glentander
Alex Grant	Aboyne

Sworn before me 28th March 1726.

So Signed Will. Grant J.P.

Adam Lindsay Gordon and the Gordons of Esslemont.

Some interesting notes by Mr J. M. Bulloch appear in "Notes and Queries" (London) of September 28, under the title "Adam Lindsay Gordon's Fate." They are directed to showing the fallacy of a statement frequently made, especially in Australia, that Adam Lindsay Gordon the Australian poet, met a tragic end by his futile attempt to succeed to the Aberdeenshire estates of his ancestors, the Gordons of Hallhead and Esslemont, which had been entailed by Robert Gordon in 1731. The estates, he points out, were inherited by Robert Gordon's son, George; by the latter's son, Robert; and then by this Robert's son, George, Colonel of the local Militia, and uncle of Lindsay Gordon's father. Colonel Gordon got legal opinion in 1809 that the deed of entail was essentially defective, because it contained no provision against the sale or alienation of the estates; and, acting on this advice, he sold his lands of Rannas in Tarland and Ardgow in Tough. "But that did not end the matter. Colonel Gordon's son, Robert (d. 1828), Major in the North British Fusiliers, married in 1825 Henrietta Hope, daughter of the Hon. Charles Napier, R.N., of Merchiston Hall, and this lady bought Hallhead (apparently to pay off debt). It remained in her hands till her death in 1867 at the age of 84, when it came to her grand-daughter, Ann Gordon, who had married Mr Henry Perkins Welrige in 1856.

Meantime, the estate of Esslemont had passed to Col. George Gordon's second son, Charles Napier Gordon, an officer in the Navy. In 1849 he granted a trust disposition of Esslemont

to his heirs general, on the ground that the entail was invalid owing to its "irritant clauses"; and when he died Esslemont went to his niece, Mrs Wolrige, who thereupon took the name of Gordon-Wolrige, and, nine years later, that of Wolrige-Gordon. She also got Hallhead on the death of her grandmother, Mrs George Gordon. "It is quite true," says Mr Bulloch, "that on the death of Charles Napier Gordon in 1864, Adam Lindsay Gordon was the senior male of the family; but it is also true that the entail had broken down nearly half a century before. Therefore he had no claim, no matter what the view of his Australian legal advisers may have been."

Mrs Wolrige-Gordon's eldest son, Robert, succeeded to the estate of Liberton and Craigmillar in Midlothian, and took the name of Gordon-Gilmour. Hallhead and Esslemont then went to his second brother, Col. John Wolrige-Gordon, whose only son, in turn, has recently succeeded to the estates of Innham and Co. by, in Lincolnshire. "These successions have resulted in a complicated change of name. Thus Henry Perkins Wolrige became in 1864 Gordon-Wolrige, and in 1873 Wolrige-Gordon. His eldest son became Gordon-Gilmour, and the latter's son, in turn, bears the surname of Little-Gilmour. Meanwhile the male line of the old Gordons of Hallhead and Esslemont is still extant, and but for the inadequate entail of 1751 might be reigning under the old family roof-tree. Small wonder that the poet, unversed in the intricacies of the law, felt puzzled and disappointed, if he did not actually seek solace in death.

"The Wolrige-Gordons have carried on the military traditions of the Gordons, for the present Laird of Hallhead and his three brothers have had distinguished careers as soldiers."

[Mr Bulloch subsequently wrote to "Notes and Queries" (London) saying that it was Col. George Gordon (Mrs Wolrige-Gordon's grandfather)—not Major Robert Gordon (his father)—who married Henrietta Hope Napier.—Ed.]

Preservation of Ancient Monuments in Orkney.

For some time past Mr J. Wilson Paterson, architect to the Board of Works, Edinburgh, has been engaged in the task of preserving the ancient monuments of Orkney, which were fast falling into ruins. The Standing Stones of Stennes have already been restored as far as possible. Those still remaining are now in a thoroughly sound condition. The walls of the old church at Egilshay have been pointed, and the tops made waterproof, so that decay has been arrested. The Gallery Grave or earth dwelling at Grainbank, near Kirkwall, has been protected by railings. The surface has been dug away above the chamber, and the place puddled with clay so that it is now perfectly watertight. A crib has been set up outside,

and covered over with turf, so that visitors can see the passage to the chamber without going below. Noltland Castle, in Westray, is being dealt with in stages. All dangerous parts are being repaired, so that the walls are now safe, having been made waterproof on top. The building has also been enclosed. St Mary's Church, Pierowall, Westray, has been made good in the same way, and all the accumulated rubbish cleared off the ground. The old church at the west side of the island of Westray, which is even older than St Mary's, has also been partially restored.

The work of preserving the ancient Bishop's Palace at Kirkwall, supposed to be over 800 years old, where Hacon, King of Norway, died after the disastrous battle of Largs, has now been commenced. The workmen have begun excavations along the west wall, where a skeleton has been found in an advanced state of decay. So far as the work has proceeded, there is every appearance that the main floor was about three feet higher than at present, whilst the floor of the vault should be about 7½ feet below. At some subsequent period the vault arches must have fallen in, when the spaces were filled up, and the floor itself lowered about three feet to save the trouble of reconstructing the arching. The fireplaces in the south end and the east side had then been lowered to suit the new condition of things, as is apparent by the saving arches which are still quite traceable in their original position, and also by the recess or press at the south end of the west wall. The workmen are already pointing the walls of the tower by a method which is said to be a speciality of the Board of Works. The pointing is kept about a quarter of an inch inwards from the outer edges of the original stonework, so that the building when finished retains all the appearance of the original. The work that has been done already has given great satisfaction to those visiting those ancient buildings. The Earl's Palace, Kirkwall, is also to receive attention this year.

A London Munchausen.

Under this title, Mr C. C. Osborne contributed to the September number of the "Cornhill Magazine" an interesting account of one whom he designated a "Prince of gulls."

For many years during last century (Mr Osborne wrote) there lived in London a remarkable and ingenious person, who was widely known as the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat. Under that title he figured in the directories, he published accounts of his discoveries and magnificent deeds, and succeeded in arousing the liveliest hopes of favours to come. Finally, when he died at the age of fifty-four, on January 17, 1894, his name and rank were officially registered as "Charles de Bourbon d'Este Paleologues Gonzaga, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat."

This Prince of Humbugs and Humbug among Princes was originally called Charles Outley

Groom; the name did not please him, and he next appeared as Charles Ottley Groom Napier (of Merchiston). Under this appellation he published, in 1870, a curious work entitled "The Book of Nature and the Book of Man," with a preface alleged to have been written by "The late Lord Brougham and Vaux," who is made to declare that "the author has strode the gulf between Physics and Metaphysics, Mind and Matter, Instinct and Reason, God and Man." Becoming dissatisfied with the name of "Napier of Merchiston," he looked about him for a more imposing title, and eventually decided in favour of "Prince of Mantua and Montferrat." In the pursuit of his ambition, he appears to have been ably seconded by his mother, who was as anxious as her son to inhale the incense of public adulation.

It sounds incredible that two private persons should be able to assume a historical title, lay claim to vast wealth, and induce numbers of educated and sensible people to accept such pretensions. But Mrs Groom and her son not only knew the credulity of human nature, but how to arouse curiosity, to stimulate it, and to sustain it. When the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, after some years of careful preparation, eventually came before the public, he was able to conduct himself with an address, and an unruffled serenity under rebuffs which puzzled and inspired confidence in not a few. This was accomplished by being bold rather than wary. It was a case of audacity, always audacity. . . . Titles are all very well, but they do not in themselves compel men's reverence. To secure the adulation of the roaring myriads, gold must join with rank. In a fair share of this world's goods the Prince was not wanting. There was abundance to keep up appearances. But the Duchess and His Most Serene Highness, who lived in a fine house, found no more satisfactory way to spend their money than in support of false semblance. It was therefore given out that in succeeding to the title of Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, Charles Ottley Groom Napier had also inherited vast wealth. The fable was confided to willing ears; the news spread, but did not create as much noise as was needed to satisfy the cravings of vanity, which began to grow at a furious rate.

Mr Osborne then went on to give some details of the extraordinary impostures which the "Prince" perpetrated—not from greed but from vanity, not to acquire money but to secure fame. "From first to last he wished to bestow benefits, not to receive them. His ideal was to be thought of as a wellspring of benevolence, a munificent encourager of Letters, Art, and Science, an embodiment of wisdom and learning. There is no record of his having derived a penny from his impostures; while there is evidence that he must have expended large sums in giving pleasure to himself and to many of his fellow-men." For example, he pretended to have discovered the existence of the Mantua and Montferrat Medal Fund, alleged to have

been founded in the fourteenth century by an ancestor, Louis Gonzaga, Captain of Mantua, with the object of conferring recognition upon men eminent in Arts, Letters, and Science; and he professed to revive the fund and distribute awards in accordance with its objects. At a public meeting held in Exeter Hall in October, 1882, it was announced that the Prince had sent the Mantua Gold Medal to a number of eminent men, including Ruskin, Professors Owen and Tyndall, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr Millais, and Mr Holman Hunt, Tennison and Longfellow. Some of the recipients, notably Professor Huxley, were evidently sceptical of the "honour" bestowed.

But the chief imposture was the professed existence of a Mantua Memorial University Fund, said to consist of money left for educational purposes by one of the Dukes of Mantua and Montferrat early in the eighteenth century, and now (1883), by accumulation, increased to £750,000. A movement was actually started to obtain a grant from this fund for the establishment of a University in Wales, and a meeting in support of it was held in Exeter Hall, presided over by the "Prince." But the meeting was the means of exposing the whole bogus business, for, after it—"The Prince, with his secretaries, curators, pictures, collections, museums, medals, and treasures, disappears from view. He never again publicly courted fame; and, for all we know, like many another of his kind, may have died a disappointed and broken-hearted man."

The story told by Mr Osborne is a curious instance of the (temporary) success of daring imposture and of the extraordinary prevalence of public credulity.

Laws of the Quakers.

Quakerism, to the great mass, is generally understood as representing a minor religious sect, but of the "creed" or practices of that sect many otherwise well-informed persons have somewhat hazy and—at times—erroneous ideas. The Quaker faith is a simple one, which recognises no written creed, but embraces an entire acceptance of the Bible, and particularly the belief that there is "a direct manifestation of God in the soul; that it is a first-hand religion." Such was the definition given by a prominent member of the body who recently visited Aberdeen and conducted special services. He explained that the origin of the term "Quaker," which was too frequently applied in derision, was evident power of the speakers who advocated the cause espoused by George Fox from 1650 till the time of his death at the end of the 17th century. The speakers delivered themselves of their message with such vehemence and earnestness that they trembled, and communicated the same feeling to their audience in such a degree that it frequently happened that men and women fell to the ground overcome by

emotion. Hence the term "Quaker"—a name which has been continued through the centuries, till its significance has almost been lost sight of.

When George Fox died he had a following of 80,000 in England and Scotland, but now there are fewer than 20,000.

A Quaker never takes an oath, but simply affirms his willingness to tell the truth, this being a privilege which was granted solely to Friends for a time, until it came to be extended to anyone with conscientious objections to the oath. These Quakers are opposed to all war, and in this connection never litigate. When a misunderstanding arises the question is referred to an arbiter, whose decision is binding on all concerned. They also maintain their own poor, and in the majority of cases have their own burial grounds, or, where such is impossible, they have a section of ground in a public cemetery exclusively for their own use.

As regards the conducting of worship, there is seemingly an impression abroad that the meetings are of a private character, but such is not the case. All are invited and made cordially welcome. There are no "ministers" in the ordinary acceptance of the term. That is, they have no ordained preacher such as are in other churches, but they have "ministers" who are selected and registered simply on account of their gifts as speakers, and if it is believed that they have power to deliver the message. They have also church elders, who are selected for their power of discernment in respect of whether speakers are in the proper spirit; they have overseers who attend to temporal matters.

Most singular of all, probably, is the Quaker marriage ceremony. It is simply a case of affirmation, and the signing of a register kept by the Friends' Society—the words used by the contracting parties being—"Friends, I take this friend, —, to be my wife (or husband), promising by Divine assistance to be unto her (or him) a loving and faithful husband (or wife), until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us."

Cases of divorce are unknown among the Quakers, and it is extremely rare that the marriages turn out unhappy.

In the Quaker religion there is much to admire, although its rigidity and exclusiveness operate against its development.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

Sa. William Forbes of Tolquhon on the half of the town and lands of Rothrieston and salmon fishing thereof on the Water of Dee—22nd February 1600.

Reversion by Duncan Forbes of Byth and Christian Udnio his spouse to Patrick Mowat of Balquhollie on the town and lands of Lyndun—10 May 1600.

Sa. to David Addie and Isobell Forbes his spouse on the North pleuch of the lands of Coullie—16th June 1600.

Sa. to Dame Jean Elphinston on the barony and lands of Fintray, Miln thereof, lands of Eden, Mill and Mill lands of Alfoord, town and lands of Barie and Mill of the same, Kirk-town of Over Garden and ten shillings of a rent furth of Eden—8th, 9th, 12th and 14th Jan. 1599.

Sa. to Arthur Master of Forbes and Dame Jean Elphinston his spouse on the lands of Coullie, Tillifour, Miln thereof, Easter and Wester Abergardens, Mill thereof, Prony, Mill thereof and a croft called Beggis and Anthorae thereof—12 and 14th Jan. 1599.

Reversion to Andrew Fraser of Stoniwood by Mr James Forbes in Auchincleugh on the lands of Easter Eolt and Waulkmill thereof—26th April 1600.

Sa. to George Forbes in Fynnersie on the lands of Sunhunnie—4 June 1601.

Sa. to Duncan Forbes of Byth and Christian Udnio his spouse on both the Sun and Shadlow portions of the lands of Auchingerth—12th May 1601.

Sa. to John Forbes of Fintray on the lands of Gask—25th July 1601.

Sa. to Mr John Forbes minister at Alfoord and Christian Barclay his spouse on the lands of Tillieethie—30 June 1601.

Sa. to James Forbes son natural to John Lord Forbes on the lands of Tillifour and Miln thereof—20th Aug. 1601.

Sa. Thomas Forbes burge-s of Aberdeen and Isobell Lorimer his spouse on the lands of Sunfield of Slains—20th Sept. 1601.

Reversion to Walter Cheyne of Arnage by Martin Howieson Burgess of Aberdeen and Agnes Forbes his spouse on the Shadlow half lands of Kirkhill of Arnage . . . November 1601.

Sa. to Martin Howieson Burgess of Aberdeen and Agnes Forbes his spouse on the Sun half lands of Kirkhill of Arnage—10 Dec. 1601.

Sa. to John Forbes son to William Forbes of Monymusk on the lands of Dillab—25th Jan. 1602.

Sa. to Robert Forbes fifth son to William Forbes of Monymusk on the Mill of Abersinthock—25th Jan. 1602.

Sa. to Alex. Forbes third son to William Forbes of Monymusk on the lands of Abersinthock—25 January 1602.

Sas: to Janet Forbes spouse to Thomas Esplein in Newbigging and to Alex. Reid her son on the lands of Cults—14th May 1602.

Sa. to Patrick Forbes of Clethock on the East half lands of Wester Thomads—8th April 1602.

Reversion to Arthur Master of Forbes by Mr Gilbert Skene of Wester Corse on the lands of Rewitie?—25th May, 1602.

Reversion to the said Arthur Master of Forbes by Mr James Irving minister at Tonch and Helen Strauchan his spouse on eight oxgate lands of Cowlie—25th May 1602.

Reversion to the said Arthur Master of Forbes by John Leslie of Keithnie and Janet Wood his spouse on the half of Eastside of Cowlie

extending to the just quarter of the haill lands of Cowlic—25 May 1602.

Reversion to Arthur Master of Forbes by Alex. Farquhar of Northanie on the lands of Bralunack—24 May 1602.

Reversion to the said Arthur Master of Forbes by James Forbes natural son to John Lord Forbes his father in the lands of Tullifour and Mill thereof—18 July 1602.

Sa: to Arthur Master of Forbes on the lands of Abergarden, Fothercorse, Corsinday, Kewene, Ordifork, Auchinkewene, Rummalochie, Tillieairn, Tulloch, Tulliewenies, Little Tolmads, Dramfasc, Blairglassie, Meikle Tolmads, Tullifour, Tullieairn, Sunhunnie, Cowlic, Putachie, Auchterkig—15, 16, and 17th May 1602.

Janet Forbes relict of late Robert Forbes younger burgess of Aberdeen with consent of William Lowson her spouse and Patrick Forbes younger burgess are parties to the redemption of Brogane or Bugane—24th May 1602.

(To be Continued)

The Man of the Stone Age.

It was a noble warrior,
Whose lot was haply thrown
In prehistoric days when things
Were always made of stone.

He owned a useful implement,
A most effective axe,
Which brought him notoriety
In bellicose attacks.

It helped to cut the forest tree
For wigwam or canoe.
It served to cut the tiny thing
That did instead of glue.

He used it in his hunting when
A-hunting he would go,
To track the hippopotamus
Or wily buffalo.

It neatly split the marrowbones
He loved to suck so well,
It quickly soothed the children when
They wanted to rebel.

It seemed to serve for everything.
As near as we can guess,
And when the tribe had company
It served for evening dress.

—"Outlook," 16 November 1901.

Queries.

886. THE REV. JOHN DUNCAN, DUNROSSNESS, SETTLAND.—I understand that the Rev. John Duncan was lost at sea. Can any reader oblige me with the particulars?

R.

887. ANDREW RUTHERFURD'S ANCESTORS.—Could any reader oblige by giving particulars of the ancestors of the late Andrew Rutherford, who was Solicitor-General in 1837, and raised to the bench about 1850 under the title of Lord Rutherford?

R. T. M.

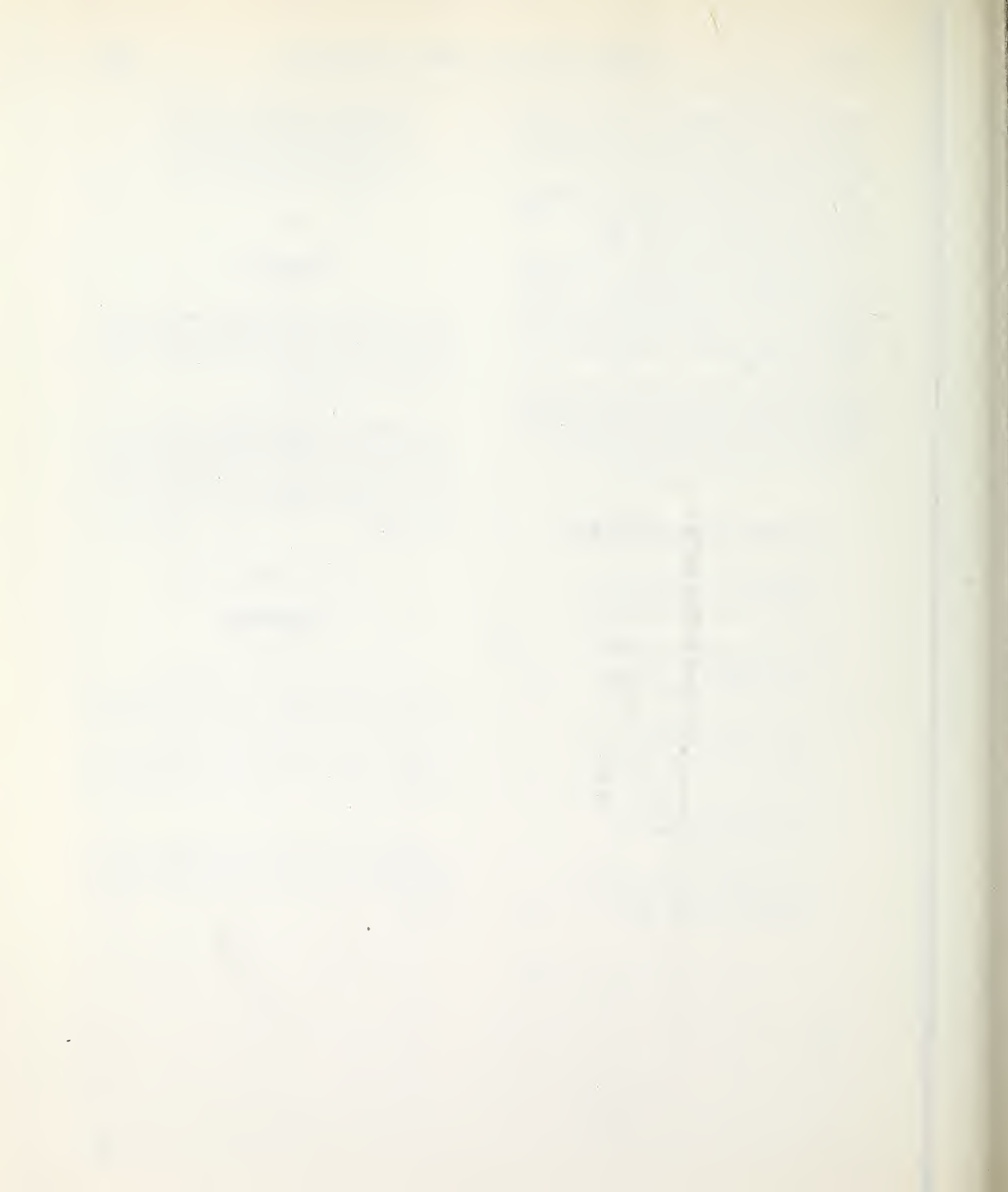
Answers.

872. TO RIDE THE STANG.—Jamieson, in his "Scottish Dictionary," says this punishment was inflicted on the man who beat his wife, and adds a note that in Lothian, and perhaps in other counties, the man who debauched his neighbour's wife was forced to ride the stang.

Q.

879. HAYS OF COCKLAW AND FAICHFIELD.—The Hays of Cocklaw and Faichfield descend from Rannes, through Andrew Hay of Mountblairy.

T.



No. 237.—November 1, 1912.

Pittodrie.

In the central portion of Aberdeenshire, and on a natural level of the north-eastern shoulder of the Mither Tap of Bennachie, stands Pittodrie, which has been aptly described as "a fine mountain chateau." The house stands at an elevation of 685 feet, and commands a wide view to the south, while picturesqueness is lent to the situation by the hill-peak in close proximity, which rises, like a mighty giant warder, a thousand feet higher. The tower portion was probably erected in 1605, that being the date upon a stone over the main entrance. Whatever mansion existed in the early half of the seventeenth century was burned by Montrose and his soldiers in October, 1644, when also—in the language of Spalding—the laird's whole goods and gear were plundered. The building was shortly afterwards restored, and according to a second date-stone still visible on the back wall, a further extension took place in 1675. A few years ago the mansion was largely reconstructed and substantially enlarged by the present proprietor. Care was exercised to make all the portions harmonise, and architectural skill alone could now tell where the additions are.

One of the large gardens is divided into six or eight uniformly sized sections by marvellous holly hedges, which rise to a height of nearly 20 feet, and are most carefully kept. Yews, araucarias, and numerous other species of evergreens flourish luxuriously; the avenue is lined on either side by fine old beeches, and the extensive policies have many mammoth trees which are exceptionally attractive through the diversity exercised in their training.

The estate of Pittodrie originally embraced the lands of Inveramsay, Conglass, Balhaggardy, and Harlaw (rendered historical as the scene of the momentous battle, fought in 1411, between the armies led by Donald, Lord of the Isles, on the one hand, and the Earl of Mar on the other). By the name of Balhaggardy the estate was known for many centuries, and the title is perpetuated in "Jock o' Balhaggardy," a rudely-cut stone figure at the entrance door, whose history is unfortunately lost. Notwithstanding reduction, through former proprietors having sold off portions at sundry times, the estate still exceeds 3000 acres. It embraces a considerable portion of the hill of Bennachie—the march going right to the crest of the Mither Tap, one of the largest and highest of its six peaks, which is alluded to in the couplet—

The Mither Tap o' Bennachie,
The sailor's lan' mark frae the sea.

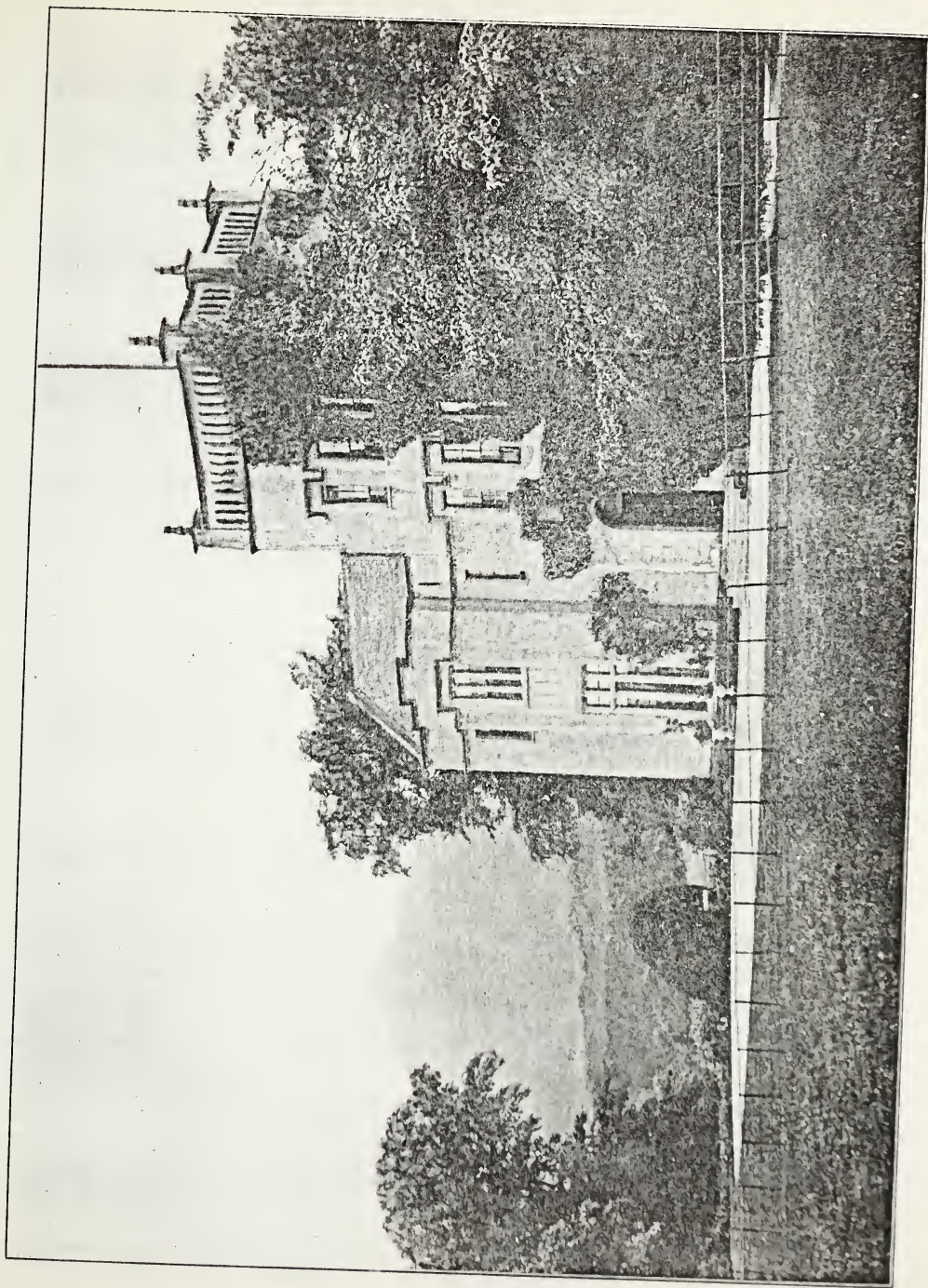
From the early half of the fourteenth century Pittodrie belonged to the powerful family of Erskine, of whom Sir Robert Erskine was Great Chamberlain of Scotland in 1350. His son, Sir Thomas Erskine, married as his second wife Janet Keith, daughter of Sir Edward Keith of Sinton, and granddaughter of Ellen of Mar through the marriage of the last-named to Sir John Menteith, Lord of Arran, Strathgairney, and Knapdale. Sir Thomas Erskine in 1390-1 claimed that one-half of the Earldom of Mar and the Lordship of Garioch pertained to his wife in right of heritage as co-heiress with Isabella, Countess of Mar. The Erskine claim was refused, but in June, 1565, Queen Mary granted to John, sixth Lord Erskine, the Earldom of Mar, comprehending the lands of the Lordship of Garioch, also Strathdon, Braemar, Cromar, and Strathdee. "This she did because Lord Erskine, as heir to Robert, Lord Erskine, had the undoubted hereditary right of the earldom, notwithstanding that his predecessors had been kept back from possession of the same, and because, in addition to his services to the Crown, she was moved by conscience to restore the heirs to their just inheritance."

The Erskines continued to hold Pittodrie till the middle of the sixteenth century, when Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, cadet of the family of Dun, and Secretary to James V., exchanged his Lordship of Brechin and Navar for that of the Barony of Balhaggardy, which comprehended Pittodrie. Thus the proprietorship was assumed by a collateral branch, a member of which—William Erskine—founded a hospital on his estate. It consisted of "two chambers and one mid-room," and was destined for the "upholking four poor men who ought to have each one peck of meal and half a peck of malt weekly, to wear livery gowns, and go to church on Sundays before the family." From the Erskines Pittodrie was purchased in June, 1903, by Mr George Smith, son of Mr George Smith, shipowner, Glasgow, grandson of Mr George Smith, shipowner, and great-grandson of the George Smith, who in the early half of last century founded the well-known City Line of steamers.—Abridged from "The Scottish Field," October, 1912.

Relics of the Marquis of Montrose.

At the instance of Lord Napier and Ettrick the famous Montrose relics are to be sold by Messrs Sotheby in London. They consist of a pair of silk stockings and a piece of linen trimmed with lace worn by the first Marquis of Montrose when, dressed as a bridegroom, he was hanged in Edinburgh on May 21, 1650.

There is also a contemporary close-fitting silk cap, the history of which is somewhat obscure. The garments were provided for Montrose's use by Lady Napier, wife of his nephew. They were acquired from her on Montrose's death, and have ever since remained in the possession of the Napier family. Montrose's body was buried in the Burgh Moor, Edinburgh, the



PITTODRIE HOUSE, PITCAPLE.

common burial-place of criminals. Two days afterwards it was dug up by Lady Napier's agents, the heart removed and sent to her.

Mark Napier, in his memoirs of Montrose in 1856, conjectured that the fine linen was sent at the same time to wrap the heart in. Notary Public Nicoll, of Edinburgh, was an eye-witness of the barbaric execution. He described the appearance of Montrose with exhaustive detail. He was "richly clad in fine scarlet lãid over with silken lace, his bands and ruffs exceeding rich, his delicate white gloves in his hands, his stockings of incarnate silk, his shoes, with their ribbons, on his feet, and sarks (embroidered linen) provided for him with pearly lace above £10 the elne. All these were provided for him by his friends."

Mark Napier gives the following interesting account of the relics. "The stockings," he says, "are made of unspun silk and are knitted, not woven. Their original flesh or rose colour has long faded away, except in some of the folds, where the dye is still visible. They are of glossy texture, not at all worn, and the shape indicates strength of limb and a small foot. There is other dye, however, upon them than the 'incarnate.' The upper part of both stockings, which must have reached above the knees, seems as if saturated with blood, the dark stains of which diminish in streaks towards the ankle.

"On one of the stockings a streak extends to the instep. The fact of hewing off the limbs with an axe when the stockings (which the executioner, whose perquisites they were, would take care not to cut) were pushed below the knees by the operator, sufficiently accounts for these appearances. The stockings must have been purchased from the executioner by Lady Napier, who, in all probability had provided them."

Another relic yet more interesting accompanies the stockings. It is a piece of the finest linen, very ancient, about 3ft. square, tasselled at the corners, like a pall, and trimmed all round with a border of antique lace, the "pearling abye ten pounds the elne," of which Citizen Nicoll speaks in his diary. This sheet appears to have contained something that had marked it, especially towards the centre, with stains and blotches of various hues, all now faded in different degrees. It has been called in the Napier family "Montrose's handkerchief stained with his blood," but is too large for that piece of dress, and he used no other signal than his hand (i.e., when he signed to the hangman to do his duty).

The cap has always been preserved along with the other relics by the Napier family, and was thought to have been worn by the great marquis at his execution. It is clear, however, from contemporary accounts that the hat he used was a beaver, and it is very probable that this cap was provided by Lady Napier for her uncle but not used by him.

Montrose's heart, long in the possession of the Napier family, has now been lost.

Captain Charles Gray, Poet.

I have beside me the first edition of Gray's poems. Its title-page is as follows:—Poems, by Lieut. Charles Gray, of the Royal Marines. Quotation.—Cupar: Printed and sold by R. Tullis, printer to the University of St Andrews; sold only by W. Cockburn, Anstruther; Constable and Co., and Guthrie and Tait, Edinburgh; W. Reid, Leith; J. Dale, Woolwich; Vernon, Hood, and Sharpe, J. M. Richardson, and Longman and Co., London, 1811. It is dedicated to Major General Burn, commandant of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines. 8vo, viii., 167 pp. A second edition was printed and published by Abernethy and Walker, Edinburgh, 1814. 8vo, pp. 202, and also dedicated to Major-General Burn, and the preface (as the first edition) dated Anstruther Wester, July 15, 1811; and a third at the same place, where he was born 10th March, 1782. The last, in compliance with a requisition conveyed in a round robin from his poetical contemporaries, a facsimile of which accompanies the book. Captain Gray was enthusiastic in all pertaining to Scottish poetry; the Burns mania had a strong hold of him, and he was on intimate terms with the Avonshire poet's family. Every commentator had had to thank our present subject for some contribution illustrative of the Poems of Burns, or the history of the man. Gray was the townsman, and intimate friend, and literary co-partner of Professor Tenant (1784-1848), in more than one of his productions illustrative of the history and people of the East Neuk of Fife. The Songs of Captain Gray have a high repute, but his harp is now alas on the willows—his death having taken place 13th April, 1851. He married early in life, Miss Jessie Carstairs, a sister of Rev. Dr Carstairs, minister of Anstruther Wester, by whom he had two sons, one of whom predeceased him, and the other died in India, a captain of marines.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Sas: to Thomas Forbes burgess of Aberdeen and Isobell Lorimer his spouse on the Sun half town and lands of Miltown of Colliestoun.—10 June 1602.

Sa: to James Forbes eldest lawful son to Abraham Forbes of Blacktown on the half of the lauds of Balchinnie, Corleucherie, Mornliek, Milne thereof, Overtowie and the crofts thereof called Longside and Cowfird, Covelog, Kirktown of Inachall Craigmill and Milne thereof, West half of Wester Fowles.—15 May, 1602.

Sas: to Abraham Forbes of Blacktown and Janet Duncan his spouse on various lands.—15th May 1602.

Sa: to Alex. Forbes of Fingask and Christian Fraser his spouse on the Sun pleuch of the lands of Fingask.—25 May 1602.

Sa: to Janet Duncan and Abraham Forbes of Blacktoun her spouse and Bessie Duncan and George Gordon of Cocklarachie on third part lands of over Towies, third part of Corbanchrie, third part Mairdrum Overbog, Over and Nether . . . West half of Milntown of Cairntowlie and Burnend of . . . Kirktown of Luchal, Shaddow half of Wester Fowles, Craigmill and Milne thereof, third part lands of Balthimie and Balnakellie within the sheriffdom of Aberdeen and third part lands of Cokeston Jempston and Duncanston within the sheriffdom of Banff dated 15 and 16. . . . 1602, presented 18 June 1602.

Reversion to Walter Wood of Fettercairn and Isobell Forbes his spouse by Walter Forbes of Tolquhon on the Sun, two ploughs of the lands of Colpnay (North)—24 May 1602.

Sa: to John Forbes of Camphel, Agnes and Isobell Forbes his daughters on the shadow half-lands of Pettaines, 29 May 1602.

Sa: to William Forbes of Tolquhon on the town and lands of Balnakellie—29 May 1602.

Sa to William Forbes of Tolquhon on the two Sun ploughs of North Colpnay—24 June 1602.

Sa: to Arthur Forbes of Boig and Margaret Forbes his spouse on the Sun plough of the lands of Fingask—last of May 1602.

Sa: to Abraham Forbes of Blacktoun and Janet Duncan his spouse on the Shadow plough of the Mains of Colliestoun—11 June, 1602

Sa: to Thomas Douglas Burgess of Aberdeen and . . . Forbes his spouse on the Sun half of the Shadow half lands of Balhagardie—8 June 1602.

Mr James Forbes, notar to sasine of Alex. Irving of Drum on the lands of Whytestaine and Bogheid—26 June 1602.

Sa: to Alex. Farquhar in Inventer and Elspet Forbes his spouse on the Shadow half lands of Inventer—21 September 1602.

Sa: to John Forbes of Brux on the lands of Gellan and Milne thereof—19 Nov. 1602.

Contract Mr William Reid and Mr of Forbes on the Mill of Kinedward and the half lands of Brakanns.—18th Feb. 1603.

Sa: Mr James Forbes of Knapperyn on the lands of Corthiemuir.—last of Feb. 1603.

Sa: to Mr George Harvey of Ranieshill and Jean Forbes his spouse on the lands of Kinnermit.—2 April 1603.

Sa: to Robert Forbes of Melros and Marjory Hay his spouse on the lands of Cairneglas and Annabadie.—5 June 1603.

Reversion to Sir Alex Fraser of Fraserburgh by Robert Forbes of Melros and Marjorie Hay his spouse on the lands of Cairnglas and Annabadie.—4 June 1603.

Renunciation by James Stuart some time of Badinspink in favour of John Forbes of Pitsligo on the Nether half of the town and lands of Meikle Wardes and Mill thereof, Auldtoun of Meikle Wardes.—16th May 1603.

(To be Continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

437. Lindsay, Alexander, 2nd Earl Crawford, Scottish Magnate.—Son of the great Scottish paladin David, 1st Earl Crawford, and of Katherine Stuart, fifth daughter of Robert II. In 1403, the year after his father's death, Earl Crawford had a safe-conduct to go to France. In 1415, with the Earl of Douglas and Mar, Le had letters of safe-conduct to England to negotiate for the release of James I., but the negotiations broke down. In 1421, when a similar negotiation was on foot, Earl Crawford was again one of the commissioners. On James's return in 1423 Crawford was among the nobles who met him at Durham, and escorted him to Seone, where he was crowned on the last day of May. After receiving knighthood from the Scottish monarch, the Earl departed for England as one of the 23 hostages pledged for his sovereign, his kinsman, Sir John Lindsay of Byres, being another. In the treaty for the Scottish King's release, the annual income of the hostage is stated—the Earl of Crawford being rated at 1000 merks and Lindsay of the Byres at 500. Earl Crawford was not restored to his Scottish home till November, 1427. He is said to have been active in the capture of the assassins of James I., and died in 1438, the year after. Probably born about 1385.

438. Lindsay, Alexander, Fourth Earl Crawford.—"Earl Beardie" or "The Tiger Earl," so-called, it is said, from the ferocity of his character and the length of his beard, or as another suggests, because of the little reverence in which he held the King's courtiers and his readiness to beard the best of them." He succeeded his father in January, 1445-6, immediately after the successful engagement with the Ogilvies and their supporters at Airbreath, in which the third earl was slain. A very active and prominent public man, he was one of the guarantors of a treaty of peace with England, one of the wardens of the marches, and ambassador to London in 1451. Having entered into a league of mutual alliance with the Earl of Douglas and Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, in which they agreed to stand by each other against all men, not excepting the King himself, the consequence of this unfortunate compact proved disastrous to this Angus nobleman. For, after the murder of Douglas by the King in Stirling Castle, Crawford, on fleeing to arms, was met and defeated near Brechin by the Earl of Huntly. But on making submission to the King, he was, on the advice of Huntly and Kennedy, Bishop of St Andrews, graciously pardoned, and afterwards entertained his Sovereign magnificently in his castle at Fyfehaven. As, however, James, in his wrath had sworn "to make the highest stone in Fyfehaven the lowest," His Majesty went up to the roof of the castle and threw down to the ground a stone which was lying loose on one of the



battlements, thus keeping his oath in the letter, if not in the spirit of it. Earl Beardie, thus restored to favour, gave every pledge of loyalty, but as he died of fever six months later, he had little opportunity of showing whether or not he would prove faithful to his vows. Born 1422; died 1454.

439. Lindsay, Alexander, 7th Earl of Crawford.—This nobleman, who was the youngest son of Earl Beardie, succeeded his nephew as collateral heir-male on the death of the latter at Fledden in 1513. He was soon after appointed one of a Council of four to assist the Queen Mother as Regent of the Kingdom. For the suppression of the deadly feuds that then raged all over the kingdom, he was appointed High Justiciary north of the Forth, while Lord Home received the same office south of that river. He died, however, four years later in 1517.

440. Lindsay, Alexander, 1st Lord Spynie. — This notable member of the Lindsay Clan was the fourth son of the tenth Earl of Crawford. One of the early favourites of James VI., who used to correspond with him on terms of the greatest familiarity, he accompanied that monarch on his matrimonial expedition to Denmark, and apparently lent him 10,000 golden crowns towards the expense of the exhibition, in return for which service James pledged himself on his return to raise him to the peerage. In fulfilment of this promise on his return from Denmark in 1590, the King granted to his favourite courtier a charter of the lordship of Spynie, Kinneder, Rafford, and other lands in the counties of Elgin, Banff, and Inverness, formerly belonging to the see of Moray, and associated with this gift the title of Baron Spynie. Young Lindsay, with the King's encouragement, married an heiress, the widowed Countess of Angus, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. In 1592 he was accused of being in alliance with the turbulent Earl of Bothwell, but after trial he was exonerated of the charge, but never fully recovered the favour of the monarch. Lord Spynie was inadvertently slain in a casual encounter in the High Street of Edinburgh in July, 1607, in attempting to prevent bloodshed between his

kinsmen, the Earl of Crawford and Sir David Lindsay of Edzell. There is a ballad entitled "Lord Spynie," but it seems to have no foundation for the romantic incidents there depicted, except the first Lord Spynie's accidental death on the High Street of Edinburgh.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

838. GARDEN FAMILY OF MIDSTRATH.—Wanted genealogical particulars regarding this family and information as to when they acquired Midstrath.

R. B.

839. MALCOLM ARDES.—What particulars, if any, are recorded regarding Malcolm Ardes, the old Scottish historian?

G.

Answers.

833. BURNETT FAMILY OF MONBODDO.—For particulars respecting the Burnetts of Monboddo, consult the New Spalding Club's vol.—"Family of Burnett of Leys," pp. 143-149.

W.

836. REV. JOHN DUNCAN, DUNROSSNESS, SHETLAND.—Rev. John Duncan was one of sixteen passengers, along with a crew of seven men, who were lost in the schooner "Doris" opposite Slains Castle on 22nd February, 1813.—See Jervise's "Epitaphs," I., p. 316-17. G.



No. 238.—November 8, 1912.

The History of the Gallowgate.

Mr G. M. Fraser, the librarian of the Public Library, contributes a highly informative paper on the Gallowgate—very appropriately—to a "Bazaar Book" published in connection with a bazaar held in behoof of the Gallowgate United Free Church. He starts, of course, with the fundamental premiss that the name Gallowgate means the "gait" or road to the Gallow Hill, which was a short distance outside the burgh and near the public road from the north, "so selected that all passers-by might note, from the gallows itself, or from the terrible object that was usually swinging in the wind there, the fate that was likely to overtake thieves and other such offenders against 'the neighbours of the town.'" It was only offenders of the meaner sort, however, that were executed on the Gallow Hill. "If it were public scourging or other merely disgraceful punishment short of death, that usually took place at the Market Cross. If it were beheading, a more distinguished form of capital punishment, that took place, as a rule, on the Heading Hill." The last execution on the Gallow Hill occurred on 6th November, 1776, when Alexander Morrison, wight, was hung in chains for the murder of his wife. Mr Fraser notes as a curious circumstance that the Gallowgate is the very first Aberdeen street to be mentioned in the town's records. The Municipal Register begins in 1393, but earlier jottings of the town's affairs, made on parchment scrolls, have been found, and the earliest of these, dated 1317, when the Bruce was King, mentions a case in the Baillie Court regarding a property in the Gallowgate. The houses there, even at that time, were not all the usual timber and thatched dwellings of the period, for there is special reference to a stone house. Another noticeable fact is that the Broadgate was not a separate street but was really part of the Gallowgate—the "braid gait" of the Gallowgate, as, indeed it was originally termed. Moreover, one of the six ports (or gates) of the burgh was erected at the northern end of the Gallowgate; the name Porthill tells us where it stood, and its position explains the name of an adjoining street, Causewayend. The Gallowgate port was removed in 1769 as being an obstruction to traffic.

"Up to the time of the removal of the port," says Mr Fraser, "the Gallowgate was a very different street from what it became in the later days. Every house had its garden attached to it; in many cases they had the accompaniments of sub-

barban properties, byres, brew-houses, and so forth, and they were owned and occupied by many a leading citizen of the time. As the eighteenth century wore on, however, and the pressure of an increasing population was felt, expansion was attained in the very short-sighted way of covering this garden-ground, along both sides of the street, with dwelling-houses; hence the congested courts and closes that have come down to our own time. Even these courts and closes had an interest historically, from the fears or proprietors whose names they often bore."

Mention is made of some of the more interesting historical properties, and one reference in particular may be quoted—

"Some interest attaches to the large, dull-looking building at the corner of Gallowgate and S. amount Place. This is an old factory, erected about 1752 for a company known as 'The Porthill Company.' It afterwards came into the hands of the well-known Aberdeen firm of Milne, Cruden, and Company, manufacturers of linen threads, etc., who also owned a factory in Spring-Garden. One of the partners of the firm was Provost Cruden, a near relative of Alexander Cruden, compiler of the well-known 'Complete Concordance to the Holy Scriptures.' Another person connected with this old factory was Provost Young of Sheddocksley, who owned ground, near the Loch. In the early years of last century the Porthill Factory proprietors gave off ground for a street between the Gallowgate and Lechside and in acknowledgment of that the new street was named Young Street, after the Provost, and is so named to this day."

Referring in conclusion to the fact that in recent years the Gallowgate has undergone a great change by the clearing away by the Town Council of much of the congested property on the east side, Mr Fraser expresses the hope that the space left will be kept permanently as an open space—a hope which must be cordially endorsed. By the clearance effected, the Gallowgate has acquired a measure of picturesqueness which would be completely marred were the east side again covered with buildings.

Mr Cosmo Innes and Durris.

The following Note on Mr Cosmo Innes's connection with Durris occurs as an Appendix to Mr Andrew Jervie's "Memorials of Angus and the Mearns" (2nd Edn., rewritten by the Rev. James Gammack, Vol. II., p. 305)—

Mr Cosmo Innes, Sheriff of Morayshire, and latterly one of the Principal Clerks of Session, and Professor of Constitutional Law and History in the University of Edinburgh, was a native of Durris, and was born in the Manor House, which was built by John Innes, his father. Misfortune coming to the family and enforcing them to leave Durris, the most of Cosmo's life was spent in Edinburgh, but his

education was linked to the district by attendance at schools in Duris and Stenchaven, and at college in Aberdeen; his fuller education, however, was received at Glasgow and Oxford Universities. He passed as advocate in Edinburgh in 1822, and four years afterwards married Miss Rose of Kilravock. He was soon engaged in several important peering cases, and thus laid the solid foundation for his vast knowledge in Scotch archæology, and family histories. He was at that time a frequent contributor to the "Quarterly Review," and the "North British Review," and gathering material for his later editorial labours. About 1833 he became Advocate Depute, and in 1840 Sheriff of Morayshire; this office again he demitted for that of Principal Clerk of Session in 1852, which he retained to the time of his death, July 30, 1874.

Mr Innes's own publications do not bulk largely, being "Scotland in the Middle Ages," 1860; "Sketches of Early Scotch History," 1861; "Memoirs of Professor Dalziel," 1862; and "Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities," 1872. But his editorial work is very voluminous, embracing, for the Maitland Club, "Registrum Monasterii de Passolot," 1832; "Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis," 1843; "Liber Ecclesie de Seon," 1843; "Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis," 1845; "Monumenta Alne Universitatis Glasguensis," 1854 (jointly with Dr Joseph Robertson). For the Spalding Club he edited "A Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kilravock," 1848; "Fasti Aberdonensis," 1854; "The Brus, Writ be Master John Barbour," 1856; and "Book of the Thanes of Cawdor," 1859. For the Bannatyne Club, he edited "Liber Sancte Marie de Melros," 1837; "Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis," 1837; "Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis," 1841; "Liber S. Marie de Calchou," 1846; "Registrum S. Marie de Neubotle," 1849; "Origines Parceliales Scotie," Vols. I. and II., 1850-54; "The Black Book of Taymouth," 1855; and "Liber S. Thomas de Aberbrothoc (Registrum Nigrum)," 1856 (jointly with Mr P. Chalmers, Aldbar).

Rental of Inverey, 28th Nov., 1716.

1 *James Robertson, Alex. McDonald, Iachlan Barry, and James Farquharson, tenants of Meikle Inverey, and 1 poultry	£ s. d.
2 Donald M'Kenzie and Alex. Lamont there	4 8 9½
The said Alex. Lamont for Donald Lamont	2 4 5½
3 John Stewart, Angus M'Donald, Wm. Farquharson, James Grant, and Michael Farquharson in Little Inverey	5 11 1½
John Stewart for Isabel Lamont	1 2 2½

	£ s. d.
4 James Ogilvy, Andrew Lamont, and James M'Donald in Corvulzie ...	5 0 0
5 *John M'Intosh of Corvulzie	2 5 2½
6 John M'Kenzie there	1 2 2½
7 John Lamont there	1 1 1½
8 James M'Donald there	0 15 0
9 Alexander M'Kenzie and John Dy	1 2 2½
10 *Gregor Grierson of Kierdrochet for Mains and Glen	9 8 10½
The said Gregor for Alexander Bowman	0 16 8
11 James Grant in Inverey	1 11 1½
12 John M'Donald for Alexander Lamont	1 13 4
13 Duncan Grant of Gleney	2 15 6½
14 Alexander M'Donald	1 13 4
15 John M'Dougall	2 10 0
16 Donald Ogilvie	0 16 8
17 Alexander M'Ara	0 16 8
18 Finlay M'Ara	1 13 4
19 John Grant, John Stewart, Donald Corbat for Drumnachraig	3 6 8
Margaret Farquharson	0 11 1½
Waste of said town	0 11 1½
Lands of Ricedon waste	1 13 4
20 John Lamont in Little Inverey	0 6 8

LANDS OF TULLICH.

21 Donald Sandison in Tullich and Arthur Morgan there	3 4 5½
22 John Farquharson and John Ross	2 4 5½
23 Peter Davidson and James Moir	4 3 4
24 George Thomson there	0 19 11½
25 John Ly there	3 12 2½
26 John Almy there	2 15 6½
27 John Sandison there	2 4 5½
28 William Ferguson	1 13 4
29 John Ego	1 15 0
30 William Macdonald	0 16 8
31 John Ahmsley	0 16 8
32 John M'Kenzie	1 2 2½
33 Mary Stewart and John Reoch	2 4 5½
34 Allan Stewart and James Reoch	2 4 5½
35 James Ferguson and Alex. Michie	4 8 11½
36 James Michie	4 8 11½
37 John Michie of the parish of Tullich	1 5 0
38 James Paterson	2 15 6½
39 James Paterson for William Michie	1 18 10½
40 Margaret Keir there	1 2 2½
41 Alexander Davidson there	2 0 0
42 Peter Wright	1 6 9½
43 James Ego for the Milne and land	16 16 3
44 Alexander Davidson	3 6 8
45 William Stewart	0 11 1½
46 William M'Pherson	0 11 1½

	£	s.	d.
47 John Davidson and John Smith in Ballader	4	8	11½
48 John Reoch and Malcolm Paterson	3	6	8
49 Thomas Reoch	2	15	6½
50 *John Farquharson	0	11	1½
51 Duncan Davidson	2	4	5½
52 Peter Forbes in Ballader	2	15	6½
53 John Lamont for the Ferry Boat	0	11	1½
54 James Sandisone in Tullich...	1	7	9½

AUCHLOSSIN.

55 *George Gordon in Bogloch pays 5 bolls bear, 5 bolls, 1 wedder, 12 poultry, and ...	2	4	5½
56* Mr Francis Coutts for James Rae in Damhead, six poultry, and	2	4	5½
57 Charles Farquharson for the Mains	25	0	0
Robert M'Ky in Easter Milltown, 2 bolls meal, 12 capons and 12 poultry, and	7	1	1½
58 William and Andrew James in Craigtown, 12 bolls meal, 4 bolls malt, and ...	5	6	10½
59 George William and John Malcolm in Carnbathy ...	1	15	6½
60 James Gillespie in Brankham	1	11	1½
61 Peter Malcolm there	0	19	7
62 Peter Strachan and Robert Mason there	2	18	11½
63 Alexander Forbes	1	8	4½
64 *James Machray in parish of Kincardine, 5 bolls bear, 10 bolls meal, 1 wedder, 6 poultry, and	0	16	1
65 Robert Merchant there	1	4	2
66 John M'Conach of Leyhead, 1 wedder, 6 poultry, and...	5	0	0
67 *Francis Fraser in Burnside	7	7	2½
68 *John Donaldson in Milltown, 1 wedder, 12 poultry, and	4	3	4
69 *Thomas Smith in Newton, 1 boll 1 f. 1½ p. bear; 2 bolls 2 f. 2½ p. meal, 4 poultry, and	0	16	0½
70 Adam Ritchie there, 3 bolls bear, 5 bolls meal, and 6 poultry	0	0	0
71 *Wm. Dun there, 1 boll bear, 5 boll meal, 6 poultry, and	0	16	8
72 Wm. Ego there, 1 b. 1 f. 1 peck bear, 2 b. 2 f. 2½ p. meal, 4 poultry, and	0	16	0½
73 Mr Francis Coutts, factor for waste land called Carnbady, 6 bolls bear, 12 bolls meal, and	4	17	9½
Do., the mill possessed by Charles Farquharson	8	6	8
74 George Dawson in Hillhead, 1 bo. 1 f. 1½ p. bear, 2 bolls 2 f. 2½ p. meal, 10 poultry, and	6	5	6½

	£	s.	d.
75 *William Rose in Milltown, 4 bolls bear, 6 boll meal, 6 capons, 6 poultry, 3 yards linen, and	1	13	4
Robert Merchant elder, John Rae, Robert Merchant, Robert Fraser, William Mill, and William Ainslie in Oldtown of Auchlossin	-	6	12 3
Total rent—			
28 bolls ½ p. bear @ 6s 11½d...	9	14	7 1-12
65 bolls meal @ 6s 11½d	22	11	4½
4 bolls malt @ 6s 11½d	1	7	9½
In money	244	17	5½
5½ wedders @ 3s 4d	0	17	9½
18 capons @ 6½d ...	0	10	0
91 poultry @ 4d ea.	1	10	0
5 yards linen @ 7d	0	1	9

Total sterling £281 11 11-12

Signatures:—1 Mr Francis Coutts, 2 Capt. Francis Forbes, 3 John M'Intosh of Corvulzie, 4 Gregor Grierson, 5 George Gordon.

1 *Francis*
 2 *John M'Intosh*
 3 *John M'Grierson*
 4 *Gregor Grierson*
 5 *George Gordon*

George Gordon, Filibuster, Brazil.

Nobody has noticed that this young man who joined Sebastian Magali in an attack on the province of Minas Geraes, Brazil, Nov. 25, 1907, and who received a year's imprisonment in consequence at Bahia, Sept. 14, 1903, died in prison Nov. 13, 1909. The following death certificate (in Portuguese) was given and passed at the request of the British Consul, Mr Fred. K. Benn, and is in the possession of Gordon's brother, John, now residing in Elgin:—

"I certify and give faith, I Escrive de Paz [Secretary of the Justice of the Peace], at present in office [locum tenens] of this district of the City of Ilheus, undersigned, that referring at the petition of Fred. K. Benn, Com-

sul, to the book of registry of deaths Number 2 existing in my office, in the said book at page 172 exists the registry, the tenour of which, asked to be certified, is the following—

"Number 131. On the 13th November, 1909, in this first district of the Peace, parish of St George, Municipality of Ilheos, State of Bahia, in my office, appeared the Sergeant Benedicto Ferreira de Souza, married, and resident in this city, exhibiting the certificate of the medical doctor, Arthur Lavigne de Lima, in which he declares that yesterday at five o'clock in the morning died in the prison of this city, victim of pulmonary consumption [George Gordon], male sex, white, unmarried, foreigner, twenty years old, legitimate son of George Gordon, and that he is going to be buried in the Public Cemetery of the city. And to prove this I made this declaration in the book in which the declarator [the Sergeant] signs with me.

"I, Antonio Goncalves Ramos, Filho [i.e., junior], secretary pro tem. of the Peace, wrote and signed.

"(Signed) Antonio Goncalves Ramos, Filho.

"And nothing more was in the said register from which I extracted the present certificate, which goes conferred and concertada [i.e., examined by another notary] in this city of Ilheos on the 6th day of the month of January, 1910.

"I, Antonio Goncalves Ramos, Filho, secretary pro tem. of the Peace, wrote and signed.

"(Signed) 'Antonio Goncalves Ramos, Filho.

"Conferred and concerted by me."

"(Signed) A. C. J. Ramos, Esq.

"No. 4. Paid three hundred rees (300 rs.) for stamps in the lack of stamps, State of Treasury of Ilheos, 7th January, 1910.

"(Signed) The Administrator, Mel. Gomes Neves Pereira."

J. M. BULLOCH.

Monquhitter.

The parish clerk of Monquhitter in 1829 appears to have had a taste for poetry, and quaint epitaphs. The following appears in his old register at Edinburgh—

Time paces on though silent swift.
And man poor sinner is driven adrift,
Back to the scene from whence he came,
And thence from hence there is no man knows.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Sa. to William Forbes of Logie fintray and Herrie his spouse on ten Oxingait of the lands of Elrick.—13 May 1603.

Renunciation in favour of Andro Reid of Colliestoun by Abraham Forbes of Blacktoun

on the Shadow plough of the Mains of Colliestoun.—10th June 1603.

Sa. to Mr Duncan Forbes of Balmagask on the lands of Clinterie.—23 July 1603.

Sa. to Mr Walter Forbes minister of Kinbethock and Barbara Forbes his spouse on the Kirktown of Kildrimmy.—20 October 1603.

Sa. to John Forbes of Echt and Beatrix Gordon his spouse on the lands of Talquhieskie and Drumbreck.—15th November 1603.

Renunciation by James Forbes of Corsinday to James Jonstoun parson of Monymusk on the lands of Milntoun of Corsinday.—7th November 1603.

Reversion William Strachan of Tibbertie, John Forbes of Echt and Beatrix Gordon his spouse on the lands of Talquhieskie.—26 November 1603.

Sa. to Alex. Forbes, in Ailhousewall, and Janet Forbes his spouse on the shadow four Oxingait of the Sunny half of the lands of Blackhall.—21 December 1603.

Sa. to Elizabeth Meldrum the future spouse of Mr Walter Forbes of Auchmaledie on the lands of Meikle Auchredie.—13 January 1604.

Renunciation by John Forbes of Campbell in favour of Walter Wood of Fettercain on the shadow half of the lands of Pettens.—30 May 1604.

Reversion to Patrick Forbes of Cors by Robert Dakhuid of Auchinhuit on the lands of Easter and Wester Kineraigies redeemable by payment of five thousand pounds.—29th May 1604.

Renunciation by John Gordon in Tulloch in favour of Patrick Forbes of Cors on the lands of Millock.—29 May 1604.

Sa. to John Forbes in Aldmilne on the lands of Gask's Brigend.—2nd July 1604.

Contract betwixt John Gordon of Boigs, and Hendrie, William and Alex. Forbes on the lands of Kinellar.—2nd July 1604.

Sa. to Mr James Forbes and Beatrix Hay his spouse on the lands of Over Skelmure.—9 August 1604.

Sa. to Mr Thomas Gordon of Grandholm and Margaret Forbes his spouse on the lands of Cairnecatie.—26 July 1604.

Sa. to Arthur son natural to John Lord Forbes on the shadow half of the lands of Iugzie.—15 September 1604.

Sa. to Mr William Forbes burgess of Aberdeen on the lands of Cairntowie and Drummathie with the Miln.—22 December 1604.

Sa. to the foregoing Mr William Forbes on a yearly feu duty of 14 marks furth of the lands of Cairntowie.—21 December 1604.

Sa. to Mr Duncan Forbes of Balmagask on the two parts of the lands of Stoniwood.—23 February 1605.

Sa. to William Forbes of Corsinday on the lands of Balmack and Dinnathie.—last of February 1605.

Sa. to David Forbes son to John Lord Forbes on the lands of Puttachie.—6 April 1605.

Sa. to Mistress Catharine Forbes daughter to John Lord Forbes on the lands of Towie.—18th April 1605.

Sa. to Thomas Forbes of Schethockly on the 6th and 7th part salmon fishing of the Cruives, 11th May 1605.

Sa. to the foregoing Thomas Forbes on the Cruives.—11th May 1605.

Sa. to Jean Forbes daughter to James Forbes on the 3rd part of the lands of Auchnacant.—3 June 1605.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

441. Lindsay, Alexander, Colonel, Soldier of Fortune.—One of three brothers who all distinguished themselves under Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War. He was born in Balenshoe, near Kirriemuir, about the beginning of the 17th century, and was slain in Bavaria about 1632.

442. Lindsay, Sir David, 1st Earl Crawford.—Distinguished soldier and statesman. Born 1366, probably in Glenesk. He acquired much contemporary renown by his victory over John Lord Welles, the English champion, in the famous tournament at London Bridge in May, 1390. That nobleman had been sent as Ambassador to Scotland, and, in the course of a banquet at Edinburgh, having challenged the Scottish knights to meet him at the jousting ground, Sir David accepted the challenge. London Bridge was chosen as the scene of the conflict, and the festival of St George was fixed for the day of combat. The Scottish Knight and his comrades were received with high honour by the English King, and on the appointed day, in the presence of King Richard and his Court, the two champions encountered each other, upon their barbed horses, with spears sharply ground. Both spears were broken, but in this adventure the Scottish Knight sat so strong that, although the spear of his opponent was shivered to pieces on his helmet and visor, he stirred not, and the spectators cried out that, contrary to the law of arms, he was bound to the saddle: whereupon he vaulted lightly off his horse and leapt back again into his seat without touching the stirrup. In the third course he threw Lord Welles out of the saddle on to the ground. He then dismounted, and a desperate foot battle ensued, when Sir David, fastening his dagger between the joints of his antagonist's armour, lifted him off his feet and hurled him to the ground, where he lay at his mercy. Instead of putting an end to his life as the law of these combats permitted, he raised his opponent, and, after presenting him to the Queen, who gave him his liberty, he supported him in the lists till assistance came, and afterwards visited him

every day till he recovered. He distinguished himself two years later in an affray with a body of wild Highland caterans, who, led by the Wolf of Badenoch, were ravaging Glenisla. In this engagement Sir David almost lost his life. For having pinned to the earth one of the Highlandmen with his spear, the wounded man writhed his body upward on the spear, and, collecting all his force, fetched so strong a blow with his broadsword that he cut through the knight's stirrup—leather and steel—boot, "three ply or four above the foot," to the very bone.

"That man no straik gave but that ane,
For there he deit; yet nathelene.
That guid lord there wounded was,
And had deit there that day
Had not his men had him away,
Agane his will out of that pres."

By Robert III. Sir David was in 1393 created Earl of Crawford, and at the same time privileges were conferred on him and his posterity, akin to those of the earls palatine in England and on the Continent. He has frequently safe-conducts granted him to England, being charged with negotiations with the English Court, and sometimes he sought honour and adventure in foreign wars. In December, 1409, he died at Fifehead, and was buried in Greyfriars, Dundee.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

890. REV. WILLIAM SMITH, FOOTBEE.—I find from the old burial register of St Clement's Churchyard, Aberdeen, that this divine was buried 30th June, 1845, aged 79. Wanted particulars of his ministry, etc.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

891. REV. JOHN FARQUHARSON, PRINCIPAL OF SCOTS COLLEGE IN PARIS, 1793.—In his Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Ossianic Poems prefixed to "The Poems of Ossian" (London 1837—2 volumes), Sir John Sinclair prints a communication from the Rev. John Farquharson, Roman Catholic priest, concerning a MS. Collection of Gaelic Poems made by another Rev. John Farquharson during a long residence before and after 1745 in Strathglass as Roman Catholic missionary there. The collector of the poems was of the Anichindyne-Livercy family, who went from Scotland to France, was Prefect of Studies at Douay in 1763, returned

to Scotland in 1773 (leaving his MS. behind him), and spent the closing years of his life with his nephew the laird of Inverey at Balmoral, dying there on 22nd August, 1782. Several traditionary stories of him are told in "Legends of the Braes o' Mar." But who was his namesake and fellow-priest? This later Rev. John appears to have been a student at Douay in 1775, when the other was there, and to have been prefect of studies in 1777 and principal of the Scots College in Paris at the time of the French Revolution—he states that he made his escape in October, 1793. In May, 1806, when he wrote to Sir John Sinclair, he was residing at Elgin, but must have died shortly afterwards, as Sir John in the following year speaks of him as "the late Mr John Farquharson." I shall be glad of any authoritative information concerning him, particularly as to his parentage. I have a note of a Rev. John Farquharson descended from a younger branch of the Auchriachan family, but according to the pedigree of that family from which it is taken this one died in France in 1817.

A. M. M.

Answers.

686. JAMES M'LAREN COBBAN (Vol. iv., pp 170, 194, 240).—I failed to trace Mr Cobban's baptismal entry in St Nicholas Registers preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh. The supposition is that his parents belonged to an independent congregation, and did not take advantage of registration.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

833. BURNETT FAMILY OF MONBODDO.—Genealogical information regarding this family will be found in the New Spalding Club volume on "The Family of Burnett of Leys," published in 1901. The volume, besides, cites references to the famous Lord Menboddo and his works. See also "The Lands and Laids of Monboddie" in "The Parish of Fordoun," by Charles A. Mollison (Aberdeen, 1893); and "Lord Monboddie and Burns" in "Around the Ancient City" (Brechin, 1895; 2nd edition., 1905).

Q.

No. 339. November 15, 1912.

John Hill Burton.

To a new edition of John Hill Burton's "Book-Hunter," published in 1882, his widow prefixed a Memoir of the Author; and in an article on Burton, which Professor Masson contributed to the "Scotsman" shortly afterwards, he drew largely on this memoir. The article was subsequently incorporated in Masson's "Edinburgh Sketches and Memoirs" (London, 1892), and from it the following extracts are made—

In the first portion of the Memoir we are with young Burton in Aberdeen, where he was born in 1809, and where he mainly resided till 1830. We see him in his boyhood and early youth, growing up hardly among the quaint and old-fashioned domesticities of his maternal relatives, the Patons of Grandholm, or moving about between the two almost contiguous towns, the main Aberdeen and the smaller Old Aberdeen, that share the mouths of the Dee and the Don. Familiar, like all other Aberdonians, with the quiet little old town of the Don, he was a nursing more peculiarly of the new town of the Dee. It was at the Grammar School of New Aberdeen that he received his first instruction in Latin; and, when he passed to the University, it was not to King's College in Old Aberdeen, but to the amorphous hulk of a building, off the Broadgate, in the New Town, then famous as Marischal College and University, where Dugald Dalgetty had been educated long before him. For a while, indeed, it seemed as if Burton was to be a denizen of New Aberdeen all his days. Hardly had he left the University when he was apprenticed to an Aberdeen writer, and began the drudgery of office-work, with a view to being an Aberdeen writer himself.

Two passions, however, had already been developed in him, which made the prospect of such a life unendurably irksome. One was a passion for rambling about the country. To the last Dr Burton was an indefatigable pedestrian, thinking nothing of a walk of fifty or even sixty miles in a day, over any tract of country and in any kind of weather; and the habit, Mrs Burton tells us, and proves by letters, had been formed in his boyhood. Nothing more common with him than to set off, in the holiday season, with a pound in his pocket, accomplish some incredible distance on that sun in the Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, or Morayshire Highlands, and reappear, draggled and footworn, when the sun was spent. His other passion was for literature. Letter writing he disliked, and avoided as much as he could; but for every other purpose he had always a pen in his hand. Heaps of early

manuscript of his, Mrs Burton informs us, are yet extant, conspicuously weak in the spelling, but showing an extraordinary versatility of taste in the matter. He wrote verse as well as prose, drama as well as narrative, but had a special propensity to terrific prose-stories of the blood-and-murder sort. There were newspapers in Aberdeen, and even a magazine, at that date; and where editors were so good-natured and not over-burdened, it was not difficult for a clever young scribbler to get a percentage of his writings into print. The Memoir does not give us particulars; but Aberdonian legend still preserves the memory of those old days when young Burton, young Joseph Robertson, and others, began their literary lives together, and had no higher ambition as yet than astonishing the Devanha and being read in the Gallowgate.

Released, by happy chance, from his detested Aberdeen writership, Burton came to Edinburgh in November, 1830, at the age of one-and-twenty, and was able, by passing some forms of examination, which seem to have been easier and more rapid than the corresponding forms now, to qualify himself at once for the Scottish bar. He was called in 1831; but his membership of the bar leading to little or no practice, literature was his avowed profession. The thirteen years of his continued bachelorship, from 1831 to 1844, were a period of extraordinary and most varied literary industry, chiefly anonymous. He wrote for newspapers and reviews; he wrote schoolbooks and other compilations; he wrote no one knows what or how much. It was the same during the five years of his first married life, from 1844 to 1849. It was during those five years, however, that, while still engaged in a great amount of miscellaneous hack-work, he emerged into independent authorship in his "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," his "Lives" of Lord Lovat and Duncan Forbes of Collieston, his "Benthamiana," and his "Political and Social Economy" — the last written for the Messrs Chambers.

His wife died in 1849, leaving him a widower in his fortieth year, with three young daughters. Through the whole of his widowerhood, he remained very much of a recluse, having intercourse only with a few intimates, such as Joseph Robertson, John Ritchie, Alexander Russell, and other "Scotsman" friends, and Professor Cosmo Innes. With the last of these especially, he was in the habit of taking long Saturday and Sunday walks, which ended generally in his dining with the Innes family, the one guest at their table in Inverleith Row, of a Saturday or Sunday evening. This, we believe, was the time of the beginning of his important connection with "Blackwood's Magazine," as it was certainly of the publication of his "Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland," his "Treatise of the Law of Bankruptcy in Scotland," and his "History of Scotland from the Revolution to the Extinction of the Last Jacobite Rebellion." His appointment in 1854 to



the Secretaryship of the Scottish Prisons Board, with a salary of £700 a year, made his circumstances easier. In August, 1855, he married his second wife—the daughter of his friend Cosmo Innes.

Incidents of the remaining six-and-twenty years of his life were his honorary graduation as LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh, his election to the membership of the Athenæum Club in London, his appointment to the dignity of the Historiographership-Royal for Scotland, and his honorary graduation as D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. These honours were successive acknowledgments of that growth of his literary reputation which had attended the appearance of such results of his continued industry for Blackwood as his "Book-Hunter" and his "Scot Abroad," but, above all, the publication of his completed "History of Scotland" in eight volumes. His last three years were marked by the publication of his "History of the Reign of Queen Anne," in three volumes. He died in 1881.

The Flodden Warnings.

As is well known to all readers of Scottish history, many attempts were made to dissuade James IV. from engaging in the invasion of England which culminated in the great Scottish disaster at Flodden in 1513. Stories of portents and prophecies, and of mysterious warnings—attributed both to heavenly and Satanic agency—were rife at the time. One of these warnings is referred to by Sir Walter Scott in "Marmion"—

A messenger from heaven
In vain to James had counsel given
Against the English war.

It is thus chronicled by Lindsay of Pitcottie in his "History of Scotland"—

"Att this tyme the King came to Lithgow, quhair he was at the counceill verrie sad and dolorous, makand his prayerie to God to send him ane guid succes in his voyage. And thair cam a man clad in ane blew gowne, belted about him with ane roll of lining, and ane pair of brottikines on his feitt, and all other things conform thairto. Bot he had nothing on his head, bot syd hair to his schould ris, and bald befor. He seemed to be ane man of fiftie yeirs, and cam fast forwardis, crying among the lordis, and specialle for the King, sayin, that he desired to speak with him, quhilk at the last he came to the dask quhair the King was at his prayers. Bot when he saw the King he gave him no due reverence nor salutitioun, but leined him down grufingis upoun the dask and said, 'Sir King, my mother has sent me to thee, desiring the not to goe quhair thou art purposed, quhilk if thou doe, thou sall not fair weil in thy jorney, nor non that is with the. Fardder, shee forbad the not to mell nor use the counsell of women, quhilk if thou doe thou wilt be confoundit and brought to

shame.' Be the tyme this man had spoken thir wordis to the King, the evill song was neir done, and the King paused on thir wordis, studieing to give him ane answer. Bot in the meane tyme, befor the Kingis eyis, and in presence of the wholl lordis that war about him for the tyme, this man evanished away and could be no more seime. I heard Sir David Lindsay, lyon herald, and John Inglis, the marchall, who war at that tyme young men, and speciall servandis to the Kingis, thought to have takin this man, that they might have speired farther tydingis at him, bot they could not touch him."

A poetical version of the incident is given in "Sir David Lindsay's Tale" in "Marmion." Scott, in his "Tales of a Grandfather" treats it as an artifice devised by the opponents of the war; and he is similarly sceptical of the other warning—a general one, not addressed directly to the King—which is thus narrated by Pitcottie—

"Thair was ane cry heard at the market croce of Edinburgh, about midnight, proclamand, as it had beine ane summondis, quilkis was called be the proclamer thairof the summondis of Plateok [the devil], desiring all earles, lordis, barrones, gentlemen, and sundrie burgess within the toun, to compeir befor his maister within fourtie dayes, quhair it sould happin him to be for the tyme, under the pain of disobedience; and so many as war called war designed be thair awin names. But whidder this summondis was proclaimed be vaine perones, nicht walkeris, for thair pastyme, or if it was ane spirit, I cannot tell. But on indweller in the toun, called Mr Richard Lawson, being evill disposed, ganging in his gallie stare, forment the croce, hearing this voyce, thought marvel quhat it should be; so he cryed for his servand to bring him his purs, and tuik ane crown and kest it over the stair, saying, 'I. for my pairt, appealls from your summondis and judgment, and takis me to the mercie of God.' Verrilie, he quho caused me chronicle this was ane sufficient landit gentleman, who was in the toun in the meane tyme, and was then twenty yeires of aige; and he swore efter the feild thair was not ane man that was called at that tyme that escaped except that on man that appailld from thair judgmentis."

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Sa. to Thomas Forbes and Isobell Forbes his spouse on the lands of . . . 27 Aug. 1605.

Sa. to John Forbes of that ilk on the lands of Gask—6 August, 1605.

Sa. to the Master of Forbes and his spouse upon the lands and barony of Fiddes—4 Nov. 1605.

Sa. to Duncan Forbes upon a yearly profit of ten pennies—10 Dec. 1605.

Sa. to William Forbes Burgess of Aberdeen on the lands of Kinheid and Lislely with Miln of Cairncowlie—2 Jan. 1606.

Sa. to said Mr Wm. Forbes on the lands of Cairncowlie with the pertinents—2 Jan. 1606.

Sa. to Robert Forbes son of late Robert Forbes of Echt on the lands of Tulloch—10 Jan. 1606.

Sa. to John Forbes in Fichlie on the Shadow half town and lands of Fichlie together with all the town and lands of Lynnoir—27 March 1606.

Sa. to Arthur Forbes third lawful son to Abraham Forbes of Blacktoun on the sum half lands of Craigtoun Qubismuk—last of April 1606.

Sa. to Mr William Forbes brother of the Laird of Corse, on the lands of Meany, Cuthill, Cowhill, Altersat.—9th June 1606.

Sas. to Margaret Forbes daughter to William Forbes of Monymusk on the lands of Cunzie and Petfunsie.—29 May 1606

Sa. to George Forbes of Skellater on the lands and barony of Kildriny.—28th June 1606.

Sa. to George Forbes on the lands of Badintour.—27 June 1606.

Sa. to James Forbes son natural to John Lord Forbes on the lands of Tillifour and Miln thereof.—23rd Aug. 1606.

Sa. to James Forbes on the town and lands of Langham.—28 October 1606.

Sa. to Alex. Forbes in Turreff on the lands of Logiealtoun Halliewells, Kirkcoun of Auchterles.—27 Nov. 1606.

Sa. to William Forbes of Moniemusk on the salmon fishing of the Weil Water.—4 Dec. 1606.

Sa. to John Forbes son to the said William of Monymusk on the said salmon fishing.—4 Dec. 1606.

Sa. to Patrik Forbes of Cors of lands of Meany and Milne thereof.—5 Dec. 1606.

Sa. to the said Patrick Forbes of Cors on the lands of Cairncowlie with the Milne thereof.—5 Dec. 1606.

Sa. William Forbes of Corsinday on the lands of Darnach.—3 Feb. 1607.

Sa. to William Forbes of Tolquhon of the Calsicroft.—19 April 1607.

Sa. to John Forbes of Brux of the lands and barony of Brux, Westsyle.—15 April 1607.

Sa. to the said John Forbes of Brux of the lands of Kildriny.—15th April 1607

Sa. to Robert Forbes of the third part of Meikle and Little Finnersie.—6 May 1607.

Sa. to Wm. Forbes of Monymusk on the lands of Couly, Ingzean.—8 May 1607.

Sa. to Arthur Lord Forbes of the lands of Ingzean.—8th May 1607.

(To be Continued.)

Strachan and Mackenzie Family, Glenbuchat.

James Strachan, son of James Strachan, Drumnagarrie, Glenbuchat, married Ann McKenzie, and had—

I. Mary Strachan, born at Glenbuchat, 6th January, 1805, died at 2 St James's Place, Inverurie, 8th December, 1910, and was buried at Methlick. She married William Hardie, and had seven sons and six daughters of whom—

1. James Hardie, violin maker, Edinburgh.

2. Thomas Hardie, violin player and singer. He was precentor for a number of years in the Parish Church of Skene.

3. John Hardie; married. He is employed in the Post Office at Edinburgh.

4. William Hardie, Auchenerieve, Methlick. He is married.

5. Charles Hardie; married; and deceased. He was a celebrated violinist.

II. John Strachan, born at Glenbuchat, 14th January, 1806. He afterwards went to America.

III. James Strachan, celebrated violinist. He was born at Glenbuchat 30th September, 1807; and died at 43 Gilcomston Park, Aberdeen, 5th June, 1894, buried at St Peter's Cemetery, Aberdeen, 8th June, 1894 (Burial Records). He was a mechanic at Garloge Mills, and taught the violin to several county gentlemen. His obituary notice, accompanied by a characteristic portrait, will be found in "In Memoriam," 1894, pp. 214-15. He married Catherine E. T. Jamieson, born 10th November, 1807, died at 25 Jasmine Terrace, Aberdeen, 18th October, 1832, and was buried at St Peter's Cemetery, Aberdeen. They had the following issue:—

1. James Strachan, born at Skene. He died unmarried in Australia.

2. Alexander Strachan, born at Skene. He married Margaret Robertson. Both are deceased, and buried in Allenvale Cemetery, Aberdeen. They had (1) Alexander, (2) James, (3) Elizabeth, all of whom are married, with issue.

3. John Strachan, born at Skene, who married Ann Hustwick in Leeds. He is deceased, and had eight of a family, of whom (1) John, (2) Alexander, (3) David, (4) Adelaide, (5) Frances, (6) Ann, and (7) Kate survive.

4. Ann Strachan, married Alexander Wilson. They had issue.

5. Catherine Strachan. She married John Webster, and had one son, George Webster, who resides at 50 Broomhill Road, Aberdeen.

IV. Anne Strachan, born at Glenbuchat 1809. She died unmarried at Dundee.



V. Mary Strachan, born at Glenbuchat, 26th May, 1811.

These Strachans claimed, and were accepted, as descendants of the old Donside Strachans of Glenkindie. Ann Mackenzie was a cousin of the writer's great-grandmother, Jane Mackenzie (1784-1822), wife of Robert Murdoch in Belnaboth, Glenbuchat (1778-1824).

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

443. Lindsay, David, 3d Earl Crawford, turbulent feudal chief.—Born about 1404. On the death of his father in 1438, he entered into a league of alliance and friendship with the Earl of Douglas, lieutenant-general of the Kingdom, with the object of drawing to their party the other important nobles, so that, being thus united, they might rule paramount in the State. On the discovery of this league, Kennedy, bishop of St Andrews, joined with Crichton, the Chancellor of the Kingdom, to oppose their machinations. Resenting this action the Earl of Crawford and his friends invaded Fife and ravaged the lands belonging to the Bishop. Thereupon Kennedy excommunicated the earl for a year; but before the end of the year the earl met his death in a vain attempt he was making to avert an engagement between the Ogilvies and a body of his own clan, for before his interference could prove effective, he was mortally wounded by one of the Ogilvies, and died at Finhaven a week later, in 1446.

444. Lindsay, David, 5th Earl and 1st Duke of Montrose: Statesman.—Born about 1440, he succeeded his father, Earl Beardie, in 1454. On the downfall of the Boyds, this nobleman for 20 years—1465-85—was one of the most influential leaders of the Scottish aristocracy, and was employed in almost every embassy or public negotiation with England. In 1473 he was appointed Keeper of Berwick for three years, and in 1476 he was nominated High Admiral of Scotland for the suppression of the rebellion of the Earl of Ross (Lord of the Isles); but alarmed at the preparations making against him, that turbulent nobleman deserted from his rebellion and submitted. In 1480 he was appointed Master of the King's Household, and after the raid of Lauder in 1482 he became Lord Chamberlain. Though he took part in the plot against Cochrane, the King's favourite, he declined to share in any attempt to depose James III., and threw his whole influence on the side of the throne. In 1487 he was appointed justiciary of the north, along with the Earl of Huntly. The following year he was created Duke of Montrose, the first Scottish duke not a member of the Royal

Family. At the battle of Sauchieburn the Duke distinguished himself, fighting for the unfortunate James III., but was severely wounded and taken prisoner. Though afterwards restored to Royal favour, the Earl took little part thenceforward in public affairs, and died at Finhaven in 1495.

445. Lindsay, David, 8th Earl Crawford. This nobleman took part with the Queen-Mother and Angus against the Regent Duke of Albany, and on the departure of the latter for France in 1524, he was one of the nobles who attended Her Majesty when she brought the young King from Stirling to Edinburgh, and made him assume the government. But this earl is chiefly remembered by reason of the troubles caused to him and his family by his son Alexander, known as "the evil or wicked master of Crawford." This young nobleman was of a dissipated and turbulent disposition, and at the head of a band of robbers and outlaws, led a wild and lawless life, oppressing the lieges, tyrannizing over the inferior clergy, and exacting blackmail from the whole surrounding country. In 1526 his father himself had been obliged to appeal to the Crown for protection from "bodily harm" threatened against himself, his second wife Isobel Lundy, and his friends, by his unnatural son. Among other outrages, for which he was tried, was that of imprisoning his own father for twelve weeks in one of his own dungeons, and for carrying him off on another occasion to Brechin, and confining him there for 15 days; besides breaking open his coffers, seizing his writs, and taking forcible possession of his rents and revenue. The young scoundrel was found guilty, but his life was spared, though he and his issue were deprived of their right to succeed to the earldom and its estates. The unfortunate young scapegrace is said to have been stabbed in a tavern at Dundee by a cobbler, from whom he had taken a stoup of drink. His father did not long survive him, dying at his castle of Cairnie in Fife in 1542.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

892. **ELMSLIE AND EMSLIE.**—Are these two well-known Aberdeen names district names or variants of one name?

In the Spalding Club's "Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff," extracts from old documents give the name of Elmysle, 1492 and 1493; Elmslie, 1524 and 1535; and Elmeslie, 1567. After this, the name appears to have been simplified into Elmslie, in which form it has continued to the present day.

The earliest mention I have found of the name of Emslie is in 1676, in the register of the marriage of John Emslie at St Machar's, Old Aberdeen. Sarah Emslie appears in the same register in 1677. Elspet Emslie is a seat-holder in Monymusk Church in 1685 (see "Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch," by the Rev. J. Davidson, 1878). In "List of Pollable Persons within the Shire of Aberdeen, 1696," there are many Emslies and but three Emslies.

In Aberdeen (city and county) parochial registers which I have searched, and tombstone inscriptions which I have copied, the name of Emslie is frequently found from the earliest dates of these records to the present day. About the middle of the eighteenth century, the name of Emslie begins to appear, becoming much more frequent in the nineteenth century and as it nears that period, though always in a decided minority compared with the name of Elmslie. Not infrequently I have found the same person's name spelt Emslie in one place and Emslie in another. I might therefore think that the spelling of the name was an exercise of the writer's fancy, as such unwarrantable tampering with proper names is a not uncommon form of human weakness. But when I cannot find the name of Emslie before 1676, note it from time to time after that date, and see that it is of more frequent occurrence the nearer it approaches to the present day, there seems to be much reason for believing that it is the name of a family distinct from the Elmslie family.

I have heard a tradition that the Emslie family was founded by three brothers who were silk-sellers, and came over from France and settled in Aberdeen. I asked my informant if he knew their Christian names. He did not, but had known some one who did. Thus does vagueness shut the door in the face of inquiry. Emslie does not look like a French name: but Emslau does, and this is the spelling of the name, in two instances, in the register (printed by the Spalding Club) of baptisms in St Paul's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen. Emsli, also, has a French look, and this is how my name was misspelt on an hotel bill at Beaune.

What is the derivation of either name? An Aberdonian Emslie told me that his schoolmaster, who was a first-rate Gaelic scholar could never decide whether the name was Celtic or Saxon. I have been told that Elmslie signifies elm field. It was objected to this that elms are not common trees in Aberdeen. If there be anything in such a derivation, the

very rarity of the elm tree might have caused it to be used as a family name.

J. P. Emslie.

693. CLERKMOWHILL.—The will of William Lawrence, of the Scots Greys (died 1741), at Somerset House mentions his sister german Margaret Lawrence, relict of Alexander Murray of Clerkmoorhill, and his half-brother, Alexander Keith, and his half-sisters, Jean Keith and Rebecca Keith. It has been suggested to me that Clerkmoorhill is the old form of Clerkhill, just outside Peterhead. Can any topographer help me?

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Answers.

373. PITTENDRIECH ESTATE.—Pittendriech is not the old name of Netherdale, as stated by "R. R." in No. 235, October 18th. Netherdale or Nattyrdul is an ancient Baron, on the banks of the Deveron, for centuries possessed by the Maitlands, or Matulants. To the east of it was the Barony of Pittendriech, owned by another ancient family Pittendriech of that ilk—the only survivor of the name known to me being Pittendrieh MacGillivray, the sculptor. The combined estates are now popularly known as Netherdale.

J. W.

384. THE EARL OF PETERBOROUGH, PROPRIETOR OF DURRIS.—The best account of the Earl of Peterborough is Mr. William Stebbing's, contributed to the English Men of Action series (Macmillan & Co., 1890), but it will not supply the information "Y" asks for. There is also a good account in the Dictionary of National Biography. An article on "The Earl of Peterborough, Laird of Durriss," appeared in an Aberdeen paper in June, 1903, in the course of which it was said—"There are still 'to the fore' in the district in a family whose ancestors were tenants in Dorr's a pair of punch-bowls of beautiful pattern that belonged to the Peterboroughs, and the old part of the House of Durriss still stands in which they dwelt during their short sojourns in Scotland. These, with the exception of an entry in the Session records of the parish, are the sole local evidences of a man who lived in times of great actions in field and council-room, and who himself bore a chief part in them." Q

No. 210.—November 22, 1912.

Andrew Lang.

One of the most appreciative and sympathetic of the many notices of the late Mr Andrew Lang is that which appeared in "The Point of View" section of "Scribner's Magazine," in the number for October, of which we quote the principal portion—

It is difficult to say why the casual announcement at dinner, a few nights ago, of the death of Mr Andrew Lang should bring to one who never saw his face so deep a sense of personal loss. It is partly because of the diversity of his work, those seventy volumes of poetry, criticism, fairy tales, essays, being sure to make one hear the echo of his footstep, no matter down what intellectual highway one might be trudging, or by what hedgerow lingering for rest. On work-days and on play-days I have been in the habit of seeking him out; if the former meant the investigation of some new author in my study of literature, searching Poole's Index for the name "Lang," that his pungent, sweet-natured criticism might enliven my dull wits. If the Christmas holidays drew near, there was the inexhaustible supply of fairy-books for the children; and the pre-Christmas letters to Santa Claus have never failed to name him. But perhaps it was only an idle, sunny Saturday; there was a book of verse out of Old France, or one with the ancient melodies of Scotland ringing through it, with far echoes of the boy's mind:

A mist of memory broods and floats,
The Border waters flow;
The air is full of ballad notes,
Borne out of long ago,

Or:

St Andrews by the Northern Sea,
A haunted town it is to me!
A little city, worn and gray,
The gray North Ocean girds it round,
And o'er the rocks, and up the bay
The long sea-rollers surge and sound.

* * * * *
O, broken minster, looking forth
Beyond the bay, above the town,
O, winter of the kindly North,
O, colloge of the scarlet gown,
And shining sands beside the sea—.

Both for work-days and for play-days are the beautiful translations from the Greek. His "Iliad" is opened, and straightway, in the words of Keats, "I am with Achilles shouting in the trenches, or with Theocritus in the vales of Sicily," aware how, "as beautiful Daphnis was following his kine, and Menelaus shepherding his flock, they met, as men say, on the long ranges of the hills."

Not less sure was his footstep in the tangled woods of mediæval literature, and no truer guide could be found to the heart of an ancient adventure, the soul of an old mood.

Where smooth the Southern waters run

Through rustling leagues of poplars gray,
Beneath a veiled soft Southern sun,

We wandered out of yesterday;
Went Maying in that ancient May

Whose fallen flowers are fragrant yet,
And lingered by the fountain spray
With Aucassin and Nicolette.

The long list of his works brings an overwhelming sense of the greatness of his service, both in interpretation and in creation, to the world of the imagination, the world of Beauty, at a time when we most sorely need such service. It was the gift, too, not of genius, not of a nature supremely gifted, but of delicate insight and of indefatigable industry. How happy he must have been! No man could have worked so hard as that without being greatly happy. Despite his constant toil, he was always a merry as well as a wise companion, whose droll remarks enlivened many a dusty road of ground, whose keen wit pierced like lightning flash sham mood or misty style.

There was always an individual flavour in his criticism, he had the sure, swift taste of him who knows. When he said: "Sweet mesecurus is the whispering sound of yonder pine-tree, goatherd, that murmureth by the wells of water, and sweet are thy pipings," he knew the sweetness instinctively, and not because he had learned the rules. To his fine insight was added the great gift of humour, a flash whereof is needed to quicken literary criticism, and few there be that possess it, since the shadow of German scholarship fell upon the world of letters. How dull it is at times, how lacking in simple, human understanding!

The Drummer-Boy of Cortachy Castle.

In the recently-published volume of "Anglo-American Memories" by Mr George W. Smalley, who was for many years the London correspondent of the "New York Tribune," and afterwards American correspondent of the "Times," a chapter is devoted to an incident connected with the legend of the drummer-boy of Cortachy Castle. Mr Smalley, who declares that the story "is, so far as it goes, absolutely true," tells it in this wise—

In 1833 I was staying at Brechin Castle with Lord and Lady Dalhousie, and Lady Dalhousie proposed one morning that we should drive over to Cortachy Castle to lunch. Brechin Castle and Cortachy Castle are both in Forfarshire, and 14 miles apart. At that time Cortachy was let to the late Earl of Dudley, the seventh Earl of Airlie, to whom it belonged, having lately died. There's a tragic atmosphere, for the eighth Earl was killed at Diamond Hill in South Africa in



1900; one of the many men of rank and position and fortune and everything to live for who, in the early disastrous days of the Boer War, gave up everything to fight for the flag and for their country and sovereign.

The family name is Ogilvy, and the family name and title are both old, going back to at least 1491. They were Ambassadors and great officers of State, and the seventh Lord Ogilvy was made an Earl. Two acts of attainer are testimony to the active part they took in those troubled times, and to their capacity for holding fast to the losing side. They were in the Earl of Mar's rebellion in 1715, and fought for the Pretender at Culloden.

Besides all that, the Ogilvys carried on for generations a feud with the Campbells. On both sides there were burnings and harryings and much shedding of blood. There's no need to ask which of them was the more in fault. The standards of those days were not as the standards of ours; and there was a good deal less of that homage which vice now pays to virtue.

So it happened that one day early in the seventeenth century the Ogilvys found themselves besieged in Cortachy Castle by the then Earl of Argyll or his lieutenant. The besiegers sent in a herald with a drummer-boy to demand the surrender of the castle. The Ogilvy people took the drummer-boy and hanged him over the battlements, his mother looking on from the camp outside. As the fashion was in those days, she launched a curse, or more than one, at the Ogilvys, and a prophecy. She foretold that whenever, through all the ages to come, death or disaster should visit them they would first hear the beating of the drum by the drummer-boy.

Such is the story as it was told to me. It is a well-known tradition, and you are told also that her prophecy has been strictly fulfilled. The beating of the drum by the drummer-boy has been heard at least once in each generation during the centuries that ever since then have witnessed the varying fortunes of this family. That is a matter as to which I neither affirm nor deny. How could I? I was not there. But the narrative is a necessary preface to the account of the day when the events I set out to describe did actually occur.

At luncheon Lady Dudley, known then and still as the beautiful Lady Dudley, told us that when Lord Hardwicke, one of the guests staying with them, came down to breakfast that morning, he asked her whether the drummer-boy legend applied to the tenants of the castle for the time being or only to the Ogilvys.

"Oh, only to the Ogilvys, of course."

"Then you won't mind my telling you that I heard the drummer-boy beating his drum last night."

And Lady Dudley added:

"I did not mind in the least. Whether I believe in the menace or not, I never heard that it had anything to do with anybody but the Ogilvys. If it could affect anybody in this case it would be Lord Hardwicke, who heard it, and not us who did not hear it."

With which we naturally agreed. We finished our lunch peacefully and pleasantly, and at three o'clock Lady Dalhousie and I drove back to Brechin Castle, where there were in all twelve guests. We dined as usual at a quarter past eight, and shortly before ten the ladies left the dining-room. Just after ten the door opened again. Lady Dalhousie sailed in, her face brilliant with excitement, but her manner serene as usual, and said to her husband:

"Dalhousie, Cortachy Castle is burnt to the ground; the Dudleys are here, and you must come at once."

At the drawing-room door stood Lady Dudley, pale and beautiful, and warned us that her husband knew as yet nothing of what had happened, and asked us to be careful to say nothing which should alarm him. He was at that time very ill, and his mind was affected.

The explanation was this—After Lady Dalhousie and I left Cortachy Lady Dudley took her husband for a drive, as usual. As they were returning, late, they were stopped by a messenger, who handed Lady Dudley a note from the factor, saying the castle was on fire and there was no hope of saving it.

"What is it?" asked Lord Dudley.

"Oh, nothing much," answered his wife. "The kitchen chimney has been on fire, and the place is in a mess. I think we had better drive over to Brechin and ask the Dalhousies to give us dinner."

This ready wit carried the day, and saved Lord Dudley the shock which his wife dreaded.

There is one thing to be added. Past Cortachy Castle flows a shallow stream with a stoney bed. It was early in September. The water was very low, and what there was rippled and broke over the stones with a noise which, at night and amid uncertain slumbers, might easily have been mistaken for the beating of a drum by a man whose mind was full of the drummer-boy story. After I had heard about Lord Hardwicke at luncheon, I had walked along the banks of the burn, and the faint likeness of the waters beating on the stones to the beating of a drum occurred to me. Perhaps a mere fancy on my part. I don't press it. If anybody prefers to believe in the legend I don't ask him to believe in my conjecture. By all means let him nourish his own faith in his own way.

[A different account of the legend was given in an article in "Pearson's Magazine" for April, 1907. According to this version, "A certain wicked Earl of Airlie had a quarrel with one of his friends, and his passionate temper and haughty pride made him refuse to acknowledge himself in the wrong. The friend, who was an officer in the same regiment as the Earl, sent an emissary to the latter in the shape of a young drummer-boy, who fearlessly carried a message of some kind to the Castle, was conducted into the presence of Airlie, and awaited the proud Earl's pleasure. Either the wording of the message or some indiscreet action on the part of the lad himself angered the wicked laird, and he prepared to take a terrible re-

venge. Having called upon his retainers to seize the boy, he ordered him to be fastened inside his own drum, and then thrown from a high rampart on a tower of the Castle, knowing that his body would be dashed to pieces on the hard stones below. The helpless boy heard the fiendish order given, and while it was being carried out he cursed his captor bitterly, swearing that if his life should be taken he would haunt the Airlie family for ever. No heed was paid to his threats, and the unfortunate boy went to his doom over the steep wall of Cortachy. But some years afterwards, just before the death of the wicked Earl, the faint rub-a-dub-dub of a drum woke the echoes round the stately Castle; and ever since then, before the death of an Earl or Countess of Airlie, soft music, accompanied by the sound of drumming, is distinctly heard, often by persons having no knowledge of the legend whatever, and always when least expected or listened for.]

Bibliography of Clan Literature, with Notes.

(Continued.)

GUNN.

The Gunns, by Thomas Sinclair, M.A., Falkmouth, author of "Humanites," etc. With coloured frontispiece of the Gunn tartan. Arms and motto, "Aut Pax aut Bellum." Wick: William Rae, 1890. Printed at the Northern Ensign Office, Wick; quarto viii. + 213 pp. The first 132 pages deal with the general history of the clan. Then follows a large appendix, pp. 133-213, as follows—(1) A Manuscript History. (2) An Undated Essay. (3) Brachour Parchment and Papers. (4) The Chieftaincy. (5) English and Other Gunns. (7) M'Hamish VII. and His Family. (8) Items from the Gordons. (9) Novelists and the Danish Princess. (10) Ginnigo and Dunrobin. (11) A Branch of the Hendersons. (12) The Gunn Tartan and Badge. (13) Reprints I., II., III., and (14) Postscript.

M'CAWS.

An article on the M'Caws of Garrachty by Adam Dick Macbeth, read 11th February, 1903, is contained in Volume I., pp. 43-61, of the Transactions of the Buteshire Natural History Society, 1907-1908.

MACCORQUODALE.

The "Celtic Monthly," vol. xiv., September, 1905, p. 239, made the following announcement—the history of the MacCorquodales, which is to be printed for private circulation, will shortly be ready. As a prelude, a piece of music, entitled "MacCorquodale's Lament," was rendered recently by the scholars attending Inveraray Public School. Mr Peter Macintyre, mer-

chant, Inveraray, was to be responsible for the compilation of the history mentioned.

M-IVER.

Account of the Clan—Iver. Aberdeen, 1873. "Dedicated to the scattered race of Iver, the following pages, embodying the result of inquiries pursued at leisure hours during many years, are dedicated with sincere affection and respect." No author's name is on the brief title page. At page III. we note that this privately-printed work was printed by W. Bennet, Aberdeen.

MACLAURIN.

See article by the late Mr J. W. Scott, in "Scottish Notes and Queries," 1st series, vol. vi., page 154, entitled "A Highland Epitaph."

There are various origins, all of them more or less fanciful, given to the clan. The most probable is that they are descended from Laurentius or St Lawrence. In the cloisters of Westminster Abbey is a tomb of Laurentius, 1176. We have often wondered whether the Lawrances and Lawrences, so prolific in the north-east of Aberdeenshire have any connection with the ancient clan; probably a northern sept.

"In yon lovely spot on the banks of Lochearn,
Where the sun shines in beauty with varied array,
Their last resting place; the Clansmen of
Laurin,
Lie mouldering in dust till the great
Judgment Day."

MACLEAN.

An historical and genealogical account of the Clan Maclean, from its first settlement at Castle Duart in the Isle of Mull to the present period, by Senechie [John Sinclair]; 8vo. London and Edinburgh, 1838.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Publications. Vol. XXVII., The Maclean of Lochbuy Brooch, 1500; Vol. XXIX., Monumental Effigies of Macleans of Mull and Coll.

MACNEILL.

Macneills in Ayrshire by the Rev. A. Maclean Sinclair. The branches detailed are:—Taynish, Gallochallie, Colonsay, Carskeay, Tirfergus, in the "Celtic Review," Volume VI., No. 21, pp. 55-64; 15th July, 1909.

MACPIERSON.

Glimpses of Life in the Highlands in the Olden Times, by Alexander Macpherson, Edinburgh, 1893, and Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Vol. VI., Jacobite Relic at Cluny Castle. The article is illustrated.

MACQUEEN.

See Minor Septs of Clan Chattan, pp. 63-76, by C. Fraser-Mackintosh; Glasgow, 1898. And,

Notes on Clan Macqueen by Robert Murdoch-Lawrance, in the "Celtic Monthly," Vol. XIII., pp. 197-8, July, 1905.

MATHIESON.

Family History of Sir James Mathieson of Lewis, and his descent from the Mathiesons of Shiness. By Alexander Mackenzie; privately printed; 8vo, Inverness, 1882.

History of the Mathiesons, with their genealogies of the various branches of the house. By Alexander Mackenzie, re-edited by Alexander Macbain. Penny 8vo; 450 copies printed; second edition; published at Paisley, 1900.

MENZIES.

The History of the Menzies Clan Society. *Sìol na Meinnrigh*. Dedicated to the Chief Sir Robert Menzies of Menzies, and his daughter Miss Menzies of Menzies, by D. P. Menzies, F.S.A. Scot., of Menzies-ton. Arms with motto, "Toilleadh Dia e's ni mise e." (With portrait of the Chief.) History, Objects, Biographies, Members, etc. No date, but probably 1902. John Crawford, printer, Glasgow; small 4to, 47 pp.

The Red and White Book of Menzies: a Review by Charles Poyntz Stewart, F.S.A. Scot. 8vo, 20 pp. Exeter: William Pollard and Co., 1906. See review, 2nd Series Scottish Notes and Queries, Vol. VII., p. 144.

Society of Antiquaries Publications: Vol. XIX., Menzies Monuments in the Church of Weem (also Vol. XXIX.); and Vol. XIX., Menzies Bannockburn Bagpipes.

MORRISON.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Publications—Vol. XII., History and Traditions of the Morrisons. "Clan Macghillemuire" Hereditary Judges of Lewis, by Captain F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., F.S.A. Scot., etc., also notices of the Morrisons of Sutherland, and Vol. XXVIII., Armorial Bearings of the Morrisons, 1699.

A very able article on Clan Macghillemuire (Gilmour, Murison, Morison, Morrison)—its Origin, Distribution, and Reconstitution, by Alexander Morison, M.D., F.R.C.P., London—will be found in the "Celtic Monthly," Vol. XIX., pp. 33-38, February, 1911. The slogan of the clan is "Dun Eystein!" Their badge is nothing growing, but something which floats and is cast ashore by the waves, namely, driftwood, symbolic of the landing of their Norse ancestors on our coasts. Their propagation has been chiefly Nordo-Celtic. The Morrisons held the hereditary breeveship of Lewis down to the year 1613. In 1861 the Morrisons numbered 1407, or about one-seventeenth of the whole population of Lewis.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Sa. to Robert Forbes on the lands of Tullihour.—23 May 1607.

Sa. to Mr William Forbes of the lands of Blackhillock.—18th June 1607.

Sa. to Abraham Forbes of Blacktoun of the town and lands of Wester Forbes.—24 June 1607.

Sa. Alex. Forbes of Tollies of the barony thereof.—24 June.

Sa. to James Forbes of Kilstair of the lands of Smiddiehill and Coblescat.—24 June 1607.

Sa. to John Forbes of the lands and Miltoun of Premnay.—24 June 1607.

Sa. to Alex. Forbes of Culquheth of the lands thereof.—26th June 1607.

Sa. to Patrick Forbes of the town and lands of Wester Tolmads.—2 July 1607.

Sa. to John Forbes of New on the lands of Nethertoun.—3 July 1607.

Sa. to John Forbes of Pitsligo and Christian Ogilvie his spouse on the lands of Kindrocht, Cairnes and Overmilne of Crimond.—26th July 1607.

Sa. to William Forbes son to John Forbes of Barnes and his future spouse of the barony thereof.—10 August 1607.

Sa. to John Forbes of Brux and his spouse on the lands of Muirsk.—30 September 1607.

Sa. to Robert Forbes son to the Laird of Monymusk on the lands of Ingzean and Mill of Cowlie.—20 November 1607.

Sa. to Arthur Forbes and his spouse on the lands of Abergarden and Milne thereof.—22 November 1607.

Sa. to Mr James Forbes of All and Hail the Mill plench of Logie fintray.—22 February 1608.

Sa. to David Forbes of Pattachie of the lands of Glentoun.—5 May 1608.

Sa. to John Forbes of Echt on the lands of Tulliquhirne and Mains of Kilhill in Warrandice.—1st June 1608.

Sa. to John Forbes of Echt on the lands of Brouhern Whytehillock and Newseat.—2nd June 1608.

Sa. to James Forbes on the lands of Towies.—24 June 1608.

Sa. to James Forbes of Turreff on a tenement there.—22nd July 1608.

Sa. Mr William Forbes of Meany upon the lands of Corbanchrie.—8th August 1608.

Sas. to Alex Forbes of Towies on the lands of Corbanchrie.—8th August.

Sa. to Arthur Forbes of Bogs on the lands of Str. . . .—13 August 1608.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

446. Lindsay, David, 9th Earl Crawford.—This nobleman succeeded to the title on account of the forfeiture of the "wicked master," of whom we treated under David, the 8th Earl. Having no issue by his first wife, he adopted David Lindsay, the son of the "wicked master," and in his favour resigned all the lands of the earldom save Glenesk and Ferne, so reinstating that youth in his birthright 2nd May, 1546, as Master of Crawford. He died 1558.

447. Lindsay, David, 10th Earl Crawford.—Queen Mary's Partisan, son of "the wicked Master of Crawford," born about 1521. He proved very ungrateful to his benefactor, the 9th Earl. In 1563 he joined the Association for the Protection of the Interests of Queen Mary, and adhered steadily to her interests. He married Margaret, the daughter of Cardinal Bethune, in 1546. He died in 1574.

448. Lindsay, David (Rev.: Bishop of Ross). Leading Ecclesiastic.—He was son of Robert Lindsay of Kirkton, of the family of Edzell, and was born in 1530. Having travelled and studied in France and Switzerland, he was, in 1560, ordained minister of South Leith Parish. An active Protestant, he was six times Moderator of the General Assembly. A persona grata at the Court of James VI., and esteemed a judicious manager by his clerical brethren, he was generally named as one of the commissioners on any deputation selected by the Church for an interview with the State authorities of the day. He celebrated the marriage of King James to Anne of Denmark, and baptised her children. He was promoted to the Bishopric of Ross in 1600, and died in 1613, aged 83. "Father of the Church."

449. Lindsay, David, 11th Earl Crawford.—Popish Earl, as was perhaps natural in a grandson of Cardinal Beaton. Born perhaps about 1547, he has been described as "a princely man," but a sad spendthrift. He was present at a street melee in the Schoolhouse Wynd, Stirling, in which Lord Glenis, unfortunately, was shot, and the Earl of Crawford, though probably innocent, was accused of the murder. He was subsequently tried and acquitted of the crime, after which, in the company of the Earl of Huntly, he travelled in France and Italy. After the raid of Ruthven in 1582, he joined Argyll, Huntly, and others in the movement to liberate the King, and on the escape of James to St Andrews they occupied that town and forced the insurgent lords to make submission. After the execution of

Queen Mary, in 1587, he and the other Catholic lords, Huntly and Errol, entered into a traitorous correspondence with Spain, and for some years gave James and his Government the greatest anxiety, having indeed, in 1589 risen in open rebellion, which, though it came to nothing, revealed a dangerous state of disaffection in many parts of the kingdom. For his share in this *cinqueto* Crawford was for a time imprisoned in Blackness; but on the occasion of James's marriage, he and his fellow-conspirators were set at liberty. Soon after he left for France, where he lived for eleven years, returning to Scotland in 1601, and dying there in 1607.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

894. SIMPSON FAMILY OF CONCRAIG.—Wanted, genealogical particulars regarding the Simpsons of Concraig. Who is now the representative of the family?

C. SMITH.

895. UDNY ACADEMY.—Who was the founder of Udney Academy, how long did it flourish, and when was it given up?

G. Y.

Answers.

873. PITTENDREICH. — In "History of Aberdeenshire," by Alexander Smith, C.E., on page 760, speaking of Keig, he says—"Among the names of places in this parish we have . . . Pittendreich, derived from *Pit-na-druidheach*, meaning 'the hollow of the Druidical magical Art.'"

J. P. EMSLIE.

896. THE REV. JOHN DUNCAN, DUNROSSNESS, SHETLAND.—Perhaps the following inscription from a tombstone in Cruden Churchyard may form a partial answer to the question by "R." "Sacrum memoriae Reverendi Joannis Duncan Verbi Divini ministri in parochia Dunrossness in Insulis Zetlandicis qui naufragio perit XXII. Februarii Anno Domini MDCCCXIII. Aetatis suae XXXV."

JAMES FORREST.

No. 241.—November 29, 1912.

Dr Francis Adams, Banchory.

The "Aberdeen Journal" of May 11, 1864, contains an account of the unveiling (on April 30) of the memorial of Dr Francis Adams erected at Banchory. The monument, executed by Mr W. Keith, jun., King Street, Aberdeen, consisted of a chaste obelisk of polished red granite, from Mr Keith's quarry at Stirling Hill, Peterhead. The die bears the following elegant and appropriate inscription, composed by Dr Adams's old friend and fellow-labourer in the field of Greek literature, Professor Geddes—

In Memoriam
Francisci Adams, M.D., LL.D.,
Medicorum

Omnium quotquot Scotia tulit,

Literarum thesauris

Necnon scientiarum opibus

Eruditissimi.

Diu in hac valle reducta,

Ab aula et academia procul,

Medicinae simul et Musis,

Vir vere Apollinaris,

Fideliter inservivit.

Natus Lumphanani, III. Id. Mart., MDCCXCVI.

Mortuus Banchoriæ, IV. Kal. Mart.,

MDCCCLXI.

Carissimi capitis desiderio

Amici posuere.

It is impossible (added the "Journal") to translate the classic grace of the inscription, but some of Dr Adams's old neighbours in Banchory may like to have its verbal meaning in a general way—

In memory of Francis Adams, M.D., LL.D., of all physicians whom Scotland has produced most familiar with the treasures of literature and with the resources of science. Long, in this retired vale, far from Court or University, a true votary of Apollo, he devoted himself faithfully to Medicine and the Muses. He was born at Lumphanan on the 13th of March, 1796, and died at Banchory on the 26th of February, 1861. Lamenting the loss of one most dear to them, his friends have erected this.

The Honorific "The."

In an article in the October number of the "Scottish Historical Review" Mr James Dallas maintains that, though the use of

"The" as a distinctive epithet before a surname has long been regarded as essentially Celtic, nowhere in early writings can examples be found of its use as an epithet preceding a Gaelic patronymic, nor is there any justification for supposing that it could originate in a similar form in Gaelic, which did not and could not exist. Several instances are cited of the employment of the word "the" before a surname to emphasise the pre-eminence of certain notable persons amongst their kin. Thus, in Barbour's Scottish poem, "The Bruce," composed about 1375, there are references to "the Bruce," "the Cumyn," and "the Dowglas," and Shakespeare more than once adopted the epithet when speaking of "the Douglas." In some sixteenth-century records of the Sheriff Court of Inverness a list of persons present at a session of the court in 1561 includes "the Dollace of Cantray." Hugh Rose, in his "Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kilravock" in 1683, refers to a daughter of the Earl of Ross, "by marrying of whom The Fraser gott Philorth and Pittsligo." Four years earlier, in 1679, a letter addressed by an Inverness lawyer to Sir Hugh Campbell of Cawdor concludes "Ye may likewise acquaint me what ye have done with the Chisholme." According to tradition (says Mr Dallas) the head of the Chisholms had, at least from the beginning of the fifteenth century, been styled "The Chisholm," and Miss Catherine Sinclair, in her "Sketches and Stories of Scotland," first published in 1840, gives the prototype of the story which was later fathered upon the Erse chieftain (that there were only three persons entitled to the distinction of "The"—The Pope, The Devil, and The O'Gorman) when she describes Erchless Castle as still "belonging to the descendants of that old chief who said there were but three persons in the world entitled to be called 'The'—the King, the Pope and the Chisholm." "The Chisholm" is a designation of old standing; it has persisted from generation to generation, and is still recognised by persons conversant with the niceties of Scottish phraseology. The few instances given of the distinctive use of "the" with a surname might easily be multiplied. They are sufficient to substantiate the actuality of the use of "the" as a distinctive epithet implying chieftainship, and to prove that this usage is no mere modern affectation. But not one of these examples gives ground for the belief that the practice arose or obtained amongst the Celtic chieftains of Scotland and Ireland. On the contrary, all the names mentioned, associated with "the," would appear to be of territorial origin, and certainly not one amongst them bears any resemblance to a Celtic patronymic.

Whether in sober earnest or in works of fiction (continues the article), the now familiar combinations "The Mac—" and "The O—" are not to be found earlier than the beginning



of the nineteenth century. The earliest instance that has been noticed occurs in Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy," written, or at least published, in the year 1817. "What fellow are you," demanded Rob's wife of the douce Glasgow Baillie, "What fellow are you that dare to claim kindred with the MacGregor?" The collocation occurs repeatedly, particularly in the thirty-first chapter of the story, where Francis Osbaldistone has his stormy interview with the freebooter's dolor spouse.

Contemporary, or nearly contemporary, with "Rob Roy," i.e., between the years 1813 and 1823, there was painted by Sir Henry Raeburn a well-known picture which is now always described as a portrait of "The Macnab of Macnab." If at the time it was entitled, as there is no reason to doubt, a portrait of "The Macnab of Macnab," it is highly probable that this was the first authentic use of "the" applied as an epithet to the Gaelic patronymic of a living person, and it may have been adopted by Raeburn or by Macnab, possibly even by way of a jest, in direct imitation of "The MacGregor" presumably invented by Scott.

From this time "The Mac—s" and "The O—s" rapidly increased in numbers, both in fiction and in real life, and there can now be enumerated The Macdermott Roe, The Macgillivuddy, The Mackintosh, The Macnab, The O'Clery, The O'Donoghue, The O'Donovan, The O'Gorman, The O'Kelly, The O'Morchoe, The O'Reilly, and many more. It is, however, noteworthy that the Irish have taken much more kindly than the Scots to this form of hereditary distinction if such it may be called.

It may be doubted whether any of these appellations were at first in any way authorised, though the use of "The Mackintosh" has been justified, so far at least as the present chief is concerned, by the Royal Sign Manual, and it is probable that others have received a similar formal authorisation. They may be compared (though the analogy is by no means close) with "The Knight of Kerry" and "The Knight of Glyn," and with the ancient and now familiar "The Master of" conceded to the eldest sons of Scottish barons.

It may then be concluded that in early times, and down to the close of the seventeenth century, the heads of Scottish families bearing Lowland or at least territorial surnames were occasionally, if not frequently, distinguished from others of their kindred by the distinctive epithet "the," of which practice the only "living" example is to be found in "The Chisholm." In the nineteenth century the form was imitated by the Highland chiefs, not at all improbably misled by Scott's use of "The MacGregor" in "Rob Roy" and in the present day "the" has come to be regarded, particularly at least, as the normal epithet to apply to the surname of a Scottish or Irish chieftain which happens to be a patronymic beginning with Mac or O'.

Rev. William Lyon, Aberdeen.

In Volume 2, page 71, I quoted the inscription on a tablet to this divine, erected in Union United Free Church, Aberdeen. The old church having been sold owing to the decline of membership and other causes, many members became attached to Bon-Accord United Free Church, Aberdeen. This church afterwards purchased a lair in the old part of St Peter's Cemetery, Aberdeen. Thereafter, Mr Lyon's remains were exhumed on 14th November, 1911, and on the following day they were reinterred in St Peter's Cemetery. The marble tablet formerly in the old church was very carefully removed later, and is now to be seen built into the north wall adjoining Mr Lyon's sepulchre.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Curious Behaviour of Cattle.

Re note on the above on 18th October, my brother has told me that he believes that cattle have a great curiosity with regard to human beings and their ways. The following experiences of mine justify his belief.

I was crossing a field near Naseby, Northamptonshire, and a violent storm was raging. Two oxen were in the path and a little distance in front of me. An exceedingly vivid flash of lightning caused them to start, and to run two or three yards forward. In a few moments I had come abreast of the position which they occupied, and then there was a most appalling clap of thunder. The ox which was nearest to the path turned his head round and regarded me with a look and manner which seemed to say, "I believe you've something to do with causing that noise overhead. I can't prove it, but it happened at the very moment you came up, and I know that you human beings do so many strange things."

At Allieston in Sussex, I saw, crossing a field, a man carrying some harness. Bent forward in carrying his load, a horse collar on his head, straps hanging from him, his arms stretched out to keep the traces from impeding his movements, he made a very grotesque figure. Some cattle in the field regarded him with great curiosity, apparently wondering what such a strange animal (as he appeared) might be. As he plodded along the path, they began to show signs of dismay, which increased until he neared them, when they turned and ran off, evidently in some state of dread.

Last August I was walking from Old Rayne to Insch. A motor car was coming the other way and, when about a hundred yards from me, stopped, and then was manoeuvred to turn back. As it crossed and recrossed the road, and went forward and backward in its attempts to turn, some dozen or more cattle in a field adjoining the road came forward, drew up in an irregular line and watched the proceedings with looks of the most intense wonder and curiosity. I walked

on, and, when I was near the car, the whole troop of cattle turned their heads and looked at me with a puzzled and inquiring glance, as if wondering whether I (being that, to them, strange thing, a human being) would bring some new phase into the puzzling act which they were beholding. The car got itself into position and went on, I did the same, and the cattle returned to their interrupted meal.

In this connection, though not immediately to do with cattle, I may mention an incident which I think is interesting, as we are not accustomed to associate courtesy with bulldogs. I was going up one of the steep thoroughfares of Herne Hill, when I suddenly perceived that a bulldog was running down the pavement at the top of his speed, and in a direct line that would have led to me. He did not look hostile, but, as I thought it well not to tempt Providence, I, when he was a few yards from me, stepped aside to let him pass. In an instant he leapt off the kerb into the road and continued his headlong course. This manner of leaping from the kerb said as plainly as words could, "Oh, no, after you, sir."

J. P. Emslie.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Sa. to Abraham Forbes of Blacktown on the lands of Wester Fowles.—30th Aug. 1608.

Sa. to Duncan Forbes of the half town and lands of Balfour.—4 Dec. 1608.

Sa. to James Forbes of Tilligouny on the lands of Chappeltown of Esselmond.—13 Dec. 1603.

Sa. to William Forbes of Meany on the town and lands of Corbanchrie.—17 Jan. 1609.
[A Hiatus in Registers.]

Sa. to Robert Forbes son to the Laird of Monymusk on the town and lands of Couilly.—22nd July 1617.

Contract bearing reversion between the Laird of Monymusk William Forbes of Portlethen his son on the one part and Robert Forbes his son on the other part as to the alienation of the lands of Couilly.—14 July 1617.

Sa. to John Forbes Litter burgess of Aberdeen of a tenement lying in Aberdeen.—15th August 1617.

Sa. to the said John Forbes of two tenements, yard and wall in the said burgh.—15 Aug. 1617.

Sa. to William Forbes, sizar of Barnes and Anna Erskine his spouse of the half milne of Barnes.—16 Aug. 1617.

Sa. to Isobell Forbes Lady Williamstown of four . . . of the Sun half town and lands of Over Boddams.—3rd October 1617.

Sa. to Alex. Forbes portioner of the . . . of a tenement in Old Aberdeen.—25 October 1617.

Sa. to Mr James Forbes son to the Laird of Monymusk of the Salmon fishing of the Weil and Holfuird.—14 November 1617.

Sa. to Andro Forbes of two tenements of land in Old Aberdeen.—27 October 1617.

Sa. to Mr Thomas Forbes of the Patrimoine and others of the benefice of Monymusk.—24 October 1617.

Sa. to Robert Forbes of Rires of the lands of Towies.—9 November 1617.

Contract between Lord Forbes and Mr Andrew Cant Minister at Awfuird.—13 December 1617.

Sa. to John Forbes of Pitligo of the East pleuch of the Mains of Foveran.—12 December 1617.

Reversion of the East pleuch of the Mains of Foveran granted by John Forbes of Pitligo to the Laird of Foveran.—22nd January, 1618.

Sa. to Mr William Forbes of Menie and his eldest . . . of the Parochie Kirks of Fintray and Culsalmond.—Penult January 1618.

Sa. Mr Duncan Forbes of Lethentic of the Milleroff of Craigievar, Kirk of Logie-burnoch.—16 December 1617.

Sa. to John Forbes of Pitligo of the lands of Nether Leask.—14 December 1617.

Sa. to George Forbes, son to the Laird of Tolquhon, and his future spouse of the lands of Bonnakellie.—13 January 1618.

Sa. to John Forbes of Ingzeane of the lands and barony of Leask.—18 February 1618.

Sa. to Robert Forbes of Echt on the lands of Culquhorsk and Drumbreck.—20 February 1613.

Sa. to William Forbes of Portlethen of the lands and barony of Monymusk.—16 May 1613.

Sa. to Alexander Forbes son to the Laird of Pitligo on the town and lands of Little Breckie, Auchintowne.—27 May 1613.

(To be continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

450. Lindsay, David, Sir, Lord Edzell, Judge.—Son of Sir David of Edzell, whom he succeeded in 1553. He was born in 1551, and educated for the law, in which he prospered so much that he obtained a seat on the bench in 1593. He died in 1610.

451. Lindsay, David, 12th Earl Crawford, "The Prodigal Earl."—Born about 1571. The son of David, the 11th Earl, he had been sadly neglected in his youth, and grew up wild and reckless. He gathered a band of broken Lindsay's around him, and pursued with unrelenting fierceness his feudal and personal enemies. On the 25th October, 1605, he slew between Brechin and Edzell his kinsman Sir Walter Lindsay of Balgavies, brother of Lord Edzell.

and the son of that Earl to whom his grandfather owed his estate and honours. The relations of Sir Walter bitterly resented this outrage, and his nephews resolved on revenge, which they took by attacking the Master of Crawford in the High Street, Edinburgh, in 1607. The Master was accompanied by his uncle Lord Spynie and Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, and in the melee all three were wounded—the Master severely and Lord Spynie mortally. For this crime Lord Edzell and Alexander Lindsay of Canterland, his second son, were indicted as suspected conspirers at its committal—but no one appearing against them, they protested that no one at any future time would be allowed to call them to account therefore. To prevent the continual alienation of the estate carried on by this earl, the family got him shut up in Edinburgh Castle. In consequence he was sometimes called "Cornes incarceratus," or "the Captive Earl." He died 1621. He had been divorced from his wife, Lady Jean Ker, of the Lothian family, and had only one child, a daughter, Lady Jean Lindsay, who, having run away with a common "Jockey with the horn," or public herald, lived latterly by begging. King Charles II. granted her a pension in 1663 "in consideration of her eminent birth and present necessitous condition."

452. Lindsay, David (Rev.), Bishop of Edinburgh, etc.—Born 1574 in Edzell, and educated for the Church, he was successively minister in Guthrie and Dundee, and was promoted to the See of Brechin in 1619. He crowned Charles I. at Holyrood House June 1633, and was translated to Edinburgh in 1634. He was the cause of the riot in St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, by his ill-advised attempt to introduce Laud's Liturgy there in July, 1637. He was deposed and ex-communicated by the General Assembly at Glasgow along with seven other bishops in December, 1638, and died in England in 1641. He published a work on the "Holy Communion" and a narrative of the Perth Assembly, 1618. He is described as "a learned man and eloquent orator."

453. Lindsay or Lyndesaye, David (Rev.). M.A., Divine and Author.—Born about 1583, he graduated at Aberdeen in 1603, and was ordained minister of Bellhelvie. He was one of the most active and energetic of the Covenanted clergy, yet was allowed to continue under Episcopacy, and died in 1667. He was "a bold, stirring, and pragmatist man and a pious preacher." His published works are "Eulogie on the Death of Bishop Forbes," 1635, and "Scotland's Halleluiah," 1642.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

896. DR ALFRED GILCHRIST.—This gentleman died recently in Aberdeen, aged 92, and has bequeathed funds for bursaries in our University to perpetuate his memory. In my boyish days I heard a great deal about him from an apprentice tailor lad who lived in Footdee, and was employed in Gordon Gilchrist's shop in Union Street. The doctor was extolled as an improved modern edition of the Admirable Crichton. No doubt he was a man of many gifts and accomplishments, but I really thought that he had joined the majority long ago. He was invariably described as doctor, and the question arises—Was it M.D. or LL.D.? If M.D. it is uncertain if he ever practised; and if LL.D., what University bestowed this distinction upon him?

ALBA.

897. THE INGLIS FAMILY.—In perusing the last series of "Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire," by the esteemed correspondent, "W. B. R. W.," I observe that he does not give the date of decease of two members of the family of the Rev. Robert Inglis, of Edzell. Alexander Brand Inglis achieved a competency in India, was president of the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, and returned to Scotland in the nineties of last century, but died prior to 1897. The next brother, the Hon. James Inglis, died at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 15th October, 1903, aged 63. I saw him at the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition of 1881, he being a Commissioner from the parent State, and amongst the crowd of notabilities present none had a nobler or more distinguished appearance than the Edzell minister's son. I have his last book before me now—"The Humour of the Scot 'neath Northern Lights and Southern Cross" (1894). It is dedicated to his aunt, Mrs. David Inglis, of Murlingden, Brechin, and it is a perfect treasury of homely wit and Scottish fun. I would have liked to quote the close of his book—a warm appeal to his countrymen—but space will not permit of it.

ALBA.

Answers.

892. ELSMIE AND EMSLIE.—I have always understood these names to be variants along with Elmsley of one name. The name probably derives from "the dweller at the elm trees."

G.



No. 242.—December 6, 1912.

The Tirling Pin.

Dr Robert Chambers, in his "Traditions of Edinburgh," in giving an account of the town mansion of the Lord Justice-Clerk Alva (1680-1765), situated in an obscure recess of the High Street of Edinburgh called Mylne Square (now occupied by the block of buildings directly opposite the north front of the Tron Church), says—

It is not unworthy of notice that the house was provided with a pin or risp, instead of the more modern convenience—a knocker. The Scottish ballads, in numberless passages, make reference to this article: no hero in those compositions ever comes to his mistress's door but he "tirls at the pin." What, then, was a pin? It was a small slip or bar of iron, starting out from the door vertically, serrated on the side towards the door, and provided with a small ring, which, being drawn roughly along the serrations or nicks, produced a harsh and grating sound, to summon the servant to open. Another term for the article was "a crow." In the fourth eclogue of Edward Fairfax, a production of the reign of James VI. and I., quoted in the "Muses' Library," is this passage—

Now, farewell, Eglon! for the sun stoops low,
And calling guests before my sheep-cot's door;
Now clad in white I see my porter-crow;
Great Kings oft want these blessings of the poor;

with the following note—"The ring of the door, called a crow, and when covered with white linen, denoted the mistress of the house was in travel." It is quite appropriate to this explanation that a small Latin vocabulary, published by Andrew Simpson in 1702, places among the parts of a house, "Corvex—a clapper or ringle."

Hardly one specimen of the pin, crow, or ringle now survives in the Old Town. They were almost all disused many years ago, when knockers were generally substituted as more stylish. Knockers at that time did not long remain in repute, though they have never been altogether superseded, even by bells, in the Old Town. The comparative merit of knockers and pins was for a long time a controversial point, and many knockers got their heads twisted off in the course of the dispute. Pins were, upon the whole, considered very inoffensive, decent, old-fashioned things, being made of a modest metal, and making little show upon a door; knockers were thought upstart, prominent brazen-faced articles, and received the full share of odium always conferred by Scotsmen of the old school upon tasteful improvements. Every drunken fellow, in reeling home at

night, thought it good sport to carry off all the knockers that came in his way; and as drunken gentlemen were very numerous, many acts of violence were committed, and sometimes a whole stair was found stripped of its knockers in the morning, when the voice of lamentation raised by the servants of the sufferers might have reminded one of the wailings of the Lennox dairymen after a "oreagh" in the days of old. Knockers were frequently used as missile weapons by the backs of that day against the town guard, and the morning sun sometimes saw the High Street strewed with them. Mrs Campbell of Monzie, Lord Alva's daughter, remembered residing in an Old Town house, which was one night disturbed in the most intolerable manner by a drunken party at the knocker. In the morning the greater part of it was found to be gone; and it was besides discovered, to the horror of the inmates, that part of a finger was left sticking in the fragments, with the appearance of having been forcibly wrenched from the hand.

Drinking Habits in the 18th Century.

Tavern dissipation, now so rare among the respectable classes of the community, formerly prevailed in Edinburgh to an incredibly extent, and engrossed the leisure hours of all professional men, scarcely excepting even the most stern and dignified. No rank, class, or profession, indeed, formed an exception to this rule. Nothing was so common in the morning as to meet men of high rank and official dignity reeling home from a close in the High Street, where they had spent the night in drinking. Nor was it unusual to find two or three of His Majesty's most Honourable Lords of Council and Session mounting the bench in the forenoon in a gregarious state. A gentleman one night stepping into Johnnie Dowie's, opened a side-door, and looking into the room, saw a sort of "agger" or heap of snoring lads upon the floor, illumined by the gleams of an expiring candle. "Wha may thae be, Mr Dowie?" inquired the visitor. "Oh!" quoth John, in his usual quiet way, "just twa-three o' Sir Willie's drunken clerks!"—meaning the young gentlemen employed in Sir William Forbes's banking-house, whom of all earthly mortals one would have expected to be observers of the decencies.

The Journal of a Scottish judge of the beginning of the 18th century (Lord Grange's "Diary of a Senator of the College of Justice") presents a striking picture of the habits of men of business in that age. Hardly a night passes without some expense being incurred at taverns, not always of very good fame, where his lordship's associates on the bench were his boon companions in the debauch. One is at a loss to understand how men who dragged their understandings so habitually could possess any share of vital faculty for the consideration or transaction of business, or how

they contrived to make a decent appearance in the hours of duty. But, however difficult to be accounted for, there seems no room to doubt that deep drinking was compatible in many instances with good business talents, and even application. Many living men connected with the Court of Session [1824] can yet look back to a juvenile period of their lives when some of the ablest advocates and most esteemed judges were noted for their convivial habits. For example, a famous counsel named May, who became a judge under the designation of Lord Newton, was equally remarkable as a bacheloral and as a lawyer. He considered himself as only the better fitted for business that he had previously imbibed six bottles of claret; and one of his clerks afterwards declared that the best paper he ever knew his lordship dictate was done after a debauch where that amount of liquor had fallen to his share. M. Simond, who, in 1811, published a "Tour in Scotland," mentions his surprise, on stepping one morning into the Parliament House, to find in the dignified capacity of a judge, and displaying all the gravity suitable to the character, the very gentleman with whom he had spent most of the preceding night in a fierce debauch. This judge was Lord Newton.

Contemporary with this learned lord was another of marvellous powers of drollery, of whom it is told, as a fact too notorious at the time to be concealed, that he was one Sunday morning, not long before church-time, found asleep among the paraphernalia of the sweeps, in a shed appropriated to the keeping of these articles at the end of the Town Guard-house in the High Street. His lordship, in staggering homeward alone from a tavern during the night, had tumbled into this place, where consciousness did not revisit him till next day. Of another group of clever but over-convivial lawyers of that age, it is related that, having set to wine and cards on a Saturday evening, they were so cheated out of all sense of time that the night passed before they thought of separating. Unless they are greatly belied, the people passing along Picardy Place next forenoon, on their way to church, were perplexed by seeing a door open, and three gentlemen issue forth, in all the disorder to be expected after a night of drunken vigils, while a fourth, in his dressing-gown, held the door in one hand and a lighted candle in the other, by way of showing them out!

It is hardly surprising that habits carried to such an extravagance amongst gentlemen should have in some small degree affected the fairer and purer part of creation also. It is an old story in Edinburgh that three ladies had one night a merry-meeting in a tavern near the Cross, where they sat till a very late hour. Ascending at length to the street, they scarcely remembered where they were; but as it was good moonlight, they found little difficulty in walking along till they came to the Tron Church. Here, however, an obstacle occurred.

The moon, shining high in the south, threw the shadow of the steeple directly across the street from the one side to the other; and the ladies, being no more clear-sighted than they were clear-headed, mistook this for a broad and rapid river, which they would require to cross before making further way. In this delusion, they sat down upon the brink of the imaginary stream, deliberately took off their shoes and stockings, kilted their lower garments, and proceeded to wade through to the opposite side; after which, resuming their shoes and stockings, they went on their way rejoicing as before!

The custom which prevailed among the ladies, as well as gentlemen, of resorting to what were called "oyster cellars," is in itself a striking indication of the state of manners during the 18th century. In winter, when the evening had set in, a party of the most fashionable people in town, collected by appointment, would adjourn in carriages to one of those abysses of darkness and comfort, called in Edinburgh "laigh shops," where they proceeded to regale themselves with raw oysters and porter, arranged in huge dishes upon a coarse table, in a dingy room, lighted by tallow candles. The rudeness of the feast and the vulgarity of the circumstances under which it took place seem to have given a zest to its enjoyment, with which more refined banquets could not have been accompanied. One of the chief features of an oyster cellar entertainment was that full scope was given to the conversational powers of the company. Both ladies and gentlemen indulged, without restraint, in sallies the merriest and the wittiest; and a thousand remarks and jokes, which elsewhere would have been suppressed as improper, were here sanctified by the oddity of the scene, and appreciated by the most dignified and refined. After the table was cleared of the oysters and porter, it was customary to introduce brandy or rum punch—according to the pleasure of the ladies—after which dancing took place; and when the female part of the assemblage thought proper to retire, the gentlemen again sat down, or adjourned to another tavern to crown the pleasures of the evening with unlimited debauch.—"Traditions of Edinburgh," by Robert Chambers, LL.D.

Eclipse, the Race-Horse.

Mr William Keith Leask, in an article in the October number of the "Aberdeen Grammar School Magazine," quotes the famous phrase that Macaulay applies to Dr Johnson's biographer—"Eclipse is first, and the rest nowhere," the allusion being to a great historical race-horse. "His year," adds Mr Leask, "I have never cared to know." The year was 1769-70. Eclipse was the fastest horse that ran in England since the time of Flying Childers (bred in 1715 by the Duke of Devonshire, and died in 1741). He was foaled on 1st April, 1764, the day on which a remarkable eclipse of



the sun occurred, and he was named after it. His racing career began on 3rd May, 1769, at Epson, and terminated on 4th October, 1770, at Newmarket. He ran or "walked over" for 18 races, and was never beaten, and died in February, 1789, aged 25. His career was anterior to the Derby, the Derby stakes not being established till 1780. The famous phrase, by the way, was not Macaulay's, but was only adopted by him; it was originally used by Eclipse's owner, Mr D. O'Kelly, who, on the horse's first race, took the odds to a large amount before the start for the second heat, that he would place the horses; and being challenged to do so, said—"Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere."

Lord Gordon of Drumearn.

Some interesting sidelights on Lord Gordon are cast by his son, the Rev. the Hon. Arthur Gordon in his "Life of Archibald Hamilton Charteris, D.D.," just issued by Hodder and Stoughton. Gordon, we are told, was "not the bigoted zealot who stood for the extreme Established Church interest," as stated in the "Life of Principal Rainy," such as he is represented when giving a legal opinion upon Dr Begg's Memorial in 1873.

"Mr Gordon rented Glencorse House and Belwood, in the parish of Glencorse, which was served by the Rev. Alexander Torrance, the frail and venerable minister so pathetically described by R. L. Stevenson in 'Weir of Hermiton.' His children [of whom the Rev. the Hon. Arthur Gordon is one] still recall how Mr Torrance kissed his hand to them in the Glencorse seat alongside as he ascended the pulpit stairs, those hands partly covered with the black thread mittens. But his preaching, which acted as a sedative to Stevenson's invalid nerves, proved rather a soporific to their child natures; so during six years in the holiday months of summer the family attended Penicuik Free Church, then ministered to by the Rev. Hugh Stewart, a Highland gentleman of the finest Christian texture. One Sunday Mr Gordon was charmed to find the pulpit filled by Dr Donald Fraser, an Invernessian like himself, afterwards the distinguished preacher of Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London. In that year, 1867, the present writer [Rev. the Hon. Arthur Gordon] can remember him at Belwood as being much interested in seeking a plan of reconciliation; and he fully approved of the abolition of patronage for a first and needful step.

"Dr William Hanna, also the son-in-law and biographer of Chalmers, was one of Mr Gordon's most valued friends, and was certainly the man in the Free Church with whom he chiefly took counsel. The writer can asseverate with absolute certainty, having been privileged to be the companion of those two patriotic Churchmen, that when joining arms for a country walk they repeatedly discussed

with anxious hope the prospects and possibilities of reunion. Mr Gordon cherished a life-long admiration for the personal character and noble practical work of the illustrious Chalmers." (p. 218.)

"During a four days' visit to Edinburgh in 1867, Mr Disraeli had been Mr Gordon's guest, and had learned to trust his judgment. By a curious coincidence, Mr Gordon, when a lad of eighteen, had heard Francis Jeffrey, the Lord Advocate of the day, introduce the first Scottish Reform Bill in 1832; and he himself first opened his mouth in Parliament, by Mr Disraeli's invitation, to introduce that second Scottish Reform Bill, in 1868, under which all still enjoy the burgh franchise." (p. 229.)

J. M. B.

On Books.

A book in the possession of a friend of mine contains the undernoted verse, written in an old hand on the front fly leaf—

Give me no crown with empty gleam,
Make me not rich or clever,
Give me a book and let me dream,
And I'm a King for ever.

R. MURDOCH LAWRENCE.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Reversion granted by John Forbes of Tulloch to Arthur Lord Forbes of the East half town and lands of Towie in Clatt.—28 May 1618.

Sa. to Alex Forbes son to the Laird of Pitsligo on the lands and barony of . . . 28th May 1618.

Sa. to John Forbes of Lugzean on an acre of land of the town and lands of Auchinleith.—15 June 1618.

Sa. to Isobell Forbes spouse to William Gariuch of Haughton on the lands of Nether Haughtoun.—11th July 1618.

Sa. to Agnes Forbes future spouse to Patrick Gordon in Kinraigie of an rent of four chalders victual to be uplifted of the Milntown of Kinraigie.—16 July 1618.

Sa. to the above Agnes Forbes on the lands of Tillchaudie and Tillbreen.—16 July 1618.

Contract bearing Reversion betwixt James Forbes of Tulligorey Agnes Forbes his daughter and Patrik Gordon elder and younger of Kinraigie of the lands of Tillchaudie and Tillbreen.—16th July 1618.

Sa. to John Forbes of Brux on the lands and barony of Towie.—24 Aug. 1618.

Sa. to Elizabeth Forbes spouse to William Duguid of Auchinluiff on the lands of Greencoats and Tillielair.—25 October 1618.

Assignment to and Reversion made by Sir Alexander Strachan of Thornton, Knt, to John Forbes apparent of Pitsligo, of the lands of

Knockquhairn, Milne and Milne lands thereof.—26 October 1618.

Sa. to the said John Forbes of Pitsligo on the lands of Knockquhairn.—last of October 1618.

Sa. to John Forbes of Tilliriauch on the lands thereof.—Ulto. Oct. 1618.

Sa. to Mr William Forbes of Tilliriauch on the half town and lands of Towie in Clatt.—Ulto. Oct. 1618.

Sa. to John Forbes and William Forbes his son of the Mains of Leslie Auld Leslie.—22 Decr. 1618.

Sa. to Mr William Forbes of Craigievar on two tenements of Temple lands in the Overkirkgait in Aberdeen.—23 Decr. 1618.

Sas. to Mr William Forbes of Craigievar of the Kirks of Montkegie, Inverary, Logiedurnot.—22 Jany, 1619.

Renunciation by Mr William Hay advocate in Aberdeen in favour of the Earl of Murray and Mr William Forbes of Craigievar of three ploughs of the lands of Fintay.—26 Jany 1619.

Sas. to Duncan Forbes of Bythnie and Elizabeth Forbes his spouse on the lands of the Kirktown of Forbes.—27 Jany 1619.

Sa. to John Forbes son to Lord Forbes of the lands of Putachie.—12 May 1619.

Sa. to Robert Forbes of Echt on the lands of Balquhairn, Whitehilloch.—20 May 1619.

Sa. to William Forbes of Monymusk of the Mains of Monymusk.—22 May 1619.

Renunciation by John Forbes of Leslie in favour of William Forbes of Monymusk of the lands of Dillab, Ingzeane.—22 May 1619.

Renunciation by William Forbes of Knapperton in favour of George Johnston of Caskieben of the lands of Ardiarrall and Lochullo.—24 May, 1619.

Sa. to Mr William Forbes regent of the Kings College in Old Aberdeen of the town and lands of—15 June 1619.

(To be Continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

454. Lindsay, Henry, Colonel, Soldier of Fortune.—He gained renown in the thirty years' war, fighting under the banner of Gustavus Adolphus. One of three gallant brothers of the Balustrae family who served in Germany in the 17th century. Life sketched in Lives of the Lindsays. Born 1607, died 1639.

455. Lindsay, Ingelram, Bishop of Aberdeen.—Of the family of Crawford. Born about 1401, he seemed to have been in holy orders before 1424, and attended the Council of Basle

as "familiar presbyter and acolyte to our most holy father the pope," Eugene IV. in 1434. He was preferred to the See of Aberdeen in 1440, "old and infirm as was thought," but he lived 19 years more, ruling the affairs of the church very wisely. He died in 1459.

456. Lindsay, James Bowman, Scholar, Servant, and Celebrity.—Born, Carmyllie, 8th Sept., 1799; died, 1862. He was educated at St Andrews, where he distinguished himself in mathematics. He became a teacher in the Bridewell, Dundee, and lived a life of strange self-denial. An enthusiastic student of electrical science, he was the discoverer of what is now known as wireless electricity. He published, 1846, a "Pentecostaglossal Paternoster."

457. Lindsay, John, 6th Earl Crawford.—The second son of the fifth Earl. His brother Alexander having quarrelled with him, the two brothers fought, and Alexander was slain. He succeeded his father in 1495, and in 1504 was actively engaged in subduing the Hebridean rebellion under Donald Bhu, grandson and heir of John, Lord of the Isles. Lord Lindsay calls this earl extravagant, and says that besides alienating lands held under the Crown, he parted with the hereditary Sheriffdom of Aberdeenshire to the Earl of Errol. In 1512, twenty-three years after his brother's death, he was charged to appear before the court and answer for his brother's death. Not appearing, he was denounced as a rebel on 24th July, 1513. Two months afterwards he was slain at Flodden, where he had a chief command.

458. Lindsay, John, Lord Menmuir, Statesman, Judge, and Poet.—He was the second son of David, 8th Earl Crawford, Knight of Edzell. Born in 1532, he died 1593. Lindsay was one of the statesmen known as the octavians or secret council of eight, whom James VI. relied on for the control and management of the affairs of the kingdom, and for keeping the church in subordination. After the death of Chancellor Maitland, this body came into being, and in it was vested the control of the Exchequer, and the administration of public affairs. He became a judge, and was sworn in that capacity as Lord Menmuir. He settled at Balcarres in Fife, which, with several other estates, was erected into a barony in 1592. His son David was created First Lord Balcarres, and his grandson First Earl Balcarres. He was much looked up to in his day, both as a statesman and judge.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

893. FULTON.—Can any reader help me to trace a Miss Fulton (who spoke French remark-

ably well), who went to Noyon about the year 1647 to bring home a Miss Hay of Hayfield near Peterhead.

E. S. H.

899. GILBERT GORDON, PIPER.—At the third annual gathering of the Edinburgh Highland Society, May 20, 1853, Gilbert Gordon, piper to Lord Pannure, was first for the Piobaircachd and third for strathspey and reel playing. His portrait in full dress appeared in the "Illustrated News of the World," June 12, 1853 (p. 300). Who was he?

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

895. UDNV ACADEMY.—For a full and interesting account of this establishment see Dr Temple's "Thanage of Fermartyn," pp. 435-42.

R. R.

895. DR ALFRED GILCHRIST.—This gentleman was not LL.D. of King's, Marischal, or Aberdeen Universities, nor M.D. of the two first mentioned.

C.

No. 243.—December 13, 1912.

Announcing the Time in Aberdeen.

Describing the characteristics of towns in the sixteenth century in his "Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary," Professor Hume Brown says—

"Supposing it were the early morning when we put foot in the street, our ears might be greeted by the dying sounds of the 'swesoh' or drum, which summoned the inhabitants to their daily avocations, since, watches and private clocks being unknown, the town had to be publicly reminded of the march of time. In Aberdeen, however, the townsfolk were more pleasantly roused from their slumbers than by the unmelodious drum. In the records of that burgh we read that one John Cowper was hired 'to pass every day in the morning at four hours, and every night at eight hours at even threw all the rewis (streets) of the town playing upon the almany (German) whistle, with a servant playing on the tabour, whereby the craftsmen, their servants, and all other laborious folk, being warned and excited, may pass to their labours and from their labours, in due and convenient time.' It will be remembered that Montaigne's father was of opinion that children should be wakened from their sleep by the sound of sweet music; and the good people of Aberdeen would appear to have been of the same mind."

The ordinance above quoted was passed in 1574. How long it remained in force or when a drum was substituted for the whistle is uncertain, but there is a record of the Town Council, on 12 February, 1623, deliberating on the petition of a Robert Cunynghame, belonging to some place beside Glasgow, setting forth that he had served in the Low Countries as drummer to one of the Scottish companies, and having learned that Aberdeen was destitute of a common drummer, John Maitland having resigned the post, "hes addrest him self hither and offeris his service to this towne befor any wther in the kingdome." The Council, being satisfied of "his bypast honest lyff and conversation, and withall, having hard some proffis of his skill and habilite to be a drummer," unanimously appointed him "common drummer of this burght," ordaining him "to pass daylie throw the haill streitis of this burghie with the drum, at four houris in the morning, and aught houris at ewin, and to keip and observe the saidis houris preceislie the weather serving." His remuneration was fixed at six shillings from every burghess of guild and four shillings "at the least" from every craftsman,

"without restraining any to give him forder of thair liberalitie as they salbe disposed."

By 1632, there appears to have been two drummers, for on 8 February the Council "ordanis the tounes twa drummeris to go throw the haill streites of this burghie togidder daylie, heirefter at four houres in the morning, and aught houris at night; and Johne Pollak, as the younger man, is ordanit to pas to Andro Inglis hous at all occasiounes for keiping the saidis dyetis: Lykeas they appoint one of the great bellis in the kirk steipill, with the common bell, and the bell of the gray frier kirk, to be rung cuerie day in tyme comeing, the spacie of half ane hour, at fyve houris in the morning, and nyne houris at ewin."

The Gordons of Birkenburn.

There are signs that the intense interest long created by the history of the family of Gordon is resulting in practical issues. Thus Mr James George has issued through John Mitchell and Son, Keith, a large table (20in. by 26) of "The Gordons of Birkenburn (near Keith): their ancestry, connections, and descendants." It is based on the account of the family in "The House of Gordon" (Vol. II.), but is much fuller in certain details. Curiously enough, this is the second summary of the kind that has been issued about the same group of Gordons and compiled from the same source, for in 1908 Baillic James Gordon, Peterhead, issued a similar sheet, showing the descendants of the Gordons of Sheelagreen and Invernettie.

Riding the Stang.

In previous times the punishments meted out for the minor class of offences were not infrequently such as were calculated to hold the delinquents up to public ridicule and shame. Of this nature were the punishments of the branks, the cucking-stool, the pillory, the drunkard's cloak, the whirlingig, and others. All these were ignominious and public penalties, and not infrequently their infliction was left in the hands of the general populace. At first the law winked at such practices, even after it ceased to encourage them, but latterly the march of civilisation brought about their abolition, and constituted their practice a legal offence. Of all this class of obsolete punishments, the one that lingered longest was "Riding the Stang." Robert Chambers says that, to his certain knowledge, it was inflicted as late as "the 23th of October, and ten following days, Sunday excepted, in the year 1862."

Although thus probably the latest of this class of punishments to be practised, its origin is evidently of ancient date, and it became common to countries other than Britain. Thus the Goths erected what they called a Nidstaeng, or pole of infamy, with dire imprecations against the person who underwent the punishment, and who was termed the Niding, to which our word "infamous" most nearly corresponds.



The punishment of Riding the Stang was inflicted only on married people. If a husband abused his wife, or if a wife hen-pecked her husband, or if either proved unfaithful to the other, the offending party was liable to be made undergo the ordeal. The stang itself was a wooden pole, carried upon men's shoulders. Upon this the delinquent was mounted, and carried from place to place, accompanied by a motley, noisy throng, who jeered and flung uncomplimentary epithets at the unwillingly exalted personage. Sometimes a substitute was found for the offender, and in the south of England a somewhat different practice prevailed, to which we will refer anon.

Various references to Riding the Stang are to be found in our literature, in prose and verse. Jamieson defines it as setting a man who beats his wife astride on a long pole, carried on the shoulders of men, and bearing him about from place to place. Grose tells us that the practice existed in his time, the woman who beat her husband having been treated in the same manner. Brand states that "There is a vulgar custom in the north called riding the stang, when one in derision is made to ride on a pole for his neighbour's wife's fault." Allan Ramsay thus refers to it—

"They frae a barn a caber rough,
Ane mounted wi' a bang,
Betwixt t'was shoulders, and set straight
Upon't and rade the stang
On her that day."

In R. Galloway's poems occurs the line—

"On you I'll ride the stang."

It would also appear that hen-pecked husbands were liable to the punishment for allowing themselves to come too much under petticoat government. Such is the inference to be drawn from the following lines in Meston's poems—

"Like hen-pick'd husband riding the stang,
He by the mane on tail and knees hang,
Attended with a mighty noise
Of—, and knaves, and fools, and boys."

In the south of England the term "rough music" was used to denominate what further north was known as riding the stang. The practice differed somewhat, and the delinquent was not mounted on the pole at all.

When a person incurred public ire for any of the before-mentioned offences the men, women, and children in the village in which the delinquent resided assembled together, provided with instruments capable of producing a harsh, discordant noise. These consisted of horns, warning-pans, frying-pans, and tea kettles, which were drummed on with a large key. Iron pot lids were used as cymbals, fire shovels and tongs were rattled together, and tin and wooden pails were drummed on with pieces of iron. Using all these contrivances indies-

criminately, the assembly made their way to the culprit's house, where he, or she, was greeted with shouts, yells, hisses, taunts, and ridicule. A local worthy, or wit, grotesquely clothed and decorated, acted as herald, loudly proclaiming all the delinquencies of the offending party. The proclamations were always followed by loud bursts of laughter, shouts, yells, and fresh serenades of rough music. In this way the procession marched through the whole village, often night after night for a week, and sometimes for a fortnight. The poets' line that—

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,"

was occasionally verified, for it is on record that a confirmed wife-beater, whom police and magistrates had vainly tried to reform, was effectually cured by the strains of rough music. So greatly did he dread such another serenade that he never again ventured to abuse his wife.

In some districts the herald was carried on a pole, or "stang"—sometimes, to make his seat more secure, on a chair fastened to two poles. After beating a large frying-pan with a hammer to obtain silence, he made his proclamation in rhyme. This was varied to meet the nature of the offence and the sex of the offender. The following is one of the proclamations made in the case of a wife-beater—

Ran, tan, tan; ran, tan, tan.
To the sound of this pan;
This is to give notice that Tom Trotter
Has beaten his good wo—man!
For what, and for why?
'Cause she ate when she was hungry,
And drank when she was dry.
Ran, tan, ran, tan, tan,
Hurrah—hurrah! for this good wo—man!
He beat her, he beat her, he beat her indeed,
For spending a penny when she had need.
He beat her black, he beat her blue;
When Old Nick gets him, he'll give him his
due;
Ran, tan, tan; ran, tan, tan;
We'll send him there in this old frying-pan;
Hurrah—hurrah! for his good wo—man."

A case of riding the stang, which brought undesirable consequences to more than one party, occurred in Huntly on the 11th January, 1734. It would appear that there then resided in Huntly a tailor, named John Fraser, who was addicted to drink, and who, when inebriated, had long and systematically abused his wife, Anne Johnstone. Matters reached a climax on the date in question, when Fraser seems to have made a more than ordinary brutal attack upon his wife. The neighbouring matrons, ably aided and abetted by members of the sterner sex, took up the matter, and resolved to give the tailor a dose of his own medicine by making him ride the stang. In carrying out their intention they seem to have been under the impression that they were doing a perfectly legal action. They therefore fixed upon the unfortunate tailor, whom they handled

pretty roughly, mounted him on a "stang," and carried him publicly through the town. Now, although Fraser evidently thought it right and proper for him to administer physical chastisement to his wife, he seems to have thought a similar application to himself to be altogether out of place. He therefore lodged a charge against the parties who had been most active in subjecting him to the summary justice. When those implicated learned that proceedings were instituted against them, they became somewhat alarmed, and some matrons drew up and presented a petition to the baillie of the regality of Huntly. In this rather curious document they stated that it was only meant to frighten the tailor, but at the same time they craved liberty for the continued use of the "stang" or some "more prudent method," pleading as an excuse that they must have some means of retaliating upon their husbands, in order to prevent them from becoming the "victims" of the said husbands. Evidently conjugal bliss had been a somewhat elastic term in Huntly in these days.

The document in question ran as follows:—

"Petition to the Baillie of the Regality of Huntly for a toleration to the stang (A.D. 1734).

"Unto the much honoured the Baillie of the Regality of Huntly, the humble complaint and representation of the under subscribers, upon Mr John Fraser, husband to Anne Johnston, in Huntly.

"Humbly shewing,

"That upon the eleventh of January instant, the said Mr John Fraser did, under cloud of night, most inhumanly and barbarously beat and bruise Anne Johnston, his said spouse, to the effusion of her blood and great hazard and peril of her life. And not only that, but it is his constant practice, as can be attested by severalls of the neighbourhood, who have divers and sundry times risen from their beds at mid-night, and has rescued her out of his merciless hands, or she had been most miserably butchered by him. And seeing your petitioners are informed that the said Fraser has given aue information to your Lordships against some of our good neighbours who, upon Saturday last, being the twelfth instant, went to his house alledging they would cause him Ride the Stang (use and wont in such cases) but to our certain knowledge with no other design than to fright and deter him from his villanous and cruel usage of his said spouse in all time coming.

"Mey it therefore please your Lordships to take this our more than lamentable case into your most serious consideration, by granting a toleration to the Stang, which has not only been practicable to this place, but in most parts of this kingdom, being, wee know, no Act of Parliament to the contrair'. Or else if Your Lordships can fall on a more prudent method, wee most humbly begg Your Opinion for preventing more fatall consequences, Otherwise upon the lest disobliment given wee must

expect to fall victims to our husbands' displeasure, from which Libera nos Domine.

Ann Johnston, Barbara Jessiman, Agnas Scot, Griseal Allan, Lilles Garden, Janet Forsith, Elizabeth Burgie, Agnes Gordon, I. R., Isobel Kemp, Jean Guthrie, i.P." Janet Roy.

Despite the fact that the above petition set forth that the action of the "good neighbours" was limited to a mere endeavour to frighten Fraser into better treatment of his wife, we find them at the trial "confessing and acknowledging their being accessory airt and part to the cryme lybelled," namely, that they attacked Fraser "in the face of the sun, about three in the afternoon, tore his clothes and abused his person, by carrying him in a publick manner through the town of Huntly upon a tree." The result was that the baillie found them guilty, and ordained them to "pay five pounds sterling, in name of damages to the private party."

Some local bard has chronicled the above incident in rhyme, a copy of which we herewith append—

THE RYDINGE OF THE STANGE.

"Hech, kimmers," Betty Burgie cried,
"I've gotten siccan fun;
I think I'll never mair do guid,
I've lauchen sae and run.

"Draw in about the creepie, Jean,
Sit doon, sirs, ane and a',
And I'll tell the story head and tail,
And hoo it did befa'.

"Yon useless brat, the Tailzour carl,
Began to ding his wife,
And twa-three o' the neighbours roun'
Has halflins ta'en his life."

"Whist! whist!" cried Jamie Meldrum,
"Just hear that waesome mane—
That Devil's-buckie, Fraser,
He's thrashin's wife again.

"There's no an 'ook in a' the year
But he gangs on the spree,
And then his wee bit wifkie
Maun a' his anger dree.

"To keep my ain fireside in trim,
Troth I maun stir about.
But losh! to bang a helpless thing
Wad shame a verry brute."

Syne out spoke Johnie Falconer,
"Shame fa' the dastard loon;
He's fit to bring a black disgrace
Upon our landward toon."

"It war weel waur'd," quo' Sandy Brown—
"And needna tak' us lang—
To seize upon the cowardly carl,
And gar him ride the stange."

"Hurra' I hurra' I" cried aye and a'—
 Nae sooner said than done—
 And for a sapling frae the wud
 Full half a hummer ran.

They trail'd the Tailzour frae his cloots,
 And set him on the stange,
 And aye they rode him up an' doon
 Amo' the motley thrang.

And aye the kimmers leugh, and cried,
 "Hech; gi'em't rough and strang;
 There's nae an Ae' o' Parliament
 'Gainst rydinge o' the stange."

The Tailzour like a trooper swore
 He'd bang them at the law,
 But the mob o' loons and kimmers
 Gae the tither great guffaw.

They rode him by the stan'in' stanes,
 And round the very kirk,
 And aye the Tailzour's hurdies
 Got the tither wacsome jerk.

And how they gar'd him hodge and jump.
 Upon the jaggit pole,
 I'm sure 'twas mair than rumple bane
 O' mortal man cud thole.

Wi' shout and cry they bare him by
 The cordiwaner's sta',
 But case it sud be his turn neist,
 Faith! Cordy slunk awa'.

At length and lang frae aff the stange
 The Tailzour lap by force,
 And hirpled to his cloots again,
 Just like a spavied horse.

And aye the kimmers leugh, and cried,
 "Ye've gotten't hot and strang,
 There's nae a cure for drunken carls
 Like rydinge o' the stang."

"I've lived in Huntly, wife and bairn,
 'Twa' score o' years and mae,
 But never got I half the fun
 That I hae got the day

"I kenna what we wives wad dee
 Wi' carls that drink and bang,
 But for the halesome discipline
 O' rydinge o' the stange."

DAVID GREWAR, F.S.A. Scot.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Sa, to Thomas Forbes writer and Janet Forbes his spouse of a tenement of. . . adjacent to Old Aberdeen.—16 June 1619.

Sa, to Mr John Forbes son of the late Laird of Monynusk on the lands of Tilliriauch.—3rd July 1619.

Sa, to Mr Duncan Forbes of Balnagask, Barbara Ferguson his spouse and John Forbes their son of the lands of Fintrays.—5th July 1619.

Reversion granted by Mr Duncan Forbes, Marjorie (sic) Ferguson his spouse and John Forbes their sone to Mr William Forbes of Craigievar of the lands of Easter and Wester Fintrays, Bogis, Cowstaines, and Newlands.—6th July 1619.

Sa, to Isobel Forbes daughter to Alexander Forbes of Boyndlie on the sun half lands of Tillieft.—7 July 1619.

Sa, to the foregoing Isobel Forbes in the Milntown of Kellie.—7 July 1619.

Renunciation made by Janet Duncan relict of the late Abraham Forbes of Blacktown of the lands of Easter Lochels to John Forbes her son.—8 July 1619.

Reversion granted by James Forbes to John Forbes his brother of the lands of Tilliriauch.—3 July 1619.

Sa, to Mr James Forbes of Haughtoun on the lands of Haughton.—8 July 1619.

Sa, to Mr William Forbes of Craigievar on the lands and barony of Logie fintray.—12 July 1619.

Renunciation by John Forbes of Pitsligo and Christian Ogilvie his spouse on the lands of Kindrocht in favour of the Laird of Strichen.—6 August 1619.

(To be Continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

459. Lindsay, John, Colonel.—The eldest of three brothers who gained fame in the thirty years' war fighting under Gustavus Adolphus. Born about 1601 at Balinshee, Kirriemuir. He was a man of exceptional prowess. He was slain at New Brandenburg in 1631. Balinshee is a very small ruin to-day, and shows few evidences of its old baronial importance.

460. Lindsay, James, Minor Poet.—Born in Edzell in 1824. He came to Arbroath in 1855, where he established himself as a news agent. Fond of verse, he figures in "Bards of Angus," and was alive in 1897. I have no note of his death.

461. Lindsay, Patrick (Revd.), Archbishop of Glasgow.—Of the Edzell family he was son of Colonel John Lindsay of Downie, and was born in 1566, and graduated at St Andrews in 1587. Ordained minister of the parish of Guthrie in 1593, he was translated to St Vigean in 1593, and in 1613 was consecrated Bishop of Ross. In 1626 he was made an extraordinary lord of session, and in 1633 was transferred to the See of Glasgow. In 1638 he was deposed by the Glasgow General Assembly, and he died in 1644, aged 78.

462. LINDSAY, THOMAS, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh.—A native of Kinnettles, he was educated for the Church, and settling in Ireland he became Bishop of Killaloe in 1695, was translated to Raphoe in 1713, and was raised to be Archbishop of Armagh in 1715, and died in 1724.

W. B. R. W.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

900. CAPTAIN ROBERT GORDON, R.M.L.I.—This officer has recently taken to aviation. I am told his people originally came from Aberdeenshire. Can any reader tell me their origin?
J. M. B.

901. COLONEL INNES OF LEARNY.—Was the late Colonel Innes the oldest member of the Scottish Bar?
DEESIDE.

Answers.

884. THE EARL OF PETERBOROUGH AND PROFESSOR COSMO INNES.—Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth and laird of Durris, has been memorialised in at least two works—that by Russell in two volumes (1887) and by Stebbing in the Men of Action Series (1900).

There are some particulars of Cosmo Innes's connection with Durris in the short memoir by his daughter, Mrs Hill Burton, published in 1874, of which there is a copy in the Aberdeen Public Library.

A. MACDONALD.

Durris, 16th November, 1912.

893. CLERKMOWHILL.—The probability is that Clerkmowhill and Clerkhill refer to one and the same place in the parish of Peterhead. William Lawrance was a tenant in Clerkhill in 1696, his wife being Janet Bruce.
C.

No. 244.—December 20, 1912.

Fetteresso Parish Squabble, 1738-9.

For six years, from November, 1703, to November, 1709, a bitter struggle was carried on for the incumbency of this church and parish between the outcast Episcopalians and the re-established Presbyterians. The locale of the struggles was varied. At times it was on the road to the kirk, where the women kept back the Presbyterian presentee. At other times it was in the kirkyard, and in the church courts, and again in the criminal and local courts.

An amusing echo of that struggle arose 30 years afterwards. At that time the schoolmasters were liable to be tried and censured by the Presbytery of the bounds.

Mr James Kemp was schoolmaster of Fetteresso. A complaint was made that he neglected his school, attended the Episcopal Chapel, frequented the tippeny house, drank to the health of King James, and was suspected of being a Jacobite.

Mr Kemp, in defence, objected to the minister, and accused him of telling romantic tales. So the report tones down this accusation, the example given is amusing and almost incredible. It was this—The minister said that the horse of a friend of his died suddenly, and was flayed, but soon started up alive. The owner being much concerned about the poor beast's want of hair, covered him with sheepskins, which uniting to his flesh, the horse produced several stones of wool every year after. The Synod would appear to have tried to act the part of peacemakers, and got the proverbial "redding stroke." As the Commission of the Assembly in August, 1739, disapproved of the conduct of the Synod, as where gross enormities are alleged "the same ought not to be huddled up in a compromise." The poor dominie was deposed, and the minister continued to the end of his days in the charge, but whether he continued to embroider fairy tales for the congregation is not known. Could it be that from the above arose the story of *Manchhausen's* horse bearing a grove of laurel from his wounds?

Feasting at Baptisms and Funerals in Aberdeen.

In the second volume of the "Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen" published by the Spalding Club in 1848, Dr John Stuart, the editor, in the course of his preface, says—

"The custom of giving entertainments at funerals has long been considered a great evil, and yet its hold on society seems to be as powerful in our own times as it was several centuries ago. In 1612, the magistrates enacted 'that no desert suld be from thyne furth at any lykwalkis in this burgh, of quhatsumewir rank or degrie the defunct be of, bot onlie bread, drink, and cheiss,' under a penalty of twenty pounds; and eight years afterwards the fine was levied from three widows who had transgressed the ordinance at the funerals of their husbands. Another abuse, 'laitlie croppin in' at burials, arose from the employment of two hand bells 'to go throw the streittis of this burgh, to give warning to the neibouris of the towne to keip the buriall, the lyke quhairof is not observit in any wther burgh of this kingdome'; it was ordered that in future only one hand bell should be used at burials, under a penalty of ten pounds.

"But the feasting at baptisms also required to be redressed. It is stated in 1624 that of late a great abuse had appeared by 'superfluous and costlie banquetting at the baptizeing of bairnes, and be convocating of great numberis of people, both men and women, thairwite, and having and vseing all sort of succouris, confectiones, spyceries, and desert, brocht from forane pairtis, besyd great superfluitie of vennisone and wyld meat of all sortis, and with all vseing of excessive and extraordinarie drinking and scolling.' With the view of improving matters, it was provided that none should hereafter invite 'any maie persones to be gossippis or cummeris to any of thair bairnes, bot four gossippis and four cummers at the maist, and that thair salbe bot ten women at the maist invited or employed to convoy the bairne to and fra the kirk, nather yit sall thairbe any maie persones invited to any demier, supper, or etimoones drink at a baptism bot sex men and sex women at the most; and withall, ordanis that nane presume to wae at thair banquettis any kynd of succouris, spyceries, dreggis, or confectiones brocht frome pairtis beyond sea, nather yit any kynd of wyld meat or bakin meat at thair baptisnes, not yit to use at any tyme any excessive drinking or scolling, or urge thair neibouris to waight or seole farder nor thair plesour, under a penalty of forty pounds.' [To waight is to quaff; scolling is drinking healthis.]

This "act" was "ratified" or renewed in 1626, in 1633, and again in 1636. The first renewal proceeded on the ground that "the said abuse" still continued in a high degree, "to the offence of God, the hurt of honest men's estates, and to the slander of the toun; and" "searcheing out the causes of the growth and continuance of the said abuse," the Council "find the principall and cheif cause thereof to be the imppunitie and owerschicht granted to the brackeres of the said act in tyme bygan."

There is, however, an important addendum to the ordinance—

"And forder, becaus the sin and vyce of excessive and extraordinarie drinking is become too frequent now adayes, both to burgh and land, to the dishonour of God, and abuse of his gude creatoures, quhilk pairtlio procedis in that many disordourlie people gewin to riot and intemperance ar sufferit and forborne not onlie to drink waucht and scoall at their pleasour, at all publick meitings whair thay happin to be present, bot also to urge and compell their nichtbours in companie with them to doo the lyk, or than presentlie to move a quarell and doune looke at thame for their refusall, for repressing of the quhilk abuse heirofter within this burgh, it is statute and ordanit that no inhabitant within the samen whosoever, shall presume in any tyme cuning, at quhatsumevir meitings, publick or privat, to compell or urge any of their nichtbours sitting at table with thame, to drink or scoall any quantitie of wyn, aill, or beir, farder nor thay sall be pleased to drink, under the lyk pain of fourtie pundis, to be exacted of the contraveinar and urger, without favour toties quotes, and payed to the commonn benefeit and use of the tounne, as said is, and the contraveinarios to be tryed alsweill be their aith as be witnesses: And ordaines this act to be publictlie intimat out of pulpit the nixt Sabbath, in both the kirkis of this burgh, that nain pretend ignorance thairoff."

The 1633 renewal also contained an addition—"that nane be fund danceing throw the tounne at marriage feastis, nor yit any personos invytit or desyrit to nichtwalkis heirefter, bot a few number of the narrest nichtbouris of the defunct, vnder the lyk paynes, and that the maister of Musick school bring with him onlie four schollares to everie lykwalk quherunto he is desyrit himself, for eschewing of perturbation."

The Estate of Kinsteary.

This estate belonged originally to the family of Sutherland. Alexander Sutherland of Kinsteary contracted large debts, and was due £3000 stg., to Dr Arrat, which by progress came into the person of John Gordon, of Cluny. Alexander Sutherland died in 1742. In August, 1757, John Gordon, of Cluny and other creditors led an action (as to the rights of adjudgers) against William, Earl of Sutherland, Hugh Gordon of Carroll, and other creditors of the said Alexander. Kinsteary was sold in 1763 for £4200 by order of the Court of Session to pay off Sutherland's debt. In December, 1763, James Sutherland, of Kinsteary, penned the following memorial (E. Dunbar Dunbar's "Documents Relating to the Province of Moray," p. 83):—

"The estate of Kinsteary has lately been judicially sold by the Court of Session at the price of £4200 sterling; and when this price, with the rents during the sequestration, shall be applied towards paying off the creditors' debts in the ranking, if the creditors content

themselves with payment of their principal sums and annual rent without accumulation, there is reason to hope some small reversion may be recovered to the heir; but if the creditors insist to draw to the rigour their full accumulations, the funds will not be near sufficient for their payment, and nothing will remain to the heir.

"As this small estate has been carried off and sold not for debts of the heir, but the contractions of his father, who was ruined by his cautionary engagements for Sir James Calder of Muinton, Mr Sutherland, who has never had anything out of the estate but the possession of the house and garden, with the small farm, for which he paid rent to the factor, humbly hopes the creditors, who are generally acquainted with the situation of the family, will consider the distress of his case, and accept of payment of their principal sums and annual rents without accumulations, which the purchaser will be prevailed upon to pay instantly to every creditor who will accept of it, in order that something may be saved to the heir.

Mr Sutherland was advised by some of his friends to canvass the creditors' diligences, several of which, he has been informed, labour under material defects. But he rather chooses to submit himself to the generosity of his creditors, and avoid inflaming the expense by any further litigation, which has already been to his great cost, but too great."

J. M. B.

Epitaph on Lord Westbury.

Sir Richard Bethell, the first Lord Westbury, who was Lord Chancellor from 1861 till 1865, when he was forced to retire, was notorious in his time for many things, particularly for a judgment in a well-known "Essays and Reviews" case, in which, as it was popularly ascribed to him, he "dismissed hell with costs." This decision gave point to the following sarcastic epitaph, which appeared in a London newspaper on the eve of his retirement—

M.S.

Richard, Baron Westbury,
Lord High Chancellor of England.

He was an eminent Christian;

An energetic and successful Statesman;

And a still more eminent and successful Judge.

During his three years' tenure of office,

He abolished

The time-honoured institution of the Insolvent Court,

The ancient mode of conveying Land, and

The eternity of punishment.

Towards the end of his earthly career,

In the Judicial Committee of the Privy

Council,

He dismissed the day of judgment with costs,

And took away from evil-doers in

The Church of England

Their dread of everlasting torment



Lawrences in Australia.

Mr R. Murdoch-Lawrance wrote some time ago concerning the Lawrence family. I gave some items regarding members in Australia. To that list I append the death, on the 23th September last, of Mr James Black Lawrence, aged 74, at St Kilda, a Melbourne suburb. He was the senior member of the firm of Lawrence and Adam, wine and spirit merchants, Melbourne. He was a native of Aberdeen, born there in 1839, and arrived in the colony, per ship *Miltiades*, in 1852. He was treasurer for several years to the Orange Institution of Victoria.

ALBA.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Reversion granted by Thomas Forbes in Auchtidonald in favour of Lord Keith of the Sun half town and lands of Cuthill.—26 October 1619.

Sasine to James Forbes of Blacktown on the lands of Easter Lochiehill.—9 Nov. 1619.

Contract bearing Reversion betwixt Mr William Forbes of Craigievar and Andro Leslie of New Leslie on the lands of Rothney and Drumrossy.—16 Nov. 1619.

Sasine to Annas Forbes future spouse to Patrik Leith of Whytehauch on the lands of Montgarie.—20th November 1619.

Sasine to Janet Forbes sister to William Forbes of Knappernay on the lands and Milne of Portertoun.—23rd November 1619.

Sasine to Thomas Forbes of Auchtidonald on the half town and lands of Cuthill.—12 December 1619.

Sasine to Mr William Forbes of Craigievar on the town and lands of Byth.—12 December 1619.

Renunciation of the lands of Kinstair by Marjorie Forbes to William Abercrombie her son.—8 Jany. 1620.

Sasine to Margaret Buchan, future spouse to Mr James Forbes of Haughton, on the town and lands of Over and Nether Haughtouns.—25th Jany. 1620.

Sasine to Margaret Buchan spouse to Mr James Forbes of Haughton on Over and Nether Haughtouns.—25 Jany. 1620.

Renunciation made by Arthur Forbes of Glentoun and Janet Gordon his spouse of the lands of Glentoun in favour of Lord Forbes.—1st Feby. 1620.

Renunciation of the said lands of Glentoun by Janet Gordon spouse to Arthur Forbes of Glentoun in favour of Lord Forbes.—1st Feb. 1620.

Sasine to William Forbes of Tolquhon on the lands of Watertoun and Easter Ellon.—1st March 1620.

Sasine to Isobell Forbes relict of James Gordon of Newtown and John Gordon her son on the lands of Barreldykes.—26 April 1620.

Contract bearing Reversion made betwixt Mr William Forbes of Craigievar and John Leslie of Flinders on the lands of Old and New Flinders.—10 June 1620.

Regress made by William Duguid to John Forbes of Tulloch of the lands of Tulliriauch.—4 August 1620.

Sasine to Arthur Forbes son to the Goodman of Echt on the lands of the Kirktown of Echt.—4 August 1620.

Sasine to Cristiane Forbes on the half town of Towie.—7 Sept. 1620.

Sasine to William Forbes apparent of Tulligomme on the lands of Over Tulligomme.—24 Nov. 1620.

Contract betwixt John Forbes of Pitsligo and Thomas Crombie [? writer] in Edinburgh on the lands of Meikle Wardes.—29 December 1620.

Reversion of the lands of Coullie granted by Thomas Smith in Blairduff to the Laird of Monymusk.—2nd Jany. 1621.

Sasine to John Forbes in Pitnacaddell on the lands of Towie—Penult January 1621.

Sasine to John Forbes of Leslie of the lands of Auchlevin, Lickliead.—12 February 1621.

Sasine to John Forbes of Leslie on the teinds and Vicarage of the lands of Johnstoun.—12 Feb. 1621.

(To be Continued.)

Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire.

(Continued.)

463. LINDSAY, WALTER (Sir) of Balgavies.—Royal favourite and Romish pervert. He was the third son of David Lindsay of Edzell, the 9th Earl of Crawford, and brother of Lord Menmuir. He was born about 1554. In his youth a loyal supporter of James VI. in all his plans; but on becoming a Papist he engaged in treasonous plots, and was known as the most zealous and daring "confessor" of his time. King James withdrew his favour from him, and destroyed his castle in 1593. In 1605 he was slain by his kinsman the Master of Crawford.

464. LINDSAY, WM.—Minor poet. Born 1840 in Kierriemuir, he was bred a weaver, but has also been a plasmiller and a packman. A rhymster, he figures in "Bards of Angus and the Moarns." He died in 1902.



465. LINDSAY, WILLIAM.—Business man. A native of Kirriemuir, where he was born in 1841, he is biographed in Reid's "Regality of Kirriemuir," and is mentioned as the founder of the successful firm, Lindsay & Low. He died in 1898.

466. LIVINGSTONE, PETER (Rev.).—Poet and Congregational minister. A native of Dundee, where he was born in 1823, he had a knack of rhyming, which developed early, and having published a selection of his compositions under the title of "Poems and Songs, etc.," which was followed presently by a second volume entitled "Poems, Songs, Lectures, etc.," he was enabled, by pushing their sale personally, to prosecute his studies for the ministry, and did eventually become a minister of some note in England. He had a good name as a lecturer, and was the author of several pamphlets. His volume of "Poems, Songs, and Lectures" reached a tenth edition. Mr Edward, in "Modern Scottish Poets," says of him that his "Sabbath in a Scottish Cottage" is well known, and that his song, "A Guid New Year to ane an' a'," has become a national one. I have not noted the date of his death.

—W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

902. JAMES WATSON.—James Watson, at one time governor of Glasgow Prison, had a family connection with Aberdeen. Can any reader say when he died and where his remains were interred?

W. B.

903. ROBERT PATERSON, COMMISSARY OF ABERDEEN.—Wanted information concerning Robert Paterson, who at one time held the office of Commissary? When and how long did he hold the appointment, whom did he marry, and what family, if any, did he leave?

G. S.

Answers.

895. UDN Y ACADEMY.—The following account of this academy was given in the description of the parish of Udn y furnished to the Statistical Account of Scotland by the Rev. John Leslie, the parish minister, in January,

1840—"Till the present parochial schoolmaster fell into bad health, when it was given up, an academy was kept at the parochial school for nearly fifty years, attended by from 20 to 30 gentlemen's sons, at £30 a year for board and education. The academy was the means of giving better education to the parishioners than any of their neighbours had an opportunity of obtaining. Many of the younger farmers belonging to the parish, who received their education at the Udn Y Academy attended several sessions at the Aberdeen Universities. Some of the parishioners' sons became professional men, who, had it not been for the academy, would have been in humble life." A very complete and interesting account of the academy will be found in Dr Temple's "Thesage of Fermatyn" (Dr Temple himself was a pupil of Udn Y Parish School). From this account it appears that Mr George Bisset, a native of Keith-hall, was appointed schoolmaster of Udn y in 1784, and, two years later, he added to the school a boarding establishment which he called the Udn Y Academy. "This academy, under him and his son James, became a very important preliminary school, and attracted to it a great many of the sons of the county gentlemen in the north of Scotland. It afforded to them, and to many others in the neighbouring parishes of Tarves and Ellon, a good education, fitting them for the university. The Premier Earl of Aberdeen used to remark with proud satisfaction that a great many of his tenants were graduates of a university, and it was in the Udn Y Academy that they received their preliminary training, fitting them for King's or Marischal College." George Bisset died in 1812, and was succeeded in the parish school and academy by his son, James Bisset. Under his care the academy flourished, and its fame attracted a large number of boarders and scholars. He kept always a very efficient staff of teachers, amongst whom were James Melvin, afterwards LL.D. and Rector of the Grammar School, Aberdeen; his brother, George Melvin, Headmaster of Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, and afterwards schoolmaster at Tarves; and Adam Thom, afterwards LL.D. and Recorder of Rupert's Land. Mr James Bisset became minister of Bontie in 1826, was made a D.D. by Marischal College in 1850, and was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1852. On his appointment to Bontie, his youngest brother, Udn Y Bisset, was appointed his successor, and for some time carried on the academy with success, but, his health failing, the academy was given up in 1834 or 1836. Of the pupils of Udn Y Academy probably the one who became most distinguished was General Sir James Outram, who figured prominently in Indian wars, particularly in the suppression of the Mutiny, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, an equestrian statue to his memory being erected in Calcutta. His mother was a

daughter of Mr James Anderson of Mounie, Daviot; and of his introduction to the academy a good story is related. James Bisset was not quite seventeen when, at his father's death, he took on the responsibility of the academy, greatly aided by his widowed mother and oldest sister. When Mrs Outram came to place her son under his care she was struck with his youthful appearance and said he was a very young man to have the charge of so large an establishment—he could not be above twenty-five years of age. "I did not tell her," Mr

Bisset used to say, "that I was not quite out seventeen!" Among other more or less famous pupils of the Academy were Joseph Robertson, LL.D., the author of so many works on antiquarian subjects; the Rev. Samuel Trail D.D., LL.D., Professor of Divinity in Aberdeen University; William Leslie of Warthill, M.P. for Aberdeenshire; John Milne, LL.D., Principal of the Dollar Institution; John Ramsay of Barra, Sir John Forbes of Craigievar, John Leith Ross of Arnage, etc.

Q.

No. 245.—December 27, 1912.

Agreement to Abstain from Sunday Fishing.

At Aberdeen the 21st day of January in the year 1754 In presence of Charles Forbes Esq Sheriff Subst. of Aberdeenshire.

Compared James Ross Overseer of the Cruive fishing of Don, and bound and enacted himself not to allow the servants upon the said fishing, to fish the water with their Cobles and nets, or to draw the Cruives from Saturday at twelve o'clock at night to Sunday at twelve o'clock at night, and the said James Ross further obliges himself for that end to lock up the said Cobles with their nets and the said Cruives, to remain so locked up during the period of time above mentioned, and that under the penalty of being discharged his Master's service upon Conviction, never to be employed again by any of the Heritors and Tacksmen of the fishing upon the water of Don, and to be prosecute in terms of Law for fishing upon Sunday, And that in terms of and conform to a Decreet arbitral pronounced thereant by George Skene of that ilk of date the 30 day of January 1742 years.

(Signed) JAMES ROSS.

„ CHARLES FORBES.

Old-Time Domestic Customs.

In her new book, "The English Housewife in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," Miss Rose M. Bradley draws a fascinating picture of domestic affairs in the English homes of the period.

THE "MOURNING" BED.

Many pleasing customs have vanished; some not pleasing have happily vanished with them. At a time when beds and bedsteads were regarded as sacred possessions worthy to be bequeathed there was one dreadful bed which was no doubt the pride as well as the burden of the seventeenth century housewife.

"This was the 'mourning' bed, hung entirely in black, probably in black velvet, not even the sheets in the case of a widow being permitted to be white, and the walls of the room and all the furniture were draped in an equally gloomy fashion.

"It was not until the close of the century that a young widow in the country was permitted to have a white sheet because she was ill and could not bear the black cloth!

"Mourning was and continued to be a very expensive matter, since it was the custom to

send it to all intimate friends as well as to near relations. Lady Sussex, with the great good sense she displayed in practical matters, twice refused 'blakes' (blacks) from the Verneys during the Civil Wars because she knew they could not afford it, and alleging as her reason that she was living quietly at Gorhambury and seeing nobody.

It was also the habit to lend the mourning bed round the family and among neighbours, for it was not to be supposed that every household could boast so proud a possession."

DOGS AS TURNSPITS

Another household custom which time and advancing civilisation happily abolished is described as follows:—

"In the Tudor kitchens a dog was ingeniously trained to turn the 'roaster,' by running round the inside of a wheel upon the same principle that a captive squirrel revolves in its cage.

"To incite him to this form of exercise, the poor dog had a hot coal applied to his heels—a penalty which was repeated if he showed any desire to slacken—and when we consider the size of the joints in those days, he must have been often both hurt and astonished at the length of this uncomfortable run.

"The poor turnspit, with his long body and crooked but powerful legs, continued at this sad and arduous duty in many houses until far into the eighteenth century, when he was relieved by the invention of the smoke-jack."

POULTICES FOR TEMPER.

One obtains an impression here and there that no mean portion of domestic life in those days was consumed in the preparation and administration of home-made medicines and possets. "We have heard of a nurse who poulticed a lady for temper." There is a country squire who has a quarrel with his sister which has seriously upset his stomach, so he takes "Tipping's mixture and one or two dozes of Hiera pica."

The Gordons on Deeside.

The appearance of the big New Spalding Club book, "Gordons Under Arms"—forming Vol. III. of the "House of Gordon"—shows how much has been done in the way of the monograph. But it should not be forgotten that a large amount of Gordon material is finding its way into periodical literature, so as to form (in collected shape) other monographs. These monographs, however, take a long time to compile. A case in point is that of the Gordons on Deeside (from its source to the mouth), articles about them having appeared in different places during the past eleven years.

Though the Gordons quickly followed up their advent in Strathbogie by an invasion of Deeside, and though the Gordons of Abergeldie have been longer in possession of their lands than almost any other Gordon family in the

county, the "clan" never became powerful in the river valley, except at Aboyne. They were mostly confined, as tenants only, to small farms. Consequently, it is very difficult to trace them.

The monograph on these Gordons found its origin in the investigation of the Gordons of Abergeldie, as issued by the New Spalding Club in 1903. By a curious coincidence, while that was in preparation, two other investigators were at work. The Rev. J. R. Middleton contributed two articles on Kemerty and Braichlie group, "The Murder of the Baron of Brackley" (1666), to the "Aberdeen Free Press," November 13, 22, 1901. Then Mr David Stewart Ramsay Gordon, who had come home from South America with money and wanted to trace his relationship with the Gordons in Ardmearach, from whom he was descended, had the registers of Glenmuick and Crathie searched, and might have made a survey of the region involved but for his death on June 12, 1905. His son lent me his notes, which I transcribed, though I was unable to publish them till 1908.

After publishing the Abergeldie monograph in 1903, I did Aboyne (1908), and, having accumulated a lot of notes, I tackled Kennerty and Braichlie in 1910, following it with notes on the families in the neighbouring crofts and in the whole of the valley down to Aberdeen.

The following shows the tortuous appearance of the articles—

A.W.J. stands for the "Aberdeen Weekly Journal," F.P. for the "Aberdeen Free Press," and H.E. for the "Huntly Express":—

1901, November 13, 22, F.P.—Braichlie (by J. R. M.).

1903, New Spalding Club—Abergeldie.

1904, November 1, F.P.—William, of Abergeldie.

1907, November 15-1908, February, H.E.—Aboyne.

1908, December 5-26, H.E.—Glenmuick and Crathie registers.

1909, September 29, A.W.J.—Bovaglie.

1909, October 27, A.W.J.—Crathienaird.

1909, December 1, A.W.J.—Camlot.

1909, December 15, A.W.J.—Aucholzie and Auchallater.

1910, January 1, A.W.J.—Camlot.

1910, February 25—April 15, H.E.—Kennerty and Braichlie.

1910, March 2, A.W.J.—Ardmeanach.

1910, April 22-29, May 6, H.E.—Braichlie's neighbours and families to the mouth of the river, 35 different places being dealt with.

1910, May 27—June 24, H.E.—Abergeldie.

1911, February 17, A.W.J.—Baddoch.

1911, April 7, A.W.J.—Sir Charles, Abergeldie.

1911, April 25, May 3, 1911, "Buchan Observer"—Mosstown.

J. M. BULLOCH.

A Cromar Relic of Culloden and Its Associations.

The following article, by G. G. [the late Mr George Gauld, Braces of Cromar, and laterly at Hillhead of Findrack], appeared in the "Aberdeen Daily Journal," 9th November, 1905:—

About the period of the Rebellion of 1745, there lived in the near vicinity of Losh Kin-nord, a stout yeoman of the name of Moir. Like not a few of the Cromar men of that eventful time, Moir not only took part in the rising, but fought in the ranks of the unfortunate Prince Charlie at the battle of Culloden, under his chief, James Moir of Stoneywood. After that disastrous and decisive defeat, which for ever sealed the fate of the House of Stuart, Moir returned to more peaceful pursuits, and appears to have settled down somewhere along the vale of the Burn of Logie, in his native Cromar. Whether he was wounded in the battle or not cannot now be ascertained at this late period, but the likelihood is that he was, seeing that the tartan plaid which he wore in the action, and which still exists in a wonderfully good state of preservation, shows quite unmistakably the mark of a bullet hole through its folds. Moir's wife seems to have died some time in advance of him, and in course of time he himself was called upon to pay the last debt of nature. On his deathbed, he confided the care of his family, consisting of two young boys, named respectively Donald and John Moir, to a relative of his own, also residing at the time in the Burnside of Logie district. Nor did he intend his children to be a mere unpaid burden on the charity of his friend, as, at the same time, he handed over, along with the custody of the boys, what was then considered a very handsome sum of money for their proper maintenance and education and general upbringing. From the fact of the children being so young at the time of their father's death, it is evident that Moir must either have married late in life or else died a comparatively young man. The latter assumption is probably the correct one, as possibly his early decease might have been hastened by the privations he was almost certain to have endured in the course of the campaign, or from the effects of having been wounded in the battle of Culloden.

Be that as it may, his friend appears to have been the sole and only guardian appointed by him to have charge of the boys and their effects, and before long he clearly proved himself to be most incompetent for the office. He speedily developed a far greater affection for the money of his dead friend than for the children, and used them so harshly, and even cruelly, that, at length, the elder boy Donald ran away and took refuge at a farm in the lower end of the "Howe" of Cromar, nor did his guardian—so

called—ever once take the trouble to go after him or make any inquiries concerning his welfare. Bye-and-bye, when the younger boy John had grown up a little, he also, in order to escape the cruelty and oppression of his guardian, ran away out of Cromar altogether into the parish of Leochel-Cushnie, and landed at a farmhouse in the evening just as the shades of night were falling. On being interrogated as to who he was and where he had come from, he was too young to give a satisfactory answer, but replied that he "Cam' in o'er the tap o' yon hill." He got supper with the family and slept with the farmer, whom, on the following morning, he assisted, as best he could, in the very necessary duty of "muckin'" the byres. The poor boy was kindly treated, and was allowed to remain at the farm as his home until he grew up. In course of time the worthy farmer, through repeated inquiries made during his visits to the markets at Tarland—then, and for long after, gatherings of great size and importance—not only discovered the boy's history, but also the residence of his brother Donald in Cromar. It is not recorded that any proceedings were ever instituted against their unnatural guardian, who, in all probability, was allowed to live and die in possession of his "ill-gotten gear." When the two brothers had arrived at manhood they put their earnings together and became joint tenants of the half of the farm of Bellastraid, in their native district of the Burnside of Logie, in Cromar, and later on took a lease of the adjoining farm of Logie, now known as Mains of Logie, which, together with Bellastraid, now forms a portion of the estate of Glendavan, the property of Professor Ogston, of Aberdeen University.

The name of the wife of the above Donald Moir, farmer in Mains of Logie, is not known, but he left, at least, a family of four children, who survived to man and womanhood—two sons and two daughters. His son John Moir, farmer of Monandawin, married Elizabeth Henry of Davin, but died without issue. His second son, Donald, was a cooper to trade, and his wife's name was Anne Robertson. He lived latterly in Tarland, and eventually died there. He left an only daughter, named Anne Moir, who became the wife of John Skeen, late innkeeper and general merchant in Tarland, to whom she had a family of ten children—five sons and five daughters. One of her sons, the late Deputy-Surgeon-General William Skeen, eventually became the possessor of the tartan plaid, with the bullet-hole through it, which had done service on Culloden Muir, and which still remains a treasured relic in his family. In all probability, this old tartan plaid was the whole—or, at anyrate, the bulk—of their father's property which Donald and John Moir ever recovered from their greedy, grasping guardian.

Mary Moir, daughter of Donald Moir, farmer in Mains of Logie, married George Gauld, farmer in Migvie, to whom she had a family of eleven children, nine of them surviving to man and womanhood. From this union sprang a

number of large and well-known families in Cromar—namely, the Andersons of Bellamore, the Reids of Sniddlyhill, the Grants of Blackmill, the Reids of Migvie, the Gaulds of Tillykerrie, the Gaulds of Milton of Whitehouse, in the Braes of Cromar; and the Gordons of Littlemill, in Glenmuick.

Isabella Moir, second daughter of Donald Moir, farmer in Mains of Logie, married James Tawse, farmer in Strathweltie, near Tarland, to whom she had a family of four children—three sons and one daughter—all of whom died unmarried at advanced ages.

The name of the wife of John Moir, joint tenant with his brother Donald in the farm of Mains of Logie, is not known; but he left at least one daughter of the name of Elspet Moir, who married a man of the name of Bunch, in the county of Forfar, and she is known to be interred in the churchyard of Glamis. Previous to her marriage Mrs Elspet Moir had a natural daughter named Anne Carey, but who was known all her lifetime by the Scottish border surname of Kerr, although her proper name was really the English one of Carey. Anne Carey's early experience of life was remarkably trying—beyond that of most children of her years. She used to relate in after days that, although living in her mother's house, where she might naturally have been considered safe from oppression and bad usage, her half-brother and sister treated her so harshly that, at the tender age of between seven and eight years, she ran away from her home, resolved to make a living in the world for herself rather than endure the tyranny of her youthful persecutors any longer. She may have been prompted to take this step through hearing her mother relate the adventures of her father and uncle in this same line in their boyhood. At anyrate, she first made her way over the hills from Forfarshire to Braemar, and having, while living with her mother, frequently heard her speak of her relations in Cromar, in Aberdeenshire, she made up her mind to try and reach them. She stayed for a period in Braemar performing such light and simple duties as a child of her years might be able to execute, and then gradually worked her way down Deeside till she reached Glentanar, where she acted as a goatherd for a considerable time. She eventually reached her mother's cousin, the good-wife of Migvie, in Cromar, in whose family she remained a valued servant till she grew to womanhood. Anne Carey was never married, and finally died in Tarland on 19th January, 1837, at the reputed age of 84, although generally supposed to have been much older. She was interred in Tarland Churchyard.

An old table-shaped tombstone in the west end of Migvie Churchyard, in Cromar, bears the following inscription:—

"In memory of George Gauld, farmer in Migvie, who died Jan 16th, 1822, aged 70. Also of his daughters Ann and Mary, who died in infancy. This stone is placed by his wife, Mary Moir, daughter of Donald Moir, late in Loggie,

and surviving family, John, William, George, Harry, Isobel, Margaret, Jean, Betty, and Helen. The said William Gauld died at Whitehouse, Cromar, on the 19th Nov., 1866, in the 85th year of his age. Betty Gauld, relict of George Gordon, farmer in Littlemill, Glenmuick, who died 16th June, 1866, in her 80th year."

The base supporting the east end of the stone gives the date of erection—1822; and that supporting the west end bears the following addition to the inscription to the memory of George Gauld on its face:—"His father Harry, his grandfather Robert, and great-grandfather Alexander, were all successively farmers in Migvie." At least eight generations of the family are known to be interred around this old stone.

The first of the Gaulds to settle in Cromar was a native of the parish of Glass, where the name is still a common one. They are said to have originally been a sept of the Clan Macpherson, the name of Gauld having arisen from the term "Gault" (said to be Gaelic for hillmen), being applied to them by their lowland neighbours in their intercourse together when the former descended from the hills for the purpose of trading at fairs and markets. At these and all similar public gatherings they long held the reputation of being boisterous citizens who did not hesitate to carry matters with a somewhat high hand when they found a fitting opportunity for so doing. Be that as it may, the name was—and still is—common in the parish of Glass, as witness the old proverb:—"The Gaulds of Glass for fiddlers," while nearly everyone of the name in the north of Scotland seems able to trace his and her descent in a more or less direct manner back to the common stock in this rather out-of-the-way northern parish.

The first of the Migvie Gaulds had his cattle carried off by the caterans from his farm in the parish of Glass—a by no means infrequent occurrence in those troublesome times. He, on discovering his loss, followed the band in pursuit as far as Cromar, but whether he recovered possession of his property by fighting or by redemption through paying so much per head, or whether he recovered it at all, is unknown. At anyrate, instead of returning to settle in Glass he, eventually, settled down in Cromar, in the farm of Tillykerrie, on the estate of Pronie, and near to the old mansion-house of that name. He was wont to relate that, shortly after taking up his residence at Tillykerrie, he heard the caterans trying to break in through the roof of the house in the night time in order to take his life for the supposed trouble he had given them in trying to recover his own property when he followed them from Glass to Cromar. Whether he was the Alexander mentioned on the base of the tombstone in the churchyard of Migvie or not is unknown; but, if not, then his successors must have removed from Tillykerrie to the farm of Migvie before very long, as an old receipt-book still in existence shows the Gaulds

as tenant farmers in Migvie, paying rent to the Farquharsons of Finzean, the proprietors, for well-nigh two hundred years in unbroken succession.

Notes on the Family of Forbes.

(Continued.)

Sasine to William Forbes of Monymusk on the fishings called the Weill Water and Holfuird.—Utho. Mar. 1621.

Sasine to Mr James Forbes of Haughton on the lands of Meikle Endowie.—8 June 1621.

Sasine to John Forbes of Leslie on the lands of Edingerack.—3 July 1621.

Sasine to William Forbes of Monymusk on the lands of Todquhill.—4 July 1621.

Assignment to the lands of Culfork made by John Forbes of Culquheich to John Gordon of Innermeikie.—5 July 1621.

Sasine to John Forbes of Pittsligo on the lands of Coldstaine.—16 June 1621.

Renunciation of the lands of Old Wester Eicht made by George Foular in Auchinbrett to Robert Forbes of Eicht.—19 August 1621.

Sasine to Annaball Forbes spouse to James Forbes in Fintray on a plough of land in Fintray.—26 Aug. 1621.

Sasine to Gilbert Forbes son to John Forbes of Barnes on the teinds of the lands of Barnes.—8th Oct. 1621.

Sasine to Susanna Leith, Ladie Barnes, on the Mains of Barnes-Forbes.—8th Nov. 1621.

Sasine to John Forbes of Barnes on the Mains of Barnes.—13th October 1621.

Sasine to William Forbes of Knappernay on the lands of Corthiemuir.—7 Nov. 1621.

Sasine to William Forbes of Monymusk on the lands of Todlaquhill.—1st December 1621.

Assignment to certain Reversions of the lands of Endowie, Badinley etc made by Thomas Forbes of Shothacksley and Alex Forbes of Cunniffs to Lord Forbes.—3rd January 1622.

Sasine to William Forbes lawful son to Robert Forbes of Eicht on the lands of New Wester Eicht.—20 Feb. 1622.

Sasine to William Forbes of Monymusk on the lands of Carnabo.—8th May 1622.

Sasine to Lord Forbes on the lands of . . . and Towie.—3th May 1622, William Forbes notar.

Sasine to Thomas Forbes in Forbes on the lands of Overhill called The Muir.—8 June 1622.

Contract bearing Reversion betwixt William Forbes of Monymusk and Mr Andro Skene of Chappelton on the lands of Condie and Inzeane.—10 June 1622.

Reversion of the lands of Towie granted by William Forbes apparent of Corse to John Forbes of Tulloch.—21 June 1622.

Sasine to William Forbes younger burgess of Aberdeen on the salmon fishing on the Cruff.—21 June 1622.

Reversion of the town and lands of Little Iythie granted by Dame Elizabeth Forbes Lady Sinclair and Arthur Lord Forbes to William Forbes of Tolquhon.—24th June 1622.

Sasine to Dame Elizabeth Forbes Lady Sinclair and Arthur Lord Forbes on the town and lands of Little Iythie.—1 July 1622.

Sasine to William Forbes of Monymusk on the lands of Innerardredlie and Petmouny.—19 July 1622.

Sasine to Isobel Forbes of Newton on the Tere of Newton.—20 July 1622.

Sasine to Alex Forbes on the lands of Buthlay.—21 July 1622.

Sasine to John Forbes of Pitsligo on the lands of Thandertoun.—21st July 1622.

Sasine to Hellen Forbes spouse to Mr James Elphinstone of Barnes on the lands of Balnabath.—4 Aug. 1622.

Sasine to Magdalen Fraser futuro spouse to James Forbes of Blacktown on the lands of Wester Fowls Craigmilh.—12 September 1622.

Sasine to Patrik Forbes Bishop of Aberdeen on the lands of Corse, Northanie.—24 October 1622.

Renunciation of the lands of Coullie made by Alex. Forbes of New to William Forbes of Monymusk.—15 Nov. 1622.

Grant of Redemption of the lands of Wester Echt by John Forbes son to John Forbes of Wester Echt to Robert Forbes of Echt last of November 1622.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

904. ALEXANDER LEASK, MINISTER, MARYCULTER.—To what family did the Rev. Alexander Leask belong?

R. G.

905. WILLIAM FORBES SHARP GORDON.—What is known respecting the career of this Aberdeenshire schoolmaster of the last century?

W. SMITH.

Answers.

901. COLONEL INNES OF LEARNEY.—The late Colonel Thomas Innes was the oldest member of the Scottish Bar, having been admitted on 19th May, 1836.

II.

902. JAMES WATSON.—James Watson, late Governor of Glasgow Prison, died in February, 1832, and was interred in St Peter's Cemetery, Aberdeen.

G.

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